



## HAMILTON ROSS & CO., LANDEN NU EX

TORY, AMAZON en WELLINGTON,

UITGEBRUIDE ASSORTEMENTEN BRITSCHE MANUFACTUREN, bestaande in  
VOORCHTS: in sterk en fyne fancy Keenrik, gekleurde  
en swarte Prints, Bengaleek, gestreepte dito, Kester,  
etc., swelle en halvemaat Kleeden, gerode Jacoet,  
swarte en gekleurde Merinoes, white en swarte Kapo-  
ten, en sydes Kousen, Rijgatu en witte Hemden,  
linnen Borstakken, en witte katoenen Hemden,  
4-5 en 6-8 Km. Band, Zak en osten Kleekamenas,  
wosted, witte en gomelastische Kruisbanden, ingroote  
verschillende.

HEMDENLinnen, alle kwaliteiten, sterke Arme, en  
witte Pinjums, witte en bruine Saffes, 72 dina, wit  
en swart gekleed Beddelen, Meubelgeut, Duitse  
stof, Camlet Mantels, Vlaamscheinen, Beddyt,  
wars en witte Holland, Salicis, witte linnen Drill,  
Huckaback, etc., wit, bruin en goud Yon Garen, Was-  
doek, mass' lucher Laarzen, dubbeldeks Schoenen,  
damess' patente Moroco en Lasting Slipper, kinder  
Laarzen en Soluvenen, in patent lederen en Morocco.  
LAKEN, in blauw, zwart, onzichtbaar groen, vale en zwarte  
Kassimier, fancy Doekken, Union Tweeds, katoenen  
en gemengde Drills, Molekines, swarte en gekleurde  
Merinoes, fancy katoenen en tyden Onderstaande goed,  
Zomerlaken, blauwe en swarte Lasting, 6-8 fyne vale  
Pilot.

SHAWLS, zwart en syde, Dueeps, zwart en gekleurde  
satynen, gekleurde katoenen en merino dito, Mass  
en Vrouwen zwarte en gekleurde Handschouven,  
Grieksche Kinder Laarzen, Meisjes en Kinder Kousen,  
zwarte Naaldyde en Twint, Operas en Fancy  
Ties en Stropdassen, Kinder Pettis, syde Hoodies  
en Hoofd-tapijts.

DOEKEN, Schotakemrik, trimmed, kanten, fancy Katoen,  
Doecken, witte uilgenaude museline Krangels,  
witte kanten Kraagjes, met List, witte Plait Belge-  
sels, kantje Ry-mantels, Chemetties, Sjerps, witte  
Innen Cuffs, uitgesneden museline Kader Tabberettes,  
Malli Blanewerk, Belgeus en Scollings.

Mode is hoop, Koffy, Suiker, Thee, Sporn  
Kaarsen, Wolzakken, Zern, Kandy, Suiker,  
Stijf, Blaauw, Hoge, Lood, Banket, enz.

3 January 1848.

BESCHADIGDE GOEDEREN,  
Ex "VIGILANT".

OP ZATURDAY, den 8 deszer, zullen op de  
Parade worden verkocht, voor rekening van wie het  
zoude mogen aangaan.—

1 bed gedreven Katoenen Spreiden,  
2 kisten Schoenen en Laarzen.

Almoeide Zoetemelk en Edammer Kaas, meer of min  
door Zwaart beschadigd.

TERZELDER TYD ZAL WORDEN VERKOCHT,  
5 kisten fraaie Kinder schoenen,  
25 stuks Anglo Broekengooi, voor Zomerdragt.

E. LANDSBERG.

Nieuwe Goederen,  
Per "LARKINS" en "VIGILANT".

DE Ondergeteekende heeft met bovengemelde  
Vertrekken ontvangen, een versche rouraud Manufac-  
tuur Goederen voor het Saison en den Kaffer Handel  
geschikt.

DEKENS,  
BAAL  
DUPPEL.

E. LANDSBERG.

TE KOOP, London en Liverpool Zeepl. Seiker, Ryst  
Koffy, Thee, alle soorten Aardewerk, Boknuld, Lood, Hoge  
Olie en Verf, Zoutmallesche en Edammer Kaas, Specerien,  
va eenen groots vercheidenheid Yzerwerk.

E. LANDSBERG.

M U Z Y K.

DE Ondergeteekende verzoekt zyne Vrienden  
en het Publiek kennis te wille nemen, dat hy sedert  
November Jl. zich weder in de stad ter woon heeft nederge-  
zet, en voegter London te given op de Piano Forte, enz, enz,  
dat hy ook genegen is omige Leerlingen in Scholen te  
onderwijzen, onder aannemelyke termen.

F. G. GRONDELER.

Piano Forte worden gestund.—Adres No. 50, Kasteleinstraat.

Wynberg, Rondebosch en Kaap-  
stad Verkoop Maatschappij.

VOEDER.

GEEN genoegzaam Tenders voor de leverancie  
van Voeder ontvangen synde, sullende andere Tenders  
aangenomen worden op het Kantoor der Maatschappij, Wyn-  
berg, op DEN 8 JANUARY 1848, voor de leverancie van  
de ondergemeide hoeveelheid Voeder, te worden geleverd aan  
de Pakhuizen der Maatschappij, aan de Wynberg en in de  
Kapsaat, in zoontjige hoefelheid als van tyd tot tyd ver-  
eicht moge worden, beginnende den 15 Januari en sindi-  
gende den 31 Decembre 1848.—

GARST, 60,000 lbs.

HAVER, 30,000 "

HAVERHOOI, 50,000 "

KAE, 75,000 "

ZEMELS, 30,000 "

De Maatschappij zal zich gelukkig rekenen schikking te  
maken met de Kontrakteuren om de hoeveelheid welke zy  
gerijft in een of meer maanden leveren kunnen, en pers-  
oon te tredende, worden verzocht in hante Tenders te melden  
de hoeveelheid van elk artikel, hetwelk zy in de ondersche-  
de maanden van het jaar gerijft leveren kunnen.

De onderscheidende artikelen van Voeder moeten zyn van  
de beste kwaliteit, en onderworpen aan de goedkeuring van  
den Superintendanten der Maatschappij.

Borgt dat vereischte worden voor de behoorlyke nak-  
oeding niet kostbaar.

Ververe bysonderheden (indien vereisch) zyn te bekomen  
op het Kantoor der Maatschappij, Wynberg.

Kantoor der Maatschappij, Wynberg.

Den 29 Dec. 1847.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING,

OP JUDICIBEL GEZAG,

VAN HEEB UTGEBREIDE  
GRAASPLAATS.

DE Ondergeteekende behoorlyk geautoriseerd synde door  
den over van het Edale Rondgangen Gezaghoofd, sal per  
publieke veiling den verkopen ten behoeve van de ges-  
menlyke Eigenaer, de Heeren WILLEM JACK, VAN DER  
VATVER, C. J. DU PLESSIS, P. E. en DAVID NAUDE.

Op Vrydag, den 21 January 1848.

Ten 11 ure, precies.

In front van het Drasdyt Huis, by opred en afslag,

DE GRAASPLAATS "KOELFONTEIN,"

Gelegen in het District Worcester, Veldkornelshap van Over  
Heitvliet, groot 2305 morgen en 328 kwadrat roeden,  
bysonder geschikt tot het graven van Yer en Schapen. De  
Plaats is verklaard geworden door twee voor respectabele  
personen (niet deszelfe welselheid), die onlangs daarop ge-  
rapporterd hebben, althans volgens ons, in de winter maanden  
1100 tot 1200 stuks Yer en 3000 Schapen te dragen.

De konditien zyn te zien ten Kantoor van den Ondergeteek-  
ende, Worcester, Worcester.

Liberale Straighed, sal gegeven worden.

Worcester, 8 December 1847.

TE HUUR.

EEN HUIS, in het midden van de Kapsaat,

naar St. Kruiskin en Waterdrift.

Een Huis, Stil en Koestuin en een kleine Tuin in Oranje-  
straat, en in Water op de Plaats en een Gaslicht in front  
van het huis.

Hoer huur.—Adres No. 25, Burgstraat.

Worcester, 8 December 1847.

1200 UITGEZOCHTE extra vette

SCHAPEN en BOKKEN,—

zullen op DONDERDAY, den 20 deser, ter plase van

den Heer JAN DE WAAL, Saxeenburg, worden verkocht,  
voor rekening van den Heer JOHAN VON BAKSTRA, die  
de Heere Slagters en syre, Vrienden voorziet, dat het Yer  
van zoet goed is als dat haust door hem opgegrapt.

C. P. LINDBERG, Afslager.

Stellenbosch, 3 Jan. 1848.

1200 UITGEZOCHTE extra vette

SCHAPEN en BOKKEN,—

zullen op DINGSDAG, den 17 deser, ter plase van den Heer JAN DE WAAL,

Saxeenburg, worden verkocht, voor rekening van den Heer

W. E. WIJN, Junr.

C. P. LINDBERG, Afslager.

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Stellenbosch, 3 Jan. 1848.

1200 UITGEZOCHTE extra vette

instant moet syn zulk een instantie te voltooiden, vooroorlof my dan is te riede hetselue te noemse Christ's Hospital, daer het op Karsnis is, dat u, dese achtendig geschildert, ophoude ik in opegheld hoop, dat er geen geduldigheid onderscheid te eniger tyd sal gemaakt worden door ons Christiaen party van welken naam ook. Laet besefte syn vrouwe alle menschen het beeld drageende van den ontervryden God.

In Engeland synde, sal ik den wagen staet den kolens vader treen of voordoorlucht inrichten voortdroeg, en soover het in my is, de taak van verus regioen voor die Britsch publiek brengen. Hoe gerig ook my lieftoed moeg sijn by sondige leden van het Lager Huis, sal ik evenwel sulks te baten nem, om ons onderzoek te herstelstelligen omtrent het plassen van de langste Vyvergaren Orondeant, want ik vermoen, dat door het passeren van deselve onsz burgerlyke regten en vrijheden aller gewelveldt geschonden werden, syn geworden. Na verlooppen, were verloren den tyd nimmer zo geplukt hang sijn als in wachsch. Ik koester geen wrok tegen iemand meer. Ik verlooppen, dat my niet behoeft, noch, as Indian ik de ouder tyd geweest beloed of sancte godzien hebbet, hoop ik dat men my even blymede en opegt regeren sal, al ik niet verloren of verget. Ik wensch valt harte dat, al bewaard mocht blijven voor we openbare en geheste ryanden, es wanecht ik, onder Gods oesekking, ik niet weder mogt zoeken, hoop ik van harte u allen te ontgaen, met de vergaderde nation in den buel.

Heb doer te syn, T. O.  
Mannen van het Oosten,  
Uw toegewen vriend en Dienaar,  
AUG. JOS. TANCREDI, D.D.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. Grap's letter in our next number.

#### THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JANUARY 6, 1848.

This principal occurrence which has marked the close of the year just terminated, is certainly the cessation of hostilities against the several Kafir tribes west of Kei, with whom we had been engaged in a long protracted warfare of upwards of twenty months.

We have already candidly admitted, and now again repeat our admission, that this news, so shortly after the arrival of Sir HARRY SMITH on the frontier, took us by surprise. The splendid achievements of that distinguished Hero, both here and elsewhere, had indeed filled us with the most fervent expectations that he would soon bring the war to a termination, but still we are constrained to avow that the course adopted by him has not only surpassed those expectations, but also impressed us with amazement. The system of "complete subjugation" was warmly advocated by us since the commencement of the war, and we are heartily of opinion that that object, in as far at least as those tribes are concerned, has now been realized.

We are not at all surprised to find that all parties do not concur in this broad view of the result of our long protracted contest, and that there are those who seem to imagine that an immediate and active resumption of hostilities was the only and proper means of ensuring complete defeat, and a lasting peace. This reasoning, in an abstract point of view at least, would allow of but little controversy;—the unbridled savages have, by their faithlessness and their treachery, richly deserved the most severe chastisement. This cannot be denied; and if extermination were the only or chief object, no better scheme could perhaps be invented, provided, however, the expense be not taken into account, which another campaign, however well devised, would inevitably occasion, especially against an enemy who has already successfully—partly by a swift retreat and partly by a clever scheme of inactivity—forced upwards of two million pounds sterling from the British treasury.

The task entrusted to Sir HARRY SMITH, however, fortunately appears to aim at a more noble, a more elevated end. The chase, with its forward and retrogressive movements, its demonstrations and retreats, is at an end, and will be succeeded by—what?... By treaties which are made to-day and violated to-morrow, and by which the Kafir race have committed murder and rapine among the colobists with impunity? No! but by that salutary system of restraint, so fully tested on a former occasion, as eminently calculated to secure peace and tranquillity to the colony, and to raise the ungrateful people from their degraded condition, and to elevate them in the scale of real civilization and enlightenment.

This was the principal object for which Sir HARRY as well as his predecessor, were sent either by Her Majesty, and where is the true friend of humanity who does not heartily rejoice that the first mentioned has attained the first step, towards without the shedding of a single drop of human blood? His first meeting with the several Chiefs and a large number of their followers was distinguished by a passive submission. They have chosen peace in preference to war, and it was nobly conceded to them. No hollow, dishonorable peace, but one which will be sealed by a system of discipline and restraint that will show them that, in token of their submission, they kissed the foot of the *Inhaka Eshu*; they also pledged themselves to an unconditional obedience of all laws and regulations to be dictated to them by himself or his successor, and the most infraction of which will be visited with condign punishment.

It cannot be denied that the same terms might have been equally well dictated at the cannon's mouth; but it is equally certain that, under existing circumstances, there was not the least chance to prosecute the dreadful game without a refusal on the part of the hostile tribes to accept the proposed peace under the conditions prescribed. They had in fact, the not completely, already submitted, and the surrender of the renowned PATO, just at the time when Sir HARRY SMITH was on his way to hold the appointed meeting with the other chiefs, in our opinion sets the seal to the views entertained by him respecting the state of affairs.

It has been repeatedly asserted that throughout the long protracted war the advantages have always been seemingly on the side of the enemy. We will not deny it, but merely remark, that the losses occasionally entailed upon him, however trifling they may have been, have exhausted his resources, and have at all events disturbed him in the peaceful enjoyment of the booty which he had captured. The description given of the condition of the Chief just named, on his surrender, tends as a proof of this at least, and must even convince the most sceptical, that the Kafirs have again been taught the wholesome lesson that their wars with the

Colony eventually always result in their inevitable rain and destruction.

We remarked in our last that peace can only be considered as fully established when the guns still in the possession of the subjugated enemy, and the plundered cattle shall have been surrendered, and we see no reason why both should not be insisted upon. The first are in the possession of the vanquished, whilst the latter, if any value, must be sought beyond the limits of British Kaffraria, in the territory of the paramount Chief KAZI. With the last mentioned accounts have not yet been settled, and though we deem it unnecessary at present to anticipate Sir HARRY'S further measures, we cherish the confident hope that his treaty of amity with that chief will contain some disengaging provisions. If the choice of peace or war be also unconditionally left to him, he will naturally choose the first, and being left in the possession of the cattle, which are supposed to be harboured in his country, he will, in any future collision, not forget the advantages which his duplicity and treachery have gained for him in the present war.

We hope better things, however, and therefore deem any further remarks for the present superfluous.

Sir George Berkeley, the late Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the Frontier, left our shores on Sunday last in the London, bound to Madras, where, according to the United Service Gazette, he will assume the chief command of the Madras Army, with an income of £ 10,000 a year.

Another melancholy accident has taken place at Mr. Jan Louw's Farm "Middelburg," from the careless habit of smoking by one of his overseers. Mr. Louw's loss cannot be estimated at less than from 900 to 1,000. Seven fine stocks were destroyed in a very short time, the buildings being only saved by the prompt assistance of the neighbours. Within the last two years, several serious accidents of this kind have occurred in this District from smoking and carelessly carrying fire about.

Servants are now so insubordinate that Farmers are daily exposed to danger of fire by their careless habits, and the slightest reproof is sure to be followed by immediate desertion of service, there being no judicial resource to protect the masters nearer than the seat of Magistracy often many hours distant.—Correspondent.

MADAGASCAR.

The latest intelligence from that Island seems not to hold out hopes for a speedy settlement of the long existing difference with England and France.

The following is extracted from the Maurician of the 8th Dec. last:

The Airl, that arrived from Tamatave on Sunday last, brings news from Madagascar, which gives little hope of a re-opening of the trade there. On the 16th November the Queen assembled a number of her principal subjects; and it was agreed that the ports should be open for commerce with Europeans only on condition that the British and French Governments should pay an indemnity of 200,000 dollars and confess they were wrong.

The skulls of those who fell in the attack on Tamatave still disgraced the shores on new poles.

It was also said that 18,000 men had been sent to invade the West territory. We have already said it is in that direction that the two Governments should direct their efforts and open a trade over which the Queen could have no control, where oxen are abundant and the people readily disposed to open relations with powers that could give them assistance to resist the invasions of the obstinate and ridiculous Queen Ranavalona.

THE LATE GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

(From the Frontier Times, Dec 21.)

No less than five Government Proclamations and Notices were published on Saturday in a "Government Gazette Extraordinary." From the tenor of these documents, and the decided steps taken by His Excellency since his arrival in the colony, there can be little or no doubt, that he was sent out with express instructions to bring the war to an end without any delay, and to carry out the arrangements that are set forth in the above mentioned proclamations and notices, the substance of which is as follows:

By the first proclamation the territory annexed to the colony is constituted a separate division of the colony, to be called the division of Victoria, for which a Civil Commissioner is to be appointed, to reside at Alles Town; parts of whose duties will be to "contribute towards an improved frontier system with British Kaffraria." The settlement of military villages is in contemplation in this new district, as well as the "sale of the rich and (in many parts) extensive lands of fertile land."

The second proclamation announces that "in order to protect the inhabitants from the miseries of war, and from depredations and other crimes committed within the colony by marauding Kafirs, in times of peace, a more direct and palpable authority on the part of the Government will be established over them than has yet existed." It is then proclaimed that all the territories lying between the new colonial boundary line,

From its commencement at the mouth of the Kotsikama River up to the Kaga range, to the source of the Kip Plast River, down its right bank, to its junction with the Kip Plast, and down the right bank of that river to the sea, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in Her Majesty the Queen, but not at present, as part or parcel of the Colony, of the Cape of Good Hope, and that the same shall be called and known as "British Kaffraria."

It is also declared that the said territories shall be held by the Kafir chiefs and their people from the Queen by "Such service, and payment of dues as the regulations as Her Majesty's High Commissioner shall prescribe, representative, who shall be the Great Chieftain of the whole of this said Territories, shall deem best calculated to promote the civilization, conversion to Christianity, and general improvement of the enlightened human beings subject to her rule."

The first Government Notice announces that the Queen being desirous of encouraging the establishment of military villages on the borders of the colony, that is to say, the Great Fish and Kotsikama Rivers, Her High Commissioner will receive

"The application of any one desirous to establish himself, bringing with him a party of Settlers, and every just encouragement will be given to such Settlers, consistently with the object in view, protection to themselves and to the frontier."

In noticing the repudiation of the General Order of the 7th June, 1847, in virtue of which soldiers may know the conditions on which they can obtain their discharge and grants of land for the establishment of military villages, the notice states that these villages will

"Have as the basis, the advantage of military experience, and the example of good order and regular habits, being under military officers, as well as being composed of men accustomed to camp-life, and to obedience."

By a second Government Notice it is proposed to substitute for the old commando system, an

organized force, formed into Companies and battalions upon the principle of the Yeomanry of Great Britain. The able-bodied inhabitants are called upon, by the Governor to enrol their names in the different towns and villages, as ready to serve, &c. to find a substitute, via an able-bodied Rector.

Mr. Harry Smith, upon the receipt of these Rolls

from the Civil Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. who was enabled to form them into battalions, in their own immediate neighbourhood, to appoint officers from among themselves, and to enable him to calculate upon an able and armed force upon the immediate frontier, in the event of any future invasion, which Heaven forbid, and avoid taking from

such hosts of families and future at most incovenient consequences."

It is further stated that

"The frontier will be called on to turn out once every four or five days, and their arms and appointments might be required to defend their respective neighbourhoods, on which day each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, would receive the only pay of his rank as in Her Majesty's service."

The Civil Commissioners are to open lists in all the districts, and award arms with the least possible delay to the names of the officers chosen from amongst them.

By the last Government Notice the missionaries are invited to return to their mission in "British Kaffraria," who are to hold their land from the Queen, and not from any Kafir chief. And "these missions, gentlemen are promised the utmost protection of the High Commissioner in converting the Kafirs to Christianity and in civilizing them. Commissioners are to reside near each great Kafir village. Traders are invited to the neighborhood of the residence of such Commissioners, and missionary stations."

For the entire extent of the frontier will be allowed in any other part of "British Kaffraria," or until this territory be surveyed and divided into counties, towns, and villages, and a census of the population taken. Traders will hold their right of location of Her Majesty exclusively.

The traders are invited to encourage the trade in gum, and as it is also important object to teach the Kafirs the use of money, and to clothe themselves, the High Commissioner recommends that articles of utility, clothing, agricultural implements, &c. &c. be brought for traffic, and not banables such as beads, &c. Every trader will be required to pay an annual license fee to the High Commissioner, which will be made known to all traders or others who are to be engaged in the purchase of all crimes committed by British subjects within the limits of the colony, amply provides.

It is made known to all traders or others, that the introduction of firearms and gunpowder will involve not only a forfeiture of the license, but incur expulsion from British Kaffraria, and a total confiscation of property."

Officers commanding posts are to choose spots to grow vegetables for the soldiers, and seeds will be issued to the troops to enable them to commence gardening.

The introduction of spirituous liquors is prohibited. The following posts will be for the present established and maintained in British Kaffraria:—Port Waterloo, Port White, Fort Cox, Fort Glangorn (a post near the month of the Buffalo), Port Grey, a post of communication on the Goobab heights between the mouth of the Buffalo and King William's Town, Port Wellington on the Chasimana, and King William's Town, which post will be permanent. Its territorial limits will be surveyed, and it will be laid out in squares and streets on both sides of the Buffalo, occupying Fort Hill and Hardings, and will be hereafter determined on, reserving sites for a church, mission school, &c. &c.

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Part of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting in all sorts of hardware; also, an Air Pump, Electrical Machine, complete, Dutch and German Books, and various other useful articles, too numerous to particularize.

The 9th, 27th, and 1st battalion of the 5th Regt. stationed there is to proceed by sea to Natal.

The 90th, 27th, and 1st battalion of the 5th Regt. are to hold themselves in readiness for home service, and the 7th D. Guards are to go home as soon as possible.

The following is extracted from the Maurician of the 8th Dec. last:

The Airl, that arrived from Tamatave on Sunday last, December 20, 1847.

Gentlemen.—Having noticed in the reply of the Secretary of State to Despatch No. 51 of the 12th of May, that the Noble Earl has approved of the steps taken by the late Governor, Sir H. P. relative to claims for payment of wagons, oxen, and other property, pressed into the public service for the prosecution of the Kafir war; and as the question at hand is one of the utmost importance to the Colony in general, but more especially to the much injured agriculturists whose private property has been pressed into the public service, without (except in a few instances) paying any regard to the value or use on many of the poorer classes of the community; I beg to bring the case before your notice, feeling assured that it is not as yet received that mature consideration to which it is entitled. It is a fact, too plain to be denied, that if our noble governors had taken the proper steps, and caused more attention to be paid to the subject, many evils would have been prevented, the colonists would have been more satisfied with the measures adopted by the local government, and many farmers who are now nearly ruined, would have again been put in possession of the property of which they have been so unreasonably deprived.

It is one of the most important to the Colony, that the noble Earl has taken the proper steps, and caused more attention to be paid to the subject, many evils would have been prevented, the colonists would have been more satisfied with the measures adopted by the local government, and many farmers who are now nearly ruined, would have again been put in possession of the property of which they have been so unreasonably deprived.

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**PUBLIC SALES**  
At H. M. Custom House Stores  
Without Reserve, to close Consignment.

On Wednesday, 12th Jan 1848,  
at half-past 1 o'clock, p.m.

**THE following will be put up and sold to the Highest Bidders—**

100 Boxes of Wrapping Paper
20 Boxes of Window Glass
25 Keys of assorted Nails
200 Boxes Buckets
12 Churns, various sizes
100 Handspikes
6 Boxes of Corks
10 Boxes of Vinegar
8 Barrels of Hams
85 Boxes of Cider
70 Boxes of Cavendish Tobacco
11 Kgs of Nutmegs
2 Boxes of Mace
105 Boxes of Black Pepper
108 Boxes of Yellow Sugar, slightly damaged
105 Boxes of White Sugar
10 Boxes of Brandy

AT THE SAME TIME,  
21 Boxes of Unblended Raisins, and  
2 Cases of Pilt Hists.

W. ANDERSON & Co.

**PUBLIC SALE OF**

**Timber, Deals, and Spars.**

ON MONDAY MORNING, the 10th of Jan. next, at 10 o'clock, the undersigned will sell at the top of St. John street, in extent 1 morgen 545 square rods and 130 do. feet. The House contains 3 upper and 4 lower Rooms, large Hall, Kitchen with Hotplate, Stable, Servants' Apartments, a double and a single storied Store. The Garden is well stocked with Fruits Trees abundantly supplied with Private Water, and is also planted with about 12,000 Vines.

On the same day will likewise be sold, all the Furniture, consisting of dining and other Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, excellent Beds, Wardrobes, all sorts of Glass and Crockeryware, a large China Dinner Service, a quantity of Plate, Kitchen Utensils, Tart Pans, Copper Saucepans, and what further may be offered.

The whole without Reserve.

**PUBLIC SALE,**  
FROM 8,000 TO £10,000,  
AT 5 PER CENT.

UNDER good first Mortgage of Landed Property. The greater part on Kutting Brivien.—Apply to J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Grace-street.

Cape Town, January 4, 1848.

A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, Sole Trustee.

Cape Town, January 4, 1848.

M. G. GIE, &c., J. G. GIE.

Cape Town, Dec. 22, 1847.

Mr. G. L. SCHÄFFER, Auctioneer.

P. S. The Horses, Mules and Sheep were bred on the Farm.

The Widow and Testimentary Estate of the late

HENDRIK PHILIPPUS BEYERS, Esqr.

In the Insolvent Estate of Johan George Metz, of Cape Town.

ON MONDAY,

THE 10th JANUARY NEXT,

His agreeable and well situated HOUSE and GARDEN, at the top of St. John street, in extent 1 morgen 545 square rods and 130 do. feet. The House contains 3 upper and 4 lower Rooms, large Hall, Kitchen with Hotplate, Stable, Servants' Apartments, a double and a single storied Store. The Garden is well stocked with Fruits Trees abundantly supplied with Private Water, and is also planted with about 12,000 Vines.

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The whole without Reserve.

P. VAN BREDA, As.,

C. MOSTERT, Sr.,

P. VAN DER BYL,

S. MALAN, Esq., Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC SALE OF**  
Moveable & Immoveable Property.

In the Insolvent Estate of Johan Frederik Schierhout, of Cape Town, Shopkeeper.

On Wednesday, the 12th Jan. next.

AT 10 o'CLOCK PRECISELY,

WILL be sold by the Riser and Fall, peremptorily, to the highest bidder, with Liberal Competition Money, a well built and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, replete with every convenience, and in which the Retail Business has been successfully carried on for a considerable period, situate in Bree-street No. 17, measuring 26 square rods, 115 do. feet and 48 do. inches.

On the same day will be sold all the Moveable Effects, consisting of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description including Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Washing Stands, Looking Glasses and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, also a Tugt Wagon, and various other articles.

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Sole Trustee.

Cape Town, Dec. 22, 1847.

N.B. The sale of the Moveables will commence precisely at 10 o'clock a.m.

**PAPENDORP MARKET.**

ON FRIDAY, the 14th of January next, will be sold on the spot several eligible BUILDING LOTS, facing the New Market; also THE THREE COTTAGES on the Main Road, adjacent thereto, and facing Woodstock.

The whole will be sold to the highest bidder, upon terms most favorable to the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., &c.

**REFRESHMENTS will be given.**

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

And at her Residence at Groot Drakenstein, viz:

1. THE PRODUCTIVE WELL KNOWN FARM

"LA PARIS."

Situate at Klein Drakenstein, with the Buildings theron, consisting of a Dwelling House, Stable, Wine Store and other Outbuildings, in extent about 30 morgen Freshfield, and upon Quaintre, well provided with running Water during the year, also well adapted for sowing all sorts of Grains, (extensive Gardens have been laid out) and for all sorts of Cattle.

3. HER HALF SHARE IN THE FARM

"WERDA."

Situate at Groot Drakenstein, in extent about 60 morgen Freshfield and 100 morgen Perpetual Quaintre, planted with some thousand Vines and various Fruit Trees, has strong running Water from strong Fountains, and is also well adapted for Cattle. The Buildings consist of a Dwelling House, Wine Store and other Out Houses.

4. ONE THIRD SHARE IN THE CATTLE FARM

"NOODHULP,"

Situate at St. Helena Bay, in extent 3984 morgen.

This Farm can be recommended as being VERY HEALTHY FOR CATTLE, and is well supplied with Water from strong Springs.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY,

Consisting of 40 extra good Stukas of 5 and 6 leagues each, 12 large Fermenting Tubs, 15 Leagues, Pressing and other Tubs, Half-moons, Cockles, Buckets, Vloeties, Funnels, and a Wine Pump, nearly new, and 4 extra Brandy Stills with Appurtenances; also 3 three-league Wagons, almost new, 3 second hand Wagons, a covered Wagon, a covered and an open Cart, Yokes, Straps, Rims, Leading Ropes and Harness, and all that belongs to a complete Farm Establishment.

LIVE STOCK.

Consisting of 160 draught Oxen, bred in the District of Swellendam, and therefore very well adapted for the use of Wine and Corn Farmers; also 30 head of Breeding Cattle of Fatherland breed, and Young Horses.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTION,

Consisting principally of Dining, Tea and other Tables, 8 dozen Stinkwood and some dozens other Chairs, Bedsteads with Curtains, Feather Beds, Wardrobes, 3 large Looking Glasses with gilt frames; Pictures of all kinds, 6 large white Copper Spittoones, a white Copper Tea Urn, Glass and Earthenware, consisting of cut glass Decanters and Wine Glasses, and many other articles; blue Dishes and Plates, Knives, Forks, and Spoons, an EXTRA BAROMETER, and an EIGHT-DAY DUTCH HOUSE CLOCK.

AND LASTLY,

A completed Spirit Distillery with appurtenances, standing on the Farm "La Paris," which may daily be inspected upon application to the widow.

The Sale will commence every day precisely at 10 o'clock, and the Conditions of Sale of the Immoveable Property, the Diagram and Transfers are to be seen on application to the Undersigned Auctioneer at his Office at the Pearl.

Cold Refreshments and a good glass of Wine will be given.

G. L. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Cape Town, Dec. 30, 1847.

**PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,**

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on

FRIDAY, the 21st January 1848, at 10 o'clock precisely,

ON MONDAY.

THE 24th JANUARY NEXT,

her Dwelling House, situated in Strand-street, Corner of Loop street, very substantially built, replete with every convenience, having spacious apartments, and conveniently adapted for Business, having two fine Stores annex, with entrance in Loop-street.

The Conditions of Payment will be made very favorable.

Further, all sorts of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, fine large Mirror, A LARGE QUANTITY OF PLATE, and what else may be offered for Sale.

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

24th Dec. 1847.

**FOR SALE.**

EIGHTY GOATS and 1900 feet FIR PLANK.

J. JOUBERT, Klapmuts.

AT THE TANNERY OF

O. E. WENTZEL,

a La Belle Alliance, near Papendorp.

ALWAYS for Sale at low prices, all sorts of

Tanned Skins.

With his Country Friends he will Continue to Barter Tanned Skins for Raw ones, or pay them the Market Price.

500 Excellent fat Sheep and Goats.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on MONDAY, the 10th January next, at the Place of Mr. JACOBUS MEYERSON, "Kraantjehoek," the above number of Sheep and Goats, for account of J. H. BEYERS.

Cape Town, Dec. 29, 1847.

Mr. G. L. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

Mr. G. L. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.