





THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 6, 1848.

In our last we took occasion to remind our expatriated countrymen beyond the North Eastern Boundary, without any dissembling, of their real position, and to offer them our well-meant advice; and may God enlighten their understanding to see the propriety of accepting and following that advice.

But, whilst we deemed that course necessary in as far as they are concerned, we also hope and trust that no means will be left untried to convince those unfortunate men, if possible, of their error. The Manifesto, directed to them by Her Majesty's High Commissioner, is well calculated to attain that end, but will remain a dead letter and ineffectual, if no care be taken that its contents be accurately communicated to them. We fear that the mere dispatch and distribution thereof, in the present scattered state of the Emigrants, will prove unavailing. There are no persons among them; we suspect, in whom the mass place any confidence, and to whom the task could be entrusted to give them a proper interpretation of the contents of that well-meant Document. One misunderstanding will perhaps be followed up by several others, and eventually lead to the most fearful results.

That Sir HARRY SMITH takes great interest in these misguided people, is an opinion respecting which no person entertains any doubt; but it is now pretty generally seen and regretted that circumstances should have prevented him to extend his visit among them, at least until matters had been placed on a more solid foundation. His immediate presence among them would have given confidence and prevented even the possibility of deception. Is this defect at present without a remedy, and cannot Sir HARRY console himself for a second time to the fatigues and hardships of a journey thither, in order by his individual appearance to accomplish that, for which perhaps a hundred manifestos, however forcibly written, are insufficient?

This is indeed a momentous question, and we cannot conceal that we are somewhat timid to reply in the affirmative. We venture however to express our firm conviction that, if practicable, difficulty or inconvenience will not prevent the best friend of the Emigrants from once more hastening to their rescue and preservation. We readily conceive the extent of such a favor, but we need not remind Sir HARRY that the redeeming of erring friends carries with it the most noble reward.

If this be perhaps impossible, we would urge the propriety of immediately deputed some trustworthy person to the Emigrants, in order seriously to inform them of their real position, and the risk they incur for ever to spoil their good cause by their present contumacy. Their position is indeed an anomalous one; they have no confidence in each other, and the person who has now been invested by Government with chief authority among them, is unfortunately unknown to them in any other capacity than the enforcer of the severe measures which, under a former Government, were so unadvisedly adopted against them.

In our former number we alluded to the commission deputed to the Emigrants by the late Synod, in order to provide in their spiritual wants. If there were any certainty as to their presence, at this moment, among them, Sir HARRY might, in that event, instruct them to give a clear explanation of his views to the Emigrants, and to advise and exhort them to adopt his so very acceptable propositions without any further hesitation or delay. The Ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church always exercise great influence on their congregations in the Colony, and we have good grounds to suppose that that influence will, in the present instance, not be lost on their unfortunate expatriated brethren.

NOTWITHSTANDING the expression of general dissent on former occasions, the inhabitants of Cape Town—the metropolis of the Colony—are again treated to a scene the most detestable and dishonorable,—we allude to the brutal system of dog killing.

That it is necessary, even very necessary, to keep the increase of dogs within certain bounds, we will not dispute. The smaller the number, particularly in a hot climate like ours, the better will it serve to prevent the evils arising from the profligacy of the breed. Hydrophobia, for instance, is a horrible disease to contemplate, and even more so in its results. But there are other means by which the same ends can be attained, without hurting the feelings of the people by such abominable proceedings, and which, whilst they will prove more effectual, will at the same time increase the revenues of the colonial or the city treasury.

In Europe the owners of dogs are subjected to a tax. In England, for instance, where dogs are highly prized, the tax levied on them, is in proportion to their value. We do not mean to assert that the tax so levied is a certain preventative against hydrophobia, or any other disease pertaining to the canine race; but we do maintain that it is such a preventative to a certain extent, for do away with the tax, and within a short time the breed would so accumulate as to outnumber even the dense population of the vast metropolis of that Kingdom, and carry disease and death into almost every house.

That the wisdom of the measure is admitted by the colonies, is apparent from the example set by the government of the Mauritius. There the owners of dogs are subjected to a tax of ten shillings, we believe, for each, and a handsome income is derived from this source. Why then should we not follow the example? Dogs are legal objects of taxation, and any man who sets any prize at all on his favorites would gladly pay the tax. Thus, instead of paying men to destroy them, and to hurt the feelings of the citizens, the tax which they yield would serve to increase the public comforts and convenience.

It will perhaps be started as an objection that if a general tax were imposed on dogs, the farmers would be sufferers to a great extent. We are quite willing to admit the soundness of such objection, did we at all contemplate a general tax, for we are quite aware that the farmers are compelled to keep a large number of dogs, which are in fact their only protection. But our remarks only refer to

the City of Cape Town, and if it be deemed expedient to adopt our views at all, we can see no reason why the measure should not be extended to every municipal town and village in the Colony, exempting in the first mentioned the occupiers of gardens situated in its environs, and in the last mentioned the proprietors of erven of a certain extent.

The existing Regulations of the several Municipalities aim at the removal of every nuisance injurious to the comfort and health of the inhabitants; and as the unnecessary increase of the canine race is also decidedly a nuisance of a most dangerous nature, the same ought to be put down without further delay.

We remind our readers that to-morrow is the last day of the public examination of Professor Changuion's Teaching Establishment, and that, according to prospectus, a distribution of prizes will take place after 12 o'clock, followed by an appropriate address to the public.

The sad but incontrovertible truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death," was a few days ago again forcibly realized by the sudden and unexpected death of the wife of Mr. THOMAS CHRISTIAN, Cashier of the Cape of Good Hope Bank. The deceased at the time of this occurrence, was at Camp's Bay with her family, and whilst on a walk with her husband, was seized by a fit of apoplexy from the effects of which she died the same evening. She was in the prime of life,—being only 30 years of age,—and has left four young children.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the S. A. Private Widows' Fund, established in the month of March 1831, submitted to the General Meeting of Members, held on Saturday, the 1st April 1848.

Pursuant to the Rules and Regulations of the Society, Directors now again perform their task, by submitting to the Members thereof a Report of their proceedings during the past year,—the seventeenth of its existence.

During the past year the Society lost, by the death of Mr. F. S. Watermeyer, one of its members, who, since its establishment, had been a zealous promoter of its interests. This occurrence, and the death of Mr. G. H. Craywager, added two widows to the list of those receiving pensions—so that their number now amounts to twenty-four.

It is most agreeable to the Directors to state, that six new members have joined the Society, and that the number of contributing members now amounts to 176. They feel satisfied that this number would be greatly augmented, if the benefits derived by so many widows were generally known. The pecuniary affairs of the Society continue to prosper. In the past year, after defraying the necessary expenditure, a surplus of Rds. 5,871 1/4, has been added to the Fund, which now amounts to the considerable sum of Rds. 101,242 5/11, from the interest of which more than two-thirds of the widows are defrayed. In the sum of Rds. 101,242 5/11 is included a sum of Rds. 1,372 2/4 arrears of interest, of which a part has been paid since the closing of the books. The other part is due by Insolvent Estates, in which the claims have been filed; no loss is however anticipated from this source.

It were desirable if greater regularity were observed in the contributions. According to the regulations the contributions should be paid in advance. If this were attended to, the Fund would be greatly benefited, without occasioning any inconvenience to the members.

The Directors have also to report that Dr. Pappé, the Physician of the Society since its establishment, has resigned, and that they have appointed Dr. Bickert to succeed him in the retiring Directors are: Messrs. J. T. Jurgens, S. de Kock, Sr., A. Carstén, P. J. Rous, P. A. Brand, C. Bienenberg, W. A. J. de Smidt, and G. W. S. van der Merwe, Messrs. H. J. Hofmeyr, O. J. Truter, H. O. Woeke and A. F. C. Lind. The members will therefore have to elect eight new Directors in the room of those who retire.

J. T. JURGENS, Chairman.

Original Correspondence.

Frenchhoek, 30th March, 1848. Sir,—When I observed in your paper of the 14th February last, a letter respecting the case of Mr. J. S. Hauman, Senior, decided by the vestry of Frenchhoek, with some documents annexed thereto, I felt indignant, with some reason, as also at the slander which it contained; and as the writer styles himself a subscriber to your paper, I suspected myself necessarily fall either on Mr. Hauman, Mr. Hugo, or myself, as being the writer of that very document in which the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is stated in a manner so grossly untrue, and so full of calumny and slander to pass unnoticed, and I therefore determined to lay the whole case for approbation before the Presbytery, of which I have given notice to the members of the vestry. But now that Mr. J. D. Lindsay, in his letter of the 3d March, challenges the writer to come forward with his name, and at the same time to prove everything stated by him, I must take up the pen to offer a few lines, more particularly as there are some who question me on the subject, and look upon me, as it were, as the writer and informant. May I therefore request you, Mr. Editor, to state in your journal, that I have no share whatever in the offensive production of your subscriber H., and that, with Mr. Lindsay, I challenge him, if he be an honest man, to come forward with his name and the truth. If not, I hold him to be a calumniator and a disturber.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, P. N. HAM.

March 23, 1848. Sir,—I most fully agree with the opinion of my colleague "a Farmer," whose sentiments, as contained in his letter, and published by you in your supplement to the Zuid Afrikaan of the 20th instant, relative to the proposed statue to be erected in token of respect and honor to Sir Harry Smith, our present Governor, are in every respect correct. Let the colonists, however, be aware that the cost of such a statue as has been suggested, would be about £10,000, and that this amount will be dragged out of the colony in hard cash, and put into the pockets of mechanics in England, while all that we shall have for it, is that in traversing the parade we will behold the image of Sir Harry, mounted on horseback and placed on a pedestal. No, my friends, think of the old adage of "let charity commence at home." A half-crown from each of us is certainly very little, and I have no objection in paying my share to it also—but I would rather see our doing Sir Harry Smith has been among us for 3 or 4 years—for who knows that Sir Harry may not be replaced here soon when there will be an end to all his improvements to the colony and we may perhaps receive another Governor who may not care a fig for it. I am of opinion that if a constitutional war should break out, the recall of Sir Harry would be fit to take the command of a combined force so efficiently as he is. The noble Duke of Wellington is beyond the age of doing so, and few others could be anywhere found so well qualified for that important task as Sir Harry. As an humble individual I would suggest that government should lay out a certain amount of its surplus revenue for the purpose of opening our colonies to men; when that scheme should be in fair operation, we would then subscribe from our private purses a certain amount (I have no objection to £10,000) to purchase a quantity of silver from our own mines, and to convert the same into a splendid dinner set, to be manufactured in this colony by our own mechanics, with the arms of Sir Harry engraved on it, to be presented to the noble, honest and good Governor, who the colonists, in recognizing justice to the colony, would be better and more fully appreciated by his near kindred at home than any statue at this out of the way colony of the Cape of Good Hope. I am, &c.

A Wine Farmer of the District of Stellenbosch.

Stellenbosch, April 3, 1848. Well, Mr. Blikman!—I now see how it is situated; you must not subscribe himself, as I have done; but I ought to have assumed the name of Timmer or Yermmer, then Mr. P.

Faure might have condescended to favor me with a reply. Know, then, that I have once lived a writer, calling himself Jansz, whose motto was "Sic utinam scriberet," that is still unknown to the public, and that Lords, Dukes and Bishops did not deem it beneath themselves to reply to that writer under their own signatures, and that there was also a Philo-Jansz. In Mr. P. E. Faure more than these persons, and if it were such a shame to answer an anonymous writer, why have you no degrading yourself? Nonsense! you are no Blikman; you now stand to Mr. P. E. Faure in the same relation in which Mr. P. E. Faure stands to the Bishop, and further I shall not interfere. I shall thus, whatever you may think of it, (and who knows whether another kind of man will not now make his appearance) adhere like Janus; to my name, without retracting one jot of what I have said, and subscribe myself, NO SCOPHANT.

For continuation see Supplement.

NEW SHOP

THE Undersigned hereby informs his Friends and Customers that he has opened a New Shop at his Residence No. 28 Strand-street, the House formerly occupied by Mrs. the Widow A. HORAK, where he will offer for Sale all sorts of course and Fine Goods, on moderate terms. His Shop at No. 10, Wale-street, will be continued as heretofore, and be constantly well supplied.

J. N. DE VILLIERS.

Cape Town, April 5, 1848.

EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE

IN THE TOWN OF WORCESTER

In the Estate of the late Mr. Johannes Harrius Marling, and surviving Spouse Anna Catharina Hugo, last Widow of the late B. J. G. de Laet.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

THE 24th, 25th and 26th APRIL NEXT,

AND, IF REQUIRED, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING,

EXECUTORS OF the above Estate will cause to be publicly sold, without Reserve, the whole of said Estate, consisting of:—

LANDED PROPERTY.

That valuable and fertile Property, situate in this Town, fronting the Drossly Square, near the Public Offices, measuring 3 morgen, 90 square rods and 58 feet, comprising a strong and substantial Dwelling House, built in the occupation of the deceased, by which was built without any regard to expense. It is replete with every convenience. On this Property is also erected another Building, containing 3 Apartments, used during many years as a Mercantile Establishment, besides a third Building, containing Stabling for 20 Horses, Servant's Apartments, a Wagon House, and two Rooms. This Building can be used as a Dwelling, or as a shop, or as a warehouse, and is a most convenient Dwelling. It is partly planted with Vineyards annually producing a large Vintage, and as they may be considerably increased, the purchaser thereof might derive a good income. Also Fruit Trees of the best description, and a fine Kitchen Garden. This Property being sufficiently known, as one of the most fertile and valuable, any further recommendation would be superfluous. Business has been carried on with great success for a series of years, and the Property is situate along the Public Watercourse.

3. Certain uncultivated Erf, situate as above, in Blok U, No. 1.

4. Certain Erf, with the Dwelling House thereon, situate as above in Blok R, and marked No. 3, provided with abundance of Water, and fertile Garden Ground, now well tenanted.

5. A Piece of very fertile Perpetual Quitrent Land, called "Wild Varkens Fountain," situate on the Public Road through Harrius's Kloof, measuring 2 morgen, 69 square rods and 196 feet. This Land is bounded by a large extent of Crown Land, being excellent pasturage, and which, no doubt, may be obtained on application to the Government.

After which will be sold, all the Moveable Effects, viz.:

The entire Stock-in-Trade, consisting of Linen and Cotton Goods of all sorts and the best qualities, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doekings, Flannels, Balise Shirts, Gloves, &c., besides a large assortment of Ironware and Cutlery, Iron Pots, Buckles, Locks of sorts, Saddlery of every description and many other articles suited to the Country Trade, but too numerous to be inserted.

Store Fixtures, Glass Cases, Counters, Metal, Iron, Lead and Brass Weights, Writing Desks, &c.

FURNITURE.

Dutch and English House Clocks, Table Clocks, splendid Pictures, Chimney and other Glasses, in variety, Leather Beds, Bedsteads, Stretches, Wardrobes, Presses, Horse hair and other Sofas, Horse-hair and other Chairs, sofa, side, dining and nap Tables, every description, Glass and Bone, and Washing Stands, a Stinkwood Sideboard, Glass and Bone, and in great variety, 1,344 lood of Plate, comprising Table and Dessert Spoons, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Soup Ladles, Fish Slices, Butter Knives, Tea Spoons, Comfit Forks, all Queens Pattern; a set as above, neatly fitted in case, and expressly ordered from Holland by the late Mr. De Laet; besides a large assortment of separate Spoons and Forks, all Queens Pattern, &c. Plateware, viz. Candelsticks, Saucers and Trays, silver edged, Tea, Coffee and Tea Pot, Milk Jug, Sugar Basin, and Cake Baskets, the whole Silver edged, a splendid China Tea Set complete, a large assortment of the best Carvers and Dessert Knives, ivory handled, British Plate in variety and of the best quality, Kitchen Utensils of every description, and many other articles required in housekeeping.

CELLAR and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, viz.:

Leaguers and half Leaguers, Aums and Half-aums, Buckets, Pumps, &c., soft leaguers of the Old Times, Vinegar and Brandy, Ploughs, Harrows, Yokes, Straps, Blasses, a team of nearly new Harness, a couple of Cart Harness, a Covered Cart, a single Horse Cart; prepared and raw Ox Hides and Goat Skins, Chest Planks, Yellow-wood, Bstikwood, and Poplar Planks and Beams, Spars and Bamboos, a new flat bottomed Boat with Oars and Riems complete, a large quantity of all sorts of Grain, and a large variety of empty Casks and Chests.

CATTLE.

20 & 30 breeding Horses, 150 breeding Cattle (known as the best in this district) all of good fatherland breed, 4 teams of draught Oxen, and a number of young Oxen, 3 thoroughbred Bulls, 10 draught and saddle Horses, among which a pair of Chesnuts, bred at Potberg, 3 years old.

About 4000 breeding Sheep, Wethers and Goats, in excellent condition, and what further may be offered on the day of Sale.

The particulars of the Sale of the Landed Property may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

P. G. MEIRING, Vendee Adm'r. Venue Office, Worcester, March 8, 1848.

High Sheriff's Office

Cape Town, April 5, 1848.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases the following Sales will take place, viz.:

CAPE DIVISION.

VAN DER BYL, & Co. versus JACQUES GIBBON TREDOUX.

On Friday, the 14th April 1848, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the defendant's place, situated at the Piqueburgh Vlakte, near the Berg River, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a quantity of Merchandise, 20 Oxen and Cows, 16 Wagons and Saddle Horses, 1 Horse Wagon, a Cart, 3 Ploughs, 16 muids of Wheat, 15 Sheep, Farming Implements, &c. &c. &c.

DISTRICT OF CLANWILLIAM.

WILLIAM CLANWILLIAM, versus JACOBUS JOHANNES VAN ZYL.

On Friday, the 14th April 1848, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the place of the defendant, called "Kleine Pekkhuys," in the Ward of Clanwilliam, of Household Furniture, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a Gun, a Half-sun Brandy, 2 do. Vinegar, a Brandy Still, 10 muids of Rye, and sundry other Articles.

DIVISION OF ULLENHAGE.

WILLIAM MATTHEW HARRIES, versus WILLIAM LUCAS PAULS.

On Saturday, the 22nd April 1848, at 11 o'clock, a.m., in front of the Deputy Sheriff's Office, 10 Orye-street, in the Town of Ullenhage, of 2 Saddle Horses, one Badlie, 12 Oxen, 5 Cows and Calves, 2 Heifers and Sundry other Articles.

J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

WRECK At Breede River, Swellendam.

On SATURDAY, the 8th April, at 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

WILL be sold on the Store of the Commercial Exchange, the HULL of the HARRIET, not lying in the Breede River.

The Vessel is Copper fastened, and she has Ten or Twelve Tons of Lead in her bottom, which can be easily got out when she is broken up.

BOBRADDAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS, & Co., Agents.

Cape Town, April 3rd, 1848.

Messrs. BLOKE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE

ON TUESDAY MORNING next, the Undersigned will hold a PUBLIC SALE, of a great variety of fresh GOODS, received per "Workington."

BOBRADDAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS, & Co., Agents.

SALE OF China Goods Postponed.

THE Sale of China Goods, advertised for yesterday Morning the 5th Instant, and postponed in consequence of unfavorable weather, will be held at Mr. JOWNS Rooms of the Parade, at Ten o'clock on TUESDAY the 11th Instant, when the Goods already particularised will be sold without Reserve.

PER "CHILDE HAROLD."

L. H. TWENTYMAN, now landing from the above Vessel, a large INVESTMENT OF GOODS, suited to the Season, among which are:—

Drab and Blue Duffes and Pilot Cloths.

A large assortment of Fashionable Deskings, and other FANCY TROUSERS, superior Black, Blue, and Invisible-green Broad Cloths, Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings, 8-4 to 12-4 Blankets, Blue and Drab MOLESKINS, White, Green, and Red Balise, New-style VOERGHITZ, Brown and White Panjans and Balise, SLOPS, in great variety, Grey and White Sheetings, Shirtwaist Checks, Bay and Welch Flannels, all qualities, 8-4 Flannel, White, Grey, and Striped Shirts, Regatta, and Long Cloth do., McIntosh and Camel Cloaks, &c.

Hosiery, in Men's and Women's White and Black Cotton Hose, Men's Cotton and Woollen Half-Hose, Women's Merino and Lamb's Wool Hose, Lisle Thread do., Children's Socks, in Worsted and Cotton in great variety, Men's Mer no Vests, Brown Cotton Pants, Man's, Women's and Children's Silk and Cotton Gloves, in great variety, Striped, Worsted Frocks, Trimmed Collars and Habit Shirts, Women's and Children's STAYS, Lace Falls, Satin and Silk Neck Ties, Cotton Braes, Mending Cotton, Pins, Black and White WADDING, French Willow Stay Binding, &c. &c.

ALSO, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, AND HARDWARE,

In great variety. The whole of which are offered to the Trade at LOW PRICES.

No. 24, Heerengracht.

BASKET SALT.

NOW LANDING ex "Childe Harold," Basket Salt, Sweet Milk Cheese,

For Sale at the Stores of L. H. TWENTYMAN.

No. 24, Heerengracht.

EARTHENWARE.

LANDED ex "Sandford,"—for sale at the Stores of L. H. TWENTYMAN.

Bass's Pale Ale.

NOW LANDING ex "Childe Harold," for sale at the Stores of L. H. TWENTYMAN.

Fresh Investment.

VENNING, BUSK, & Co. HAVE received per "CHILDE HAROLD," a general Assortment of

British Manufactured Goods.

CONSISTING OF:— Fancy and Staple Articles, adapted to the Season.

VENNING, BUSK, & Co.

TO TOWN AND COUNTRY BUYERS.

NEW GOODS.

HENRY RUDD & Co. ARE now landing ex "Childe Harold," an assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, suitable for the Season, consisting of:—

Super Woollen Check Vests, Doeking Trousers, Scotch Tweed and Doe Skirted Jackets, Drab Pilot Jackets, Blue, Frontier, Pilot do., Waterproof Gaiter Hip Jackets, Blue Milled Cloth Palcoats, Men's and Fishing Jackets, Blue, black, brown and invisible beaver Hip Jackets, Ribbed Beaver Shooting Coats, Cable Cord Hip Jackets, Green and Crimson Damasks, Welch Flannel, Grey Swansdown, Stripe Cotton Shirts, Cotton Ticks, White Cotton Shirts, Impover Duckets, &c.

A variety of Fine and Fancy Goods, viz., Silk Bonnets and Flowers, Velvet Bonnets, various colours and Trimmings, Gold Head Dresses, in boxes, Lace, Cambric Cap Crowns, Sewed Muslin Frock Bodies, French Cambric Caps, Goffered Whisker Bands, Infant's Trimmed Muslin Caps, Women's French Muslin Caps, Paris Blonde, Fancy Net, Blonde Quilling, Whisker Bands, Valenciennes Lace, Edging Laces, Wire Ground and Thread Edging, Black Lace Falls, Embroidered Linen Collars, Black Cape Collars, Fancy Neck Ties, Trimmed Muslin Caps, Ladies' Patent Dustproof Bonnets, Ladies' White Voile Stays, White and black Silk Fringe, Lama Shawls, Broad-cloth Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. SWEETMILK CHEESE, CRUSHED AND LOAF SUGAR, FRENCH BRANDY, ROTTERDAM GEVEVA, PICKLES AND SAUCES, assorted, TINWARE, EARTHENWARE, MAURITIUS SUGARS, SPERM AND COMPOSITION CANDLES, &c. 21 St. George's-street.

Wanted to Hire.

A House Servant understanding Cooking.—Apply at the Office of this Paper.

INSIDE SALE

MESSRS. GEORGE GREIG & Co. will hold a Public Sale at Messrs. BLOKE & BARTMAN'S, On Tuesday next the 11th Inst.

And following day if necessary, Of a variety of Fine and Fancy Goods, for the present and approaching Season,—particulars of which will be given in Hand Bills.

HAMS.

ON SATURDAY Morning at Mr. JOWNS Sale on the Parade will be sold

200 HAMS Without Reserve, to close a Ship's cargo, Wm. DOUGLAS & Co.

Dry Wagon Wood

THE Cargo of the "Ann," now in Table Bay, will be sold by Auction next week, at the North Wharf—hereafter to be notified.

THOS. A. SDELL.

Extensive Removeable Property

In the Insolvent Estate of Gerhardus Methuysen, of Stellenbosch, Butcher.

VALUABLE WINE FARM,

ON THE SPOT.

On Wednesday the 19th April 1848

The well-known, excellent Wine Farm "Dwars in den Weg," otherwise "Champaigne," Situated at the foot of the Botlary's Mountain, ABOUT 20 MINUTE'S RIDE FROM THE VILLAGE OF STELLENBOSCH.

WITH A DWELLING HOUSE, Wine Store, Wagon House, Stables and other Buildings erected thereon, with an almost unlimited extent of the most fertile and well-watered Garden, planted with every variety of Fruit Trees. The average Vintage of the Farm used to be between 50 and 60 leaguers.

The Place is abundantly supplied with Water, and its Pasture is known to be not surpassed by any in the District, for its nutritious and wholesome qualities. Under the management of an active intelligent proprietor, it is capable of vast improvements.

This Sale deserves the particular attention of young Wine Farmers, as the Mortgageholder being a liberal man, the terms of payment may be made very easy to the Purchaser.

Competition money will be freely offered.

On THURSDAY, the 20th APRIL 1848, LIKEWISE ON THE SPOT,

1. A certain very substantial Dwelling House, with Hire House and Store, consisting every desirable arrangement for Comfort and the Trade, situated in Dorp-street, Stellenbosch, the thoroughfare of the Place.

2. Certain substantial built House and other Buildings, situated as above, Corner of Dorp-street and the Mill-street.

3. Certain two handsome substantially-built Dwelling and Mill-street, likewise in the village Stellenbosch.

At the same time will be sold, some Fertile and other Moveable Property, such as a BRANDY Still, Stables, superior Ploughs, &c.

A. A. BRAND, Joint Auctioneer.

G. STEUTLER, Gaol Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Breeding Cattle, Horses and Mules,

ON A CREDIT OF 10 MONTHS

THE Undersigned residing in Town, and compelled the sale by numerous advances, will cause to be sold at

FRIDAY, the 14th Instant

On the Place called "De Nieuwe Windmolen," situate at Salt River, the whole of a

LIVE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

8 Well trained Horses, young,

8 Draught and Saddle Horses,

20 Milch Cows, with and without Calves, of superior Dutch breed,

20 Well bred Heifers, likewise of Dutch breed,

1 Thoroughbred Imported Bull, 4 years of age.





The intelligence brought by the frontier post which arrived yesterday evening, gives a somewhat more favorable description of the state of affairs beyond the N. E. boundary.

Though the above paper, as well as the Grenad, concur in opinion that Pretorius is at the bottom of the existing tumult or disaffection, we imagine to discover in the statement given by both, a certain clue to the source from whence this disaffection is supposed to have originated.

THE KAFIRS.

It is difficult to obtain authentic information of doings in British Kaffrland. There can, however, be little doubt that Sandilla's Kafirs, who are living on this side of the Keiskamma, that is, in the district of Victoria, have manifested great reluctance to quit it for the territory beyond the river which has been assigned to them.

From English Papers received by the Childs Herald, up to the 17th January, we have made the following extracts:—

The affairs of Ireland appear to have undergone no change for the worse, the last accounts from the Province indicating that a cessation of murders at least might be calculated on.

The sentences, with the exception of those inflicting capital punishment, were executed with the least possible delay. Immediately after they were pronounced, the criminals were conveyed to the capital, and all communication with their friends and accomplices cut off.

The Hon. FRANCIS BLACKBURN, presided as Chief Justice on the occasion, and his address to the prisoners is described as a master piece, and one that will have a salutary influence on the mercenary robbers and assassins who have plundered the country, and rendered life and property insecure.

There was every likelihood of a repetition of last year's horrors in the ill-fated county of Mayo. Coroners inquests had been already held in which verdicts of death by starvation had been returned by the juries.

The O'Connells have been invited to France, in order to attend the funeral oration of their late father. The following is the noble invitation forwarded to the family with that object:—

Committee of the Defence of Religious Liberty, Paris, Jan. 5, 1848.—Sir, I am charged by the committee over which I preside to submit to you, in the name of the friends of Catholic liberty, the following proposition:—On Thursday, the 10th of February, the funeral oration of your immortal father will be delivered in the cathedral of Notre Dame, in the presence of His Grace the Archbishop, by the first orator of France, and perhaps of the church, the Rev. Father Lacordaire. The Archbishop of Paris will have expressed to you his desire to see at this memorable solemnity you, Sir, and the members of your family. This desire, permit me to assure you, is shared in by all the Catholics of our capital, and above all by our noble and pious youth, whose solicitations have obtained from the chief pastor of this diocese the celebration of the memory of the great O'Connell, by honours which, until now, have not been rendered at Notre Dame, save to Kings and the inheritors of thrones. But the accomplishment of this desire, on which they count, will not suffice them; they desire, and the members of this committee desire at least as much as they, to have you for a brief space in a reunion less solemn and more intimate. We therefore wish to ask the honour of your presence, with all the members of your family who can accompany you, at a banquet to be offered to you by the committee, in the name of the French Catholics, on Sunday, the 13th, or Monday, the 14th of February, or any other day it may be more convenient to you to name. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. M. P.

The King of the French suffered from a severe cold, but the general health of his Majesty had not been impaired thereby.

The renowned Abd-el-Kader, who had been the cause of so much embarrassment to the French at Algiers, has been conveyed to France as a prisoner of war. The deira or council of the Emir had been dissolved, and all the members thereof, as well as his regular troops, had returned to their respective tribes.

A Toulon letter of the 7th January announces the following arrangements respecting the future destiny of the Emir:—The authorities have received instructions relative to Abd-el-Kader and his family. The Emir is to be transferred to-morrow to Fort Lamalgue, with his mother, his three children, and brother-in-law, Mustapha Ben Tehann. Workmen are employed to-day in preparing the rooms on the first story for Abd-el-Kader. From the precautions that are to be taken, it is easy to perceive that the Emir is to be detained prisoner at least for an indefinite period. He is to be closely watched, and is not to be allowed to exercise except on the terrace of the Fort.

The enthronization of the new Archbishop of York, Dr. Magrath, took place on the 13th inst., in the presence of many thousand spectators.

The reader will find below some particulars of the wreck of H. M. Steam-frigate Avenger—one of the most calamitous disasters of the present day, and by which not less than 236 individuals lost their lives.

According to advices from Switzerland of the 10th January, the Diet had met on that day. Thanks were voted to General Drouot by whose exertions peace had been so speedily restored to the country, together with a sword of honor and a grant of 40,000 Swiss francs. A proclamation (thanking the federal army for their conduct in the field, was ordered to be issued. All the seats of the cantons of the late Sonderbund were filled, with the exception of those of Zug, the elections for which had not yet taken place.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE AVENGER STEAM FRIGATE.

MALTA, Jan. 4.—The loss of the steam-frigate Avenger, mentioned in my last letter, is, unhappily, too fully confirmed by the return to this port, Sunday last, of the steamer Hecla, with the survivors from this harrowing disaster on board.

They are four, as I previously stated:—Lieutenant Francis Rooke; the gunner, Larkham; a steward, Hill; and a boy, James Morley. From the imperfect details I am enabled to collect, it would seem that at the time she struck she was going at 9 1/2 to 10 knots per hour. The officers of duty were on the point of "tacking" after the labor of the day was over, when a sensation, not as of a thump, was experienced, but as of being dragged along some rude substance. The one order only seems to have been given—"clear away the boats"; and in executing this a great loss of life ensued, two being crushed under the ship before they could push off. At the time when some 50 poor fellows in despair of saving their lives hurried to the paddle-box boats, the funnel and mast fell over, and many were crushed by the accident.

Lieutenant Rooke and seven more succeeded in getting into one of the cutters; but in doing so had nearly perished, for a coat had got foul of one of the fall blocks which the stern of the boat was in the water; but, owing to the exertions of the gunner, it was overhauled, and the boat was safely lowered into the water.

For a time Mr. Rooke waited near the ship in the hope of saving some of her crew, and again nearly escaped destruction by being engulfed under the body of the ship, which now fell over, and he was obliged to pull hard to escape destruction. The wind at the time was blowing strong towards the shore, but suddenly shifting, became fair for the ship, when Lieutenant Rooke made another essay to reach it, in the hope of saving some of the crew, but the great waves he was unsuccessful.

The boat capsized near shore, and the loss by this second accident was surgeon Steere, the second master Betts, a stoker, and a steward.

By this accident 236 persons; as nearly as can be calculated by the survivors, have been hurried to a premature grave.

Nearly every steamer which has reached Malta since the accident has seen parts of the wreck. The Hecla picked up a part of a gun-arrange with "Avenger" on it; the Ardent, from Marseilles, saw one of the masts floating; the Erin and the Indus, blocks, spars, &c.

At the time of the accident the deck was in charge of the Second Master, and the Captain and Master were on the paddle-box.

January 5.—The accidental detention of the mail till 11 this morning enables me to add a few items to my account posted yesterday of the loss of the Avenger, and to correct some small inaccuracies.

I last night saw a friend, who gave me the following as unquestionable:—

As soon as the vessel struck Lieut. Marryat ran on deck, and shortly after a heavy sea broke over her, carrying him into the sea. Recovering from the shock, he endeavored, and succeeded in getting forward, and shortly after the mast went by the board, carrying with it the funnel, and killing several men (as I have before stated). The order to lower away the boats, and it was with difficulty that Lieut. Rooke could pick up the few who got into his boat, so paralyzed were the men.

When the ship struck she was going 9 1/2 knots, with all sail set, and but steam enough to make her wheels revolve.

It is known from the survivors, that the Avenger, which was on the Lisbon station, had no charts of the Mediterranean on board.

Before the Hecla had arrived at Galita the French steamer Lavoisier, from Tunis, had been to the spot, and so anxious was the Pasha of that Regency to afford all the assistance in his power that, knowing his own vessels to be too small to accommodate all he hoped to save, he freighted an Austrian bottom to proceed to the scene of the disaster at no less a sum than 4000.

Since the loss of the Athenienne, Captain Reynolds, of the Skerikis, in the year 1806, England in her navy has experienced no such disaster, and may she never again know one so great as I now record.—Times.

THE HURRICANE IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Edinburgh Witness of Wednesday.)

In the course of Monday evening our city and neighborhood, and the adjoining districts, were visited with one of the most fearful hurricanes which we have experienced for some years. The great and sudden fall of the barometer gave indication of the coming storm. A brisk gale from the east and south-east sprang up between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The wind, however, did not long remain in this point, but veered round to the north-east, from which it continued to blow with terrific fury till daylight next morning. Although the land had not been exempted from its devastating influence, yet the storm appeared to have raged with peculiar fury at sea, and to have committed the most fearful ravages. All along the coast it has told a fearful tale; and we are afraid that we may have to record still more disastrous accounts than have as yet reached us, serious as these are. The following are the particulars of the casualities which have occurred on our own and the adjoining coast:—

Shortly after the gale began to blow the vessels that were moored alongside Granton pier were washed ashore, and stood out to the Roads for greater security. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, considerable damage was sustained by the shipping, no fewer than three sloops, laden with coal, from St. David's, having been driven on shore a little to the west of the pier at Granton, where they were dashed to pieces. Through the exertions of those on shore the crews were saved. The names of the vessels are the Ann, the Tontine, and the Polton.

The embarkment at Granton-pier, in course of execution by the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, for the shipment of goods, has sustained considerable injury.

The effects of the storm were particularly felt at Newhaven. On that part of the coast about 40 fishing-boats were broken in pieces, being dashed against each other; and about 20 others have been driven on shore, and are fast on the beach. The wind here was not less than eight or 10 feet, as it came fully 30 feet further in shore than the oldest fisherman in Newhaven recollects to have ever seen. The consequence was, that the boats that had been hauled up high and dry on the beach a considerable distance from the usual flood-mark, were floated seaward against each other. A number of boats had lost anchor, and were driven on shore, and many were dashed to pieces. We have also to record that five or six Newhaven fishing-boats, with nets on board, lying a little off the pier, foundered whilst at anchor, and the nets were washed out. Some of them have been picked up on various parts of the beach, but have been rendered useless. The loss sustained by the poor fishermen is very great. One individual has, in the sand, nets alone, lost to the value of 50*l.* The amount of property destroyed belonging to the fishermen is, in all, we understand, about 2,000*l.* which, we fear, will tell seriously upon the welfare of this little village.

The fury of the storm may be farther conceived from the fact that the waves dashed over the line of the Edinburgh and Granton Railway, and deposited a quantity of gravel, &c., upon the rails. The old road that runs between Granton and Trinity, used for foot passengers, was washed away in many places. The same casualty befel the road leading from Trinity to Leith. An idea may be formed of the force of the waves and the height of the tide from the fact that the road in front of Annfield, which leads along the top of a sloping breast-work, at least 30 feet in height, upon which the tide seldom rises above half-way, was strewn with stones and sand, and heaved from the beach, to the very doors of the houses. A number of bathing coaches, which at this season are placed for safety on the top of this breast-work on the margin of the road, were likewise destroyed.

At Hamburgh-place, a little west of the Queen's Dock, the tide made such irruptions as to break down the breast-work, and wash away eight or ten feet from the breadth of the road behind. One house at the corner of Ann-street, a few steps below the level of the road, was completely inundated, there being three feet water on its ground floor. At Eastfield also the water was several feet deep in some of the houses. In short, the whole of the high ground, from the west end of Newhaven to the Forth, has been washed away several feet. The breast-work along the coast has also been more or less damaged in different places.

Even the largest vessels were unable to cope with the fury of the gale, and the harbor was incessantly to be filled with their violence. A large ship, the George, from Quebec, dragged her anchors, and went aground in the piers. She got hot yesterday, and an attempt was made to tow her into harbor, but the violence of the wind and the loss of her rudder rendering her somewhat unmanageable, the undertaking was futile, and she is now aground at the Martell Tower. Two vessels in the old harbor also broke from their anchors, and both of them sustained considerable damage. While drifting about, one of them carried away the sea-wall and the upper drawbridge. The London steamers which were due on Monday night had not come in sight at 6 o'clock last night. At Cockenzie the storm also left many marks of its violence. About midnight it raged with terrific force. Between twelve and one in the morning, the schooner Napier, of Sunderland, coal-laden, from Weymouth to Perth, and the brig Halifax, of Newhaven, business in ballast, were driven ashore about a quarter of a mile east from Port Seton. It being of high water, the vessels floated over a dangerous reef of rocks, and the crew were thus providentially saved. The hard-working and industrious fishermen of Port Seton, Cockenzie, and Prestonpans, like their brethren of Newhaven, have also suffered much from this tempest. Their "light" boats, 1-2, had been hauled up piers hither and thither, and dashed many of them to pieces. A large number of their small boats, from being nearly highwater mark, have likewise been destroyed. There has not been such a storm, with so high a tide and heavy swell, on this coast for many years past.

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received Dr. Morrison's application in a kindly manner; and promised that all care should be taken to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty. In that case there was no galling of the prisoners at their execution; some of them "talked to the last moment of their existence," and they were beheaded amidst a multitude who could hear and understand their dying declaration. In 1847 all the prisoners were excluded from saying a single word, or exposing the deceptions that in general all allowed to have been practiced. Guards were stationed all round and not a villager was within such distance as would enable him to recognise the prisoners as with "starting rapidity" they were successively dragged from the boats to a distance of thirty or forty yards from the shore, there beheaded, their bodies thrust into coffins, and carried back to the prison. It is to be feared that this example which was witnessed by the parties for whom it was intended, and all traces of which seem to have been purposely removed by carrying off the bodies, will have no more permanent effect than the lesson taught in April. No explanation has been given how the Nanhai who dared not land near the village on the 6th December was able to seize, try, and decapitate four of the ringleaders all within the space of 15 days. Neither has any reason been assigned why the bodies were not as usual left to the care of their friends.

Much stress has been laid upon the appearance of the prisoners as proving that they were not ordinary felons. But the decent and cleanly appearance of the pirates in 1839 was equally remarkable, though they had been carried from a noisy bazaar so small that they could scarcely move, and afterwards tortured in prison to such an extent that when ordered to kneel at their trial they could not do so without assistance, only six days before their execution. This therefore can not be admitted as a proof that the four men beheaded at Hwang-chun-kee were ringleaders of the mob that murdered our countrymen, while the mystery and haste with which the execution was conducted as well as other attending circumstances lead strongly to the conclusion that death has again been successfully practiced upon the Pimotopians.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH CONVENTS.

We find the following in the *Constitutionnel*:—"The houses of