

# VUURPYKTEN, KLAPPETJES, ENZ.

**Op WOENSDAG MORGEN**, den 30 des-  
saas op de Tandre women verkoopt, door de Heeren  
BLORE & BARTMAN, een faktorie Chinese Vuurwerken,  
Vuurpyler, Klappetjes, enz. enz. Cilindrische Soy, Kasei,  
Kaneel, Knoflook, enz. enz.

WILLIAM BILLINGLEY.

## Aan Wolteeters.

**D**e Ondergeteekende geven voorschotten op  
deze liberale voorstelling van partijen begeerig om  
hunne Wolte te kopen, en de Londense Markt te senden.  
Aanstaande hertij in personen of by brief, sal dadelijk acht eg-  
gen worden.

VENNING, BUSK & CO.

## Z. A. CLUB.

**D**e Jaarlykse Breenkomst van de Z. A.  
Club sal plaats hebben op ZATURDAY, den 26e  
January 1847, ten 3 ure p.m.

**D**e Ondergeteekende heeft te koop, een  
stiel NACHTMAALS ZILVERWERK  
(van blauw verguld), beperkt fyne en waterproef  
varen Safes, Dignitairys Apparatuur met voorstelling  
alderhandse voorwerpen, enz. enz. Kruis-  
koord enz. Kralen, Frambozen, Bloemkooi, wit en  
zwart, Rijpen, enz. enz.

H. RICHTER.

## DE MINT OF BREWERIES VETTE HAMELS, ENZ.

**D**ISTRICT SWELLENDAM.

**D**e Ondergeteekende sal op WOENSDAG,  
den 20ste Januarij 1847, ter zynre "Plaats Slange-  
rievier, nabij Port Beaufort," doen verkoopen,  
500 Oprechtele Marinos Oogen,  
200 Merino Hamels, geschikt tor verslagting,  
20 Goedgeteeld Merries,  
20 Uitstundige Osae, enz. enz.

JOHNS, Z. HUMAN,

Slangrivier, den 21 December 1846.

JOSEPH BARRY, Afslager.

**VERKOOPING  
VAN ERVEN,  
Gelogen te Port Beaufort,  
(aan den Mond der Breederivier)  
SWELLENDAM.**

**D**e Ondergeteekende behoorlyk geauthoreerd, zal ten  
12 ure, op ZATURDAY den 2 January 1847, op de  
Stoer der Koopmans Beurs verkopen, VIER ERVEN,  
syna No. 12, 13, 14 en 15, gelegen als boven.  
Dese Erven, behorende aan wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer  
H. A. SWART last ontvangen, op WOENSDAG,  
den 6 JANUARY 1847, per publike Vendute te verkopen,  
500 Merino Oogen,  
30 Jonge Hengstaarden, van 1 en 2 jaren oud,  
60 Merries,  
2 Span geleerde Trekossen,  
1 ... Jonge Ossen,  
10 Jonge Antebeesten.

ALSMEDDE,

Een achtere Aandsel van de Erfpacht plaat, Napky of  
Glaetekraal, gelogen in het Veldkornetschap van Pottelberg,  
District Swelendam.

VAN DER BYL, DENYSSEN & CO., Afslager.

Majag, 5 Dec. 1846.

NIEUWE  
AMERIKAANSCHE GOEDEREN

**D**e Ondergeteekende heeft ontvangen ex W. H.  
Sheller, enige van Notrag's uitstundige Eagle en  
Droft Rod Ploggen; almede STREKIN's zeer geschepte Hoy  
en Stros, Shilling Hatchets—een nieuw artikel  
en enige doyzens Amerikaansche Emmers.

Die Personen die orders gelast hebben voor de Eagle  
Scharren, worden versocht desepte spoedig te doen afhalen.  
W. WELLS.

Amerikaansche Pakhuis, nabij de Markt.

Aan diegenen die gevoel hebben voor  
hun evenemensch.

**G**EORGE PERRY, zynen dank betuigende  
aan het Publiek voor de ondersteuning vroeger genoten,  
verzoekt daarmede by voortdriig te worden begrijstigd,  
vooral in syne tegenwoordige ongelukkige omstandigheden,  
geen ander middel van onderhoud hebbede behalve syne  
eigen slyt. Alle orders zullen slijpt, negekomen worden,  
en men kan verzekert zyn, van kwaliteit en duurzaamheid.  
Schoeien en Laarzen Winkel,  
13, Lang-marktstraat, Kaapstad.

## CALEDON.

**D**e Heer CHARLES BLORE, berigt syne  
Vrienden dat hy een LOGIESHUIS heeft gekocht te  
CALEDON, alwaar hy trachten zal hen alle gemakken te  
verschaffen tegen matige prysen;

**EN DES PERISCHT VOEDER EN STALLING**

**BEKENDMAKING.**

**P**A. DE GIER, maakt aan het geerd pu-  
blic, en voornamelyk aan de Buitelieden bekend,  
dat Dr. BRADEN dagelyks aan syne Apotheek, No. 69, Bree-  
straat, hoek der Kerkstraat, (Boerenplein) val te spreken  
zyn voor alle vakkens betreklyk de Geneeskunde, van 's  
morgens 8 tot 9 ure, almede voor uren gratis.

## TE KOOP.

**D**AAR de Ondergeteekende ophoudt te Negociëren,  
heeft hyne een civile prys aen, zyn kefijnen-  
houten Windhuis, Tuinhuis, Balken, enz. enz.

A. BRINK.

Breestraat No. 82, nabij de Markt.

## TE HUUR,

En kan dadelijk worden aanvaard.

**E**N aangehaafd Verbyl in de Tuinen, voorzien  
van alle gemakken, Koelhuis, Stal en Private Water-  
huis. Heeft ook een mak Tuingrond en fraje uitzag op  
de Tafelbaai.—Adres by den He. W. N. FAYSHARD, Lange  
marktstraat.

Uitgeven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad,  
elke Monday en Thursday ochtend en mit  
volle werking tot de Buiten-Districten  
verzonden.

Termen: In de Stadt vierdaags Rds. 22 per Annua;  
In de Buiten-Districten voor  
de twee monnates daer na volgt Rds. 26  
per Annua; voor Quartier Rds. 7, doch daar al de  
suppliment Monday's Compte (in sans-taal)  
als tussens Supplement of de Dauderage  
Monday's Compte Rds. 10 per Annua;

\* Prijs 8d. per medel Nommer.

17, Burgstraat.



## OE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KRUPPEN DEN 25 DECEMBER 1846.

In ons blad van den 23ste November ll, plaatste wij een brief getekend "Een Engelsche Boer," in dat van den 10de deser inscreerden wij een antwoord daarop door "Een Kapsche Boer," en wij gaven aan een getekend "Een Wynboer," ter ondersteuning van eerstgenoemde, en ter wederlegging van laatstgenoemde. Allen zyn naamloze voorbrengselen, en wy zyn daarom buiten staat te wachten op de schrijvers antwoord hebben op hunne aangenoemde namen; noch is dit van groot belang, ziente dat wy alleen te beschisen hebben op de verdiensten der daadzaken ter ondersteuning hadden gevoerd.

Getrots aan dit grondbeginsel, beschouwden wij het als onzen pligt de landbouwers op hunne hoede te stellen tegen de leestelsels door eenen "Engelschen Boer" verspreid, en vooral tegen enne petite welke toen toe tekening werd rondgedragen, omdat wy eerstgenoemde stijdig beschouwden met hanen wezenlyk belang, en katalaagmeele als schadelijk voor de zaak welke dezelve voorwendte te ondersteunen.

Toen wy daarom na verscheidene invloed hebben gehad, geraadpleegd te hebben over het onderwerp van het tegenwoordig tafel, en onszelfen overlijden hadden van hunne bereidwilligheid om zich by dat tafel te houden; en toen wy vervolgens da mededeeling ontvingen van eenen "Kapschen Boer," die, maar ons inzien, de beweringen van eenen "Engelschen Boer" wederlegde, beschouwden wy ons ten vollen geregtigd zoodanigen dank aan eerstgenoemde te betuigen als hy door zyne genomen moete verdiend had.

Menschen verschillen, en zullen immer verschillen in hunne gevoelens over onderwerpen welke hunne "beurzen" raken. Maar in zoodanige gevallen raadpleegt men gewoonlyk de meerderheid der belanghebbenden—dezen beslechten de zaak. In die licht beschouwden wy de mededeeling van eenen "Kapschen Boer." Wy zinspeelden niet op enige bijzondere of alleenstaande bewering in zyn brief; noch hielden wy staande dat deseelvry van alle berisping was; maar daar wy deseelvry in het algemeen beschouwden als strookende met de uitgedrukte gevoelens dier landbouwers dat wy over de zaak geradpleegd hadden, zal "Een Wynboer"—indien hy dit wezenlyk zy—ons het recht vergunning om niet oren maar kunnen dank te betuigen aan den persoon die hunne regten en belangen voorstaat.

Het markt tarief (hetwelk voorheen veel hoger was, maar naderhand, op deswegens door de boeren gedaan vertoog, tot de tegenwoordige schaal verlaagd werd) wordt, wy weten het, even aanstaande gekocht door enige weinige boeren, als de hard weg belasting in nevenrichtheid aantoonbaar is voor de ingezeten der Kaapstad; en laastgemaal is inderdaad nog veel aanstaandeelijker wannewij de wederkeerige voordeelen vergelyken welke beide partijen genieten; want, in het laatste geval blijven de ingezeten voor datgeen hetwelk hen noch voordel, noch gemak oplevert, hetwelk ry nimmer gebruiken, en enigen nimmer zien; hetwelk geheel en uitsluitelyk tot geryf der landbouwers strect; terwijl, in het eerste, de boeren voor datgeen hetwelk hen een onmidelyk voordel aantrengt. Zoodra zy binnen de limieten der Municipaliteit aankomen, vinden zy eenen goede harden weg naar de markt; daar wordt hen alle geryf, gemak en bescherming verleend; hunne goederen worden verkocht, en, om bedrog en schurkery (vroege zoo uitgebreid beoefend) voortekomen, wordt de Municipaliteit verantwoording geboden voor de behoorlyke betaling van elle artikel door hare ambtenaren verkocht.—Door de geheele stad vinden zy de beste wegen, en op bykan iederen hoek der straten ontmoeten zy eenen Policie-dienaar (waarvoor de Municipalië betalt), gerekend om hun leven en eigendom, gelyk die van de andere ingezeten, te beschermen; en zyn de belastingen door hem betaald te veel, vragen wy, voor zoodanig gemak, voor zondanige bescherming? Het is waarschijnlijk dwaas te klagen over datgeen hetwelk het publiek welzijn beoegt, enkel en alleen omdat het niet stroopt met onze personele inzichten, of omdat wy meenen dat het zwaar drukt op onze eigen schouders.

Indien een "Wynboer" met dit gevoelen ingesteld, hopen wy dat hy ook "de hand op het hart leggen," en zulks rondborstig verklaren zal. Hoe dit ook zy, onze kolommen zullen steeds open gevonden worden voor de vrye behandeling van alle zaken publieke of personele regten of voorregten rukende.

Men zal uit de grens-berichten in ons laatste mededeelde, ontwaard hebben dat SANDILLA, het hoofd der Gaika-stammen, en UMPHALA, het voornaamste hoofd der Slambies, zich overgegeven hebben en als Britsche onderdaanen ingeschreven zyn. Zyne Excellente, zegt men, is zeer geheim omntrent zyne toekomstige voornemens en handelingen, en het is daarom geheel buiten ons bereik, nopens deseelvige gevoelen te wachten. Deze inschrywing echter als eenrederde overdring van overgaan beschouwende, hopen wij dat er maatregelen genomen zullen worden ter behoorlyke verzekering van deze stelselmatige verstoorders der publieke rust. Wy vreezen dat het gezag waaronder zy geplaatst zullen worden, geen genoegzaam middel zyn zal om hunne weerspannigen geest te beteugelen, en dat hunne tegenwoordigheid onder de nieuwe onderdaanen geen ander strokkings hebben zal dan die van bederf en kynd doen. De gelegenheid hiertoe, behoort hen benomen te worden, en wy beschouwen het eenen genadige behandeling, indien het deze sarts-schurken vergund wordt, om hunne overige dagen in statige ledigheid, onder behoorlyke bewaking, op het Robben Eiland, of eenrederde pleats, te slyten.

De Post van ll. Zaturdag heeft het volgende gebragt:

Brieven van heden (den 23ste), van de divisie van Kol.

Somerset ontvangen, tot den 20, op welken dag de march

naar de Kei afgeworden was.

Wy vermenen dat indien de maat-

regelen van den Generaal, thans behoorlyk worden uitge-

voerd, alles nog wel afloopt zal. Men zegt dat de man-

schappen van Kol. Johnston en Kap. Hogg, op march zyn

om Kol. Somerset, en de Kei te ontmoeten. Kubus Congo (Pato's broeder) zond een boodschap als van Pato komende,

om vrede, welke na den Gouverneur gezonden werd, maar

nochtans niet ontwaard.

Ons bodes waren, en die werden,

# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, DECEMBER 25, 1846.

In our paper of the 20th November last we inserted a letter signed "An English Farmer," in that of the 10th instant, we inserted a reply thereto by "A Cape Farmer," and we now give one, signed a "Wine Farmer," to support the first and refute the second. All are anonymous productions, and we are therefore at a loss to know whether the writers have any claim to their assumed titles; nor is this of any great consequence, seeing that we have only to decide on the merits of the facts adduced by them in support of their opinions.

Adhering to this principle, we thought ourselves in duty bound to put the farmers on their guard against the doctrines diffused by "An English Farmer," and more particularly against signing a certain petition which was then hawked about for signature, because we considered the first at variance with their real interests, and the latter detrimental to the cause which it pretended to support.

When, therefore, after consulting several influential farmers on the subject of the present Market Tariff, and convincing ourselves of their willingness to stand by the rates it imposes; and, when, subsequently, we received the communication of "A Cape Farmer," refuting, in our opinion, the assertions of "An English Farmer," we deemed ourselves fully entitled to bestow such praise on the first as he had merited by his pains.

Men are, and will ever be, at variance in their opinions on subjects affecting their "purses." But in such cases the majority of those interested are generally consulted;—these are to "rule the roost." In this light we considered the communication of a "Cape Farmer." We did not allude to any particular or solitary allegation in his letter; nor did we maintain that it was altogether unimpeachable; but deeming them generally in accordance with the expressed opinions of all those Agriculturists whom we had consulted on the subject, "A Wine Farmer"—if he really be such—will concede us the right to bestow—not our, but their thanks—to the party advocating their rights and interests.

The Market Tariff (which was formerly much higher, but was subsequently, on the representations of the farmers, reduced to its present rate) we know, is considered equally obnoxious by some en farmers, as the Hard Road Tax is to us by far obnoxious to the inhabitants of Cape Town; and the latter is even, far more obnoxious when we come to compare the relative advantages which both parties reap; because in the latter instance the inhabitants pay for that which yields them no return, no comfort, which they never use and some never see—which is wholly and exclusively for the benefit of the Agriculturists; whilst in the first the farmers pay for that which secures them an immediate benefit. As soon as they arrive within the limits of the Municipality, they are provided with a good road to the Market; there they meet with every convenience, comfort and protection; their goods are sold, and, to prevent fraud and deception (formerly so extensively practised) the Municipality is held responsible for the due payment of every article sold by its officers. Throughout the town they find the best roads and at almost every corner of the street they see a police officer (for which the Municipality pays) ready to protect their persons and property, in common with those of the inhabitants; and are the taxes paid by them too much, we ask, for such comfort, for such protection?—Surely it is sheer nonsense to grumble at that which aims at the well-being of the public, solly because it does not meet our individual views, or because we presume that it presses heavily upon our own shoulders.

Government has offered a reward of £70 for the apprehension of the Kafir Convict Magistrate, deserted from the Cradock Knoo Station. It appears that a number of the Convicts stationed there struck a mutiny, and that, in an endeavour to quell them, two were killed and several wounded. The above Kafir is the only one who succeeded in effecting his escape.

By the *Nancy* we have received Natal Papers up to the 11th December. They are however devoid of any particular news. On the 6th inst Pietermaritzburg had been visited by a severe storm, the disastrous consequences of which we copy from the *Natal Witness*:

In the afternoon a very heavy storm passed through the town, in a fearful combination of thunder, lightning, wind, rain, and a few hail stones. According to the present theory of storms this must have been one of no mean dimensions. At about 4 p.m. it was ushered in by violent gusts of wind and brilliant lightning as it were in full dashes. Then came the vivid and rapid shower, followed by crackling peals compared to which the discharge of a line-of-battle ship's broadside would have been almost inaudible. Several houses in town have been slightly injured, but the elevated position of the Camp seems to have exposed it to the greatest danger. At 6 p.m. the fluid struck the west corner of the barracks, and shot through the sink in the roof, making a passage about the size of a bullet. It appears to have been struck by a pair of triangles, on which it left a slight mark. From these it passed round the room, and in its course shattered the bricks of two fireplaces that were standing in the rack, and then crossed the room and proceeded along the sides, where it struck twenty or more, most of whom were completely stunned, and perfectly speechless. Some of these managed to crawl from their quarters, others were able with the assistance of their comrades to walk, and several were carried out on stretchers, while others lay prostrate, having been apparently dead, but revived on being put into warm baths which were immediately prepared by the medical officer's directions. Eight of the men who were struck were conveyed to the hospital, but none are supposed to be beyond recovery. The man who was most severely injured was lying with one foot against the wall when the fluid passed, and entered his boot which it scorched and tore into shreds and escaped through a small hole which it perforated in the heel. This unfortunate man (private Butterworth) was taken up for dead. The fluid found vent through the stone wall which it fractured.

## INDIA.—LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The *United Service Gazette*, of the 6th November, which came to hand on Friday last by the *Brahmin*, contains some interesting particulars with regard to Lahore, which tend to show that affairs in that quarter had taken a favorable turn, the Seikh Enam-odd-een having accepted the terms offered him, and quitted Kashmeer for Lahore. As soon as the troops of Goolab Sing were in possession of the valley, the British forces would return from their present advanced position; after which the question of finally evacuating Lahore would come under discussion.

A severe calamity had befallen the inhabitants of Madras by the disastrous effects of a gale, and an awful inundation which occurred on the 20th and 21st October. A subscription was immediately set on foot and collections made in the various churches, in aid of the sufferers.

We regret to observe from the above paper, that intelligence had reached Madras of the decease of Lady Burton, the wife of Mr. Justice Burton. Her Ladyship left India for England about 15 months ago for the benefit of her health, and was just on the eve of returning to Madras, when death put an end to her existence.

## Original Correspondence.

To Sir PERRGRINE MAITLAND, Governor, Cape of Good Hope.

[PART III.—LETTER No. 4.]

Graham's Town, December 15, 1846.

Let tyrants govern with an iron rod,  
Oppress, destroy, and be the scourge of God,  
They, for the mighty mischiefs they devise,  
Ere long shall pay, their forfeit lives the price.  
But against you Greeks, ye thoughtless train,  
Heaven, how my soul is moved with just disdain,  
Dumb all ye stand, and not one tongue affords,  
His injured land the little aid of words.

## ODYSSEY OF HOME, Book II.

SIR.—Many are of opinion that if firmness and good judgment had been displayed at Block Drift, and Kaffr insolence chastised, the present war would never have occurred. Indecision and timidity, the characteristics of the time, had the master, and numerous calamities have been the consequence. Since that period never has there been such an assemblage of savage force, nor such a fair opportunity of humbling his impudent pride. But it passed away. The advantage was lost. It is not for me to pronounce positively on the occurrence, for I was not present. I have only to record the opinions of several experienced men, and to remark, that this affair, with many others that have happened during the war, ought to be rigidly inquired into by the Home Government, particularly the battle of Burnhill, where we were so awfully scorched. History does not judge by technical niceties nor by the transient standard of party, but by the general scope of measures, their nature and substance. Life, it cannot be denied, has been wantonly destroyed, and comfort, both races trampled under foot by the petty fogging system of little measures. I am fully convinced that if such awful mistakes had been committed in India even without any of the mournful consequences that ensued from the Block Drift interview, the East India Company and all England would soon give utterance to their feelings of indignation and reproach. The papers would be teeming with the particulars for months, the nation's honor would be considered insulted, the parties concerned would be impeached before the bar of their country, every thing connected with it minutely analyzed and impartially investigated. But what would be the effect in England, if similar catastrophes took place in India as have unfortunately occurred? What just odium would not be heaped on the heads of the delinquents? What severe punishments would they not have to undergo? What active, energetic measures would not be adopted to repair the injuries? What unbounded sympathy would not be shown for the sufferers and victims of imbecility and misrule? But this unfortunate Colony is doomed to suffer neglect, to be treated with scorn here and remain unpitied and unassisted at home; to be used as a step child, boxed and cuffed about, calumniated here and in England. Anything is good enough for us; the details and accounts of our sufferings are flung aside with indifference or unread thrown into obscurity upon the highest shelf of oblivion in Downing-street. After the indignities offered by the Chief at Block Drift, to the representative of Her Majesty, after His Honor was insulted with impunity, the hostile and warlike demonstrations of the savages excited confusion and feelings of insecurity, uneasiness and embarrassment throughout the Colony. The incurable lust for plunder and war was burning hot amongst the freebooting savages. Nothing was done to require from the offenders approved security against future incursions, nothing to arrest their hostile intentions. The culpable lenity towards the Chiefs, excited a wide spread of alarm. The farmers commenced to abandon their farms. The *gaupe peat* had been sounded, and its vibration felt from one end of the Province to the other. The isolated farmers rushed from their homes with anguish depicted on their countenances, that was deepened in their hearts. They anxiously inquired of each other in wild and hurried confusion, whence are we to go? What are we to do? What is our security? Where is our refuge? Where are we to place our helpless children, and the partners of our toils, whilst we endeavor to oppose the ruthless savages? Is it fair, is it honorable, is it of Heaven? Has anything been done, Sir, by yourself to represent our condition to Her Majesty in Council? Ought not something to be done

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters from Head-quarters are to the 21st, they state that the Commander-in-Chief was about to join Col. Somer-

set's division.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters from Head-quarters are to the 21st, they state that the Commander-in-Chief was about to join Col. Somer-

set's division.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

Letters have been received from Col. Somerset's division, to the 29th inst., on which day the march was commenced towards the Kafirs, to settle matters with Pato and Krelie. We understand that "if the General's measures are now well carried out, all must-and-right." Col. Johnston and Capt. Hogg's division is said to be on their march to meet Col. Somerset at the Kafir Nek. Congo, ("Pato's") brother was sent in a message, to be coming from Pato, for peace, which was forwarded to the Governor; but before an answer was received it was discovered that the messengers had come from Kobus, and not from Pato, they were, therefore instantly sent back with a message from the Diplomatic Agent, Capt. Maclean, who will accompany the expedition, that no more messengers would be required except such as were sent specially by Pato himself.

**IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.**  
MONDAY MORNING.

The *Packet*, from Falmouth 18th Oct., arrived yesterday afternoon, and brought the following important intelligence:

Sir HENRY POTTINGER has been appointed Governor of the Cape and has accepted the situation.

The *Gladiator*, War Steamer, was ordered to be in readiness to take him to the Cape, and would be ready for that purpose by the 10th Nov., so that he can be expected daily.

It is said that a Major General is coming out as Commander-in-Chief for the Frontier.

Deputy Com. Gen. GREEN has arrived in the *Packet*.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS and OTHERS.**

SUBSCRIBERS and others indebted to this Office, are reminded that the end of the year is at hand, and they are therefore requested to settle their accounts.

Zuid-Afrikaansche Office, Dec. 23, 1846.

**ROCKETS, CRACKERS, &c. &c.**

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING next, 20th Instant, Messrs. Oken & BARTMAN will sell on the Parade an Invoce of China Fireworks, Rockets, Crackers, &c. &c.; China Soy, Casia, Dried Fruits, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY.

THE Undersigned has for Sale a set of Com-  
mon Plate, (gilt inside); 2 superior fine and  
waterproof Iron, Safes, Daguerreotype Apparatus with  
directions; also a quantity of Garden Seed, viz.: Currants,  
red and white, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Cauliflowers, white  
and black, Turnip, &c. &c.

H. RICHTER.

**To Wool Growers.**

THE Undersigned will make advances upon the most liberal terms to Parties desirous of sending their Wool for sale to the London Market. Application either personally, or by Letter, will receive immediate attention.

17, Bug-street. VENNING, BUSK & Co.

**NEW AMERICAN GOODS.**

THE Undersigned has received ex W. H. Shaffer, a few of Nourse's superior Eagle and Draft Rod Plates; also Stephen's much admired Illy and Straw Cutters, Stinging Hatchets, a new article, and a few dozen American Buckets.

Those parties who left orders for the Eagle Shares, will oblige us by an early application for them.

WM. WELLS.

**Wool-sorting.**

THE Undersigned having arrived in Cape Town, from the Frontier, is ready to accommodate and class all sorts of WOOL for the English Market. He had seventeen years' experience in different parts of the United Kingdom previous to coming out to this Colony in 1843, and being well acquainted with the London and Liverpool Markets he trusts that his Services' would prove valuable to any Party with whom he might make an engagement.

Most satisfactory references can be given to Parties in the Colony.

Letters addressed to the Agency Office, 47, St. George's-street, will meet with immediate attention.

JOHN CARTER,

Late Woolstapler, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

To all those who feel for their Neighbours.

GEORGE PERRY, in returning thanks to the Public in General for the liberal support hitherto enjoyed by him, begs a continuance thereof in his present unfortunate circumstances, having no other dependance except his own industry. All orders will be punctually attended to; and quality and durability will not be found wanting.

Boot and Shoe Manufactury,  
13 Longmarket street, Cape Town.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

THE Undersigned hereby informs the Public, that since the 2d September, 1846, he has no connection whatever with the Bakery carried on by GOTTLÖB BUCHINGER, No. 1, Riebeek street.

JAN RUTGERS.

THE Undersigned, having settled with all his Creditors on the 2d September of the present year 1846, takes the liberty to give notice thereof, and begs to recommend himself to the favor of the public, having commenced the

**BAKER'S BUSINESS**

for his own Account, at No. 1, RIEBEEK-STREET, as hitherto.

GOTTLÖB BUCHINGER.

December 26, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE AT

Nooitgedacht, Fieldcornetery of Uilenkraal, Dist. Swellendam.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by Mr. H. A. SWART, to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6th JANUARY, 1847,

500 Merino Ewes,

30 Young Stallions of 1 and 2 years old,

10 Mares,

2 Teams trained Draught Oxen,

1 " Young Oxen,

10 Head Breeding Cattle.

ALSO,

One-eighth Share in the Quaint Places 'NAPKY', situated at Cloete's Kraal, the Fieldcornetery of Potberg, District Swellendam.

Malaga, Dec. 5, 1846.

VAN DER BYL, DENYSSEN, & Co., Auctioneers.

**TO LET,**

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, Corner of ORANGE and RHEEDE-STREET, at present occupied by Miss TWENTYMAN.

It is well-known as formerly the Residence of Sir ANDRIES STOCKENSTRAAT and the Portuguese Commissioner of the Mixed Court.—Possession may be had on the 1st January next. Apply to the Owner,

F. GODF. WATERMAYER.

STRAYED from the Cape Downs, two young

Bridled (roodchilder) Nequaqual Oxen; they are supposed to have gone in the direction of Groote Kloof. Any person giving information of them at the Place Burgers Post, or to the undersigned near Constantia, will be rewarded.

J. G. CLOETE.

Fluinstead, Dec. 8, 1846.

**FRANC CONFECTIONERY,**  
No. 5, HOUT-STREET.  
**COME AND SEE!**

A great variety of pretty things now exposed for Sale, just received from Paris, namely "Amours," "Pigeons Fidèles" and "Pigeon Volages," &c. &c., a great number of devices and emblems for ornamenting Wedding and other Cakes. The French Confectioner is also able to furnish the Dessert, with all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables made of Sugar, and to beautify a Table with Statues of Napoleon on Horseback and some other Personages, and Dancers dancing the Polka, made of Sugar. Gentlemen can be provided with visiting cards, enclosed in Bonbons with flowers. He is also able to dispose of a few Specimen Moulds. He begs to call the attention of the Ladies to his voice. He sells now his Raspberry Jelly at 2s. per lb., with a reduction of 6 per cent if taken 10 lbs. at once; such a reduction is also allowed on all articles bought for retail, &c.

J. SOUTRY.

**South African Club.**  
THE Annual Meeting of the South African Club, will take place on SATURDAY the 23 January 1847, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

1847, at the Mouth of the Breede River,

SWELLENDAM.

**Sale of Erven,**

SITUATE AT PORT BEAUFORT,

At the Mouth of the Breede River,

SWELLENDAM.

THE Undersigned, duly authorized, will sell

on the Stoep of the Commercial Exchange, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY the 2d January, 1847, FOUR ERVENS,

instant, Messrs. Oken, Safes, Daguerreotype Apparatus with

directions; also a quantity of Garden Seed, viz.: Currants,

red and white, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Cauliflowers, white

and black, Turnip, &c. &c.

H. RICHTER.

3000 FAT SHEEP.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, the Undersigned will sell by public Auction, at the Place of Mr. D. DE VILLIERS, D'Urban, the above number of Sheep, which are assured to be in excellent condition and require no recommendation, as it is generally known that he never offers bad Cattle.

A. V. VAN WYK.

Cape Town, Dec. 23, 1846.

G. L. STEYLER, Ge., Auctioneer.

**CALEDON.**

THE whole of Major BARNES's Stock of Horses, Mares, and Foals, Ovens, Cows, Implements of Husbandry, and some articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c. will be offered for sale by public auction by Mr. JOSEPH BARNES, on MONDAY the 4th of January next.

Caledon, Dec. 22, 1846.

**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, Scrophularious Eruptions, Pimplies in the face, WEAK AND INFAMED EYES, &c. &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

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

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all suppurative humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. &c. &c.

The abovementioned Pill should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all suppurative humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. &c. &c.

The abovementioned Pill should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all suppurative humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. &c. &c.

The abovementioned Pill should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all suppurative humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. &c. &c.

The abovementioned Pill should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all suppurative humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. &c. &c.

The abovementioned Pill should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all suppurative humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. &c. &c.

The abovementioned Pill should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all suppurative humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. &c. &c.

The abovementioned Pill should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

It is Sold by all Druggist at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POOCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for MESSRS. BEACH & BARNICOAT, Blaauwstad, sole proprietors of the above.

DR. ROBERTS'

**PILULE ANTISCORPHULE**

an invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those