

Boek Verkooping.

EENE AVOND VERKOOPING sal gehou-
den worden aan de Kamers van den Heer CARPENTER,
Rechtsgrech, op

Maandag, den 10den July,

TEN 6 URE PRECIES,

Van 3 Kanten BORKEN, gehouw sioene werken.

53 Catalogus syn te bekijken by den Afslager.

EQUITABLE

Brand Assuransie en Trust Maatschappij

BERIGT AAN DEELHEBBERS.

NARIGT wordt hy deze gegeven, overeen
komstig ten termen van de 11de Bestie der Acte van
Overeenkomst, dat de

Vierde Algemeene Jaarlyksche Vergadering van
Deelhebbers,

Gehouwen sal worden aan het Kantoor der Maatschappij, op
DINGSdag, den 11de July aantstaande, om die Rekening en
Verantwoording van de angelegenheden der Maatschappij,
tot den 30ste deselv., te omtrekken, en om die Directeuren te
kiesen in plaats van die afstredende. Almede ter benaming
van twee Auditoren en tot algemeen.

De Directeuren die afstreden syn te Hieren J. H. Weger,
W. J. SMITH en E. EGGER, also welke weder verkijsken syn.
Almede tot het kiesken van eenen Directeur in plaats van
den Heer JACOB LUTZESTRAT, die den Kolonie heeft verleent.

De Staat sal ten 12 ure aannemend worden.

Op last van Directeuren,
E. THOMPSON, Secretaris.

Kaapstad, den 23 Juny 1848.

WESTELYKE

PROVINCIE BANK 9 PAARL.

AN Deelhebbers in opgemaakte Maatschappij,
wordt mit deze kennis gegeven, dat de Jaarlyksche
Algemeene Vergadering van Deelhebbers pleats hebben sal
op ZATURDAG, den 15 July aant., 'morgens te 10 ure,
in de Bankgebouw sliker, om te ontreggen het Rapport
van de zaken en angelegenheden van gte. Maatschappij,
eindigende met ultimo Juny deses Jaars, ingevolge Artikel
21 der Acte van Overeenkomst.

Op last van Directeuren,

B. P. DU PLESSIS, Kassier.

Par. 27 Juny 1848

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCHES MAATSCHAPPIY

YAN

Administratie en Boedelbereding.

ADVERTENTIE.

DIRECTOREUREN van opgemaakte Maatschappij
in kwaliteit als geassoneerde Executorens in den Boedel van wylef. MARIA ANNA COLENT, Weduwe wylen den Wel Ed. Heer HENDRIK VOS, de radcavere voor den Executore TRISTAN COLENT, mitske mitzke van den Erfgenamen, en vereerde Belanghebbenden, en waer van een uitvoerend Rypaard is, en ook door eenne Dame kan beraeden worden.

Kaapstad, 3 July 1848.

UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING

DE VERKOOPING VAN WYN-VAT-

WERK, enz. als vroeger geadverteerd

op heden te allen pleats vinden, in door onverwachte omstandigheden uitgesteld tot nadere kennisgeving.

Donderdag, 6 July 1848.

P. H. WOUTERSEN.

Verkooping van Hop.

OP ZATURDAG MORGEN.

Den 8 JULY,

Zullen BLORE & BARTMAN op de Parade verkoopen,

64 Balen Amerikaansche Hop,

Meer of min beschadigd door Zewater.

W. ANDERSON & Co.

Plaisier Wagen en Paarden.

OP ZATURDAG, den 8ste JULY aantstaande,

zullen op de Commissie Verkooping van den Heer J. G. STEYLER, ten 11 ure worden verkocht, een fraaie Wagen op vier, byna nieuw, en tres fraue Koetsparadeen, een waar een uitvoerend Rypaard is, en ook door eenne Dame kan beraeden worden.

Kaapstad, 3 July 1848.

BERIGT VAN VERHUIZING.

De Hr. HUS, Dansmeester.

NEEMT de vryheid het Publiek te berigten, dat sy zyne School verplaat is heft naar No. 58 Dorpstraat, een woning van den Heer Dr. ROUXIS, waar diegenen die verlangend syn zich in de knast te voinsken, verzoeken worden aanzoek te doen. De uren van onderwyk syn van 10 tot 12 ure a.m.

Lessee gegeven in het Walzen, Gallop, Polka, Mazurka, Quadrilles, enz.

HEDEN NAMIDDAG.

De Heer R. J. JONES, zal aan het Noorder Zeehoofd verkopen, ten half 3 ure, eene aanzienlike hoeveelheid

R O M M E L A R Y ,

En verscheiden surplus Voorraad, geland uit het Emigranten Schip, Duke of Roxburg.

J. B. EBDEN, & Co.

Oproeping van Crediteuren en Debiteuren.

AL degene die enige vorderingen hebben tegen, of ver-

schildigd syn aan den Heer JAN CONRAD BEIR, Jr.,

worden verzocht dieleven en te vereffenen ten Kau-

toere der Maatschappij.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Kaapstad, Kerkplein No. 5, 28 Juny 1848.

Z. A. MAATSCAPPY

TAX

ADMINISTRATIE EN BOEDELBEBERDING

TE HUUR,

HET welbekend verbyl van wylen den Wel Ed. Heer Ed. Heer JOHN OSMOND, in de Simonstad, met of zonder M-abelen.—Voor byzonderheden aan den Kau-

toere der Maatschappij.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Kaapstad, Kerkplein, No. 5, 21 Juny 1848.

BEKENDMAKING.

ALLEN die vorderingen hebben tegen, of ver-

schildigd syn aan den Heer JAN CONRAD BEIR, Jr.,

worden verzocht dieleven en te vereffenen ten Kau-

toere der Maatschappij.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Kaapstad, 27 Juny 1848.

WAN DER BYL, DENYSSEN & Co.

Malaga, Distrik Swellendam.

HEROPENING VAN JESSUP'S OORSPRONKELYKE
VEW-ETABLISSEMENT.

WILLIAM JESSUP,

Zyden en Wollen Verner, Schoomaker van
Kleederen, en Linnen Verglazier,

NEEMT de vryheid de Dames en Heeren deser

stad, zoowels van de naburige steden en dorpen te

beregten, dat hy door hemelgegeven bezigheid in al hare taken

heeft hervat, te Nr. 45, HOUTSTRAAT, naby St. George's straat, Kaapstad, waar alle orden aan hem toevertrouwd, te bevestigen.

YH verzoekt koninkis gedaan te worden.

Van der Byl, Denysen & Co.

Malaga, Distrik Swellendam.

1848.

Klein Drakenstein den 1 July 1848.

N. H. FAASSEN, J. TESTAMENTAIRE

C. D. G. ROSSOUW, J. EXECUTOREN.

TE KOOP.

EEN HUIS en ERF, voorzien van alle ge-

maken, en gelegen in het Dorp Piquetberg, thans be-

woond door den Klerk van den Magistratuur.—Te bewaren in

de Kaapstad, by

WESPS, SCHONNERG.

GOEDKOOP! GOEDKOOP!

Jongejufvrouwen A. & A. Wolf

BERIGTEN hare Vrienden en het Publiek in het al-

gemeen, dat sy in commissie ontvangen hebben een groot

verschillende assortiment STAEL EN FANCY GOE-

DEREN, welke nu uitverkocht worden tegen zulke eenen

lagen pris als waaroor Goederen nooit alhier syn verkoch-

tig kontant geld,—te No. 139, Langestraat, hoek der

Kasteelstraat.

Kaapstad, 21 Juny 1848.

Bureau van den Baljuw

Kaapstad, 28 Juny 1848.

EXECUTIE VAN HET GEWYDE VAN HET HOOG

GREGARIOV, IN DE BOOMSTRAAT, ZAKEN, ZULLEN D

VERGRENIGEN, EN GEVOLGENDE VERTREKKEN IN

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plaafat,—

en

Guano.

A few tons of fine ICHABOE GUANO, for Sale at the Stores of JOHN SNOOKE, Strand street, Cape Town, 27th April 1848.

BOSTWAAK LTD.
FIRE ASSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the 11th Section of the Deed of Agreement, that the

Fourth General Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

will be held at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 11th JULY next, to receive an Account and Statement of the Affairs and Business of the Company, made up to the 30th instant, and for electing three Directors in the room of those who retire. Also for the appointment of two persons to be Auditors, and for other general purposes.

The Directors who retire by rotation are J. H. WRIGHT, W. J. SMITH, and R. EAGAN, Esqrs., all of whom are eligible for re-election. Also for the election of a Director in the room of JACOB LUTTERSTADT, Esq., who has left the Colony.

The Chair to be taken at 10 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors,

E. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Cape Town, 23d June, 1848.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DIRECTORS of the above Association, in capacity as assumed Executors of the Estate of the late Mrs. MARIA ANNA COLVA, Widow of the late HENDRIK VOS, Esq., and acting *de facto* for the Testatorian Executor, hereby inform the Heirs and others interested in her Estate, that the Liquidation Account thereof will lay for their inspection at the Office of said Association from TOMORROW, and during one month; and that, should no objection be made against it, the Directors will proceed thereto as silently approved of.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, No. 5, Church-square, June 28, 1848.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

TO LET.

THE well known Mansion at Simon's Town of the late JOHN OSMOND Esq. wth or without Furniture. For particulars Enquire at the Office of the Association.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church square, No. 5, 21st June, 1848.

SALE OF VERY ELIGIBLE Moveable and Immoveable Property.

THE Undersigned, having become the Proprietor of the Estate "BERGVLIET," will cause to be sold by auction, on the Spot, without Reserve, and with

liberal Competition Money and Bonus, on MONDAY the 10th July next, at 10 o'clock precisely:

Certain two pieces of LAND, situated near the top of the Government Gardens, opposite the property of Mr. C. MOSTERT, Senior, facing the Public Road, and well adapted for Building or Gardening purposes.

At the same time and place will be sold, certain Lot of Ground, situated in the Cape Division, between Wynberg and the Diep River, measuring 6 morgen and 11/2 square rods.

The Diagrams may be seen, and further particulars ascertained at the Office of Mr. J. G. STEYTLE, G. son, No. 19, Grave-street.

Pleasure Wagon and Horses.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th of July next, will

be sold at Mr. J. G. STEYTLE's Commission Sale, at 11 o'clock, an excellent Wagon on Springs, almost new, and two superior Carriage Horses, one of which is an excellent Saddle Horse and carries a Lady.

Cape Town, 3rd July 1848.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLE, Esq., Vendue Adm.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Eligible Building & Garden Ground

consisting of:-

A covered Horse Wagon complete, two Bullock Wagons, one perfectly new, one open Cart, Chains, Ropes, Yokes and Straps, a set of Waggon Harness, &c. &c. Also two Ploughs, a Harrow, Pick Axe, Spades, Ladders, &c. A large Bell, Bellows, Hammer, Anvil, and every thing belonging to a complete Smiths Shop, also:-

30 Excellent Draught Oxen,
9 Milk Cows and 3 Calves,
6 Geldings, 2 Mares and 2 Fillies,
20 Pigs.

A large quantity of Chaff and Straw.

Further, the usual assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:- Stickwood Tables, Chairs, Stretchers, Mattresses and Pillows, Wardrobes, Wash-handstand, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, Dairy Implements. Also, Wine Casks, Brass Cocks, a Gun, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, a Corn Harp, Shovels, Bags, Chests, &c. &c.

The above Landeed Property will be sold in two Lots, by the Rise and Fall, and afterwards in one Lot by the Fall. The Diagrams may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 19, Gravestreet.

J. T. JURGENS, Joint
J. G. STEYTLE, G. son, Trustees.

PUBLIC SALE OF

A beautiful and Extensive Farm.

In the Insolvent Estate of GERHARDUS THUMIS VAN SCHALKWYK.

ON THURSDAY,

The 10th August 1848, at 11 o'clock precisely,

WILL BE SOLD ON THE SPOT.

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus,

T HAT VALUABLE Perpetual Quaint Farm "BRAKKE FONTEIN," situated at Koerberg, in the Cape Division, about 4 hours ride from Cape Town, in extent 4756 morgen.

The arable Land on this Farm which is now sown with 30 muids Oats, 10 muids Wheat, and some Rye and Barley, is well known to be of superior quality and to have yielded the finest Crops. It is well supplied with good Water.

The Pasturage is extensive, abundant and wholesome for every description of Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

The Buildings are substantial and extensive, the Dwelling House containing every convenience for a family, and the Out-buildings every accommodation required for a farming Establishment.

J. J. METTING.

Worcester, June 19, 1848.

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Worcester, June 19, 1848.</

PORT NATAL.

De berichten van over den Berg zyn teer opperlaatig. Men bewaart, twijfelaarig, dat alles rustig is, en dat er geen schijn van vryheid te bemerkken is. Daarlangs loopen en gorchten, dat men eenen aanval op de inlanders in den zin heeft, om politieke aangelegenheden en gewelven uit die richting. Men ziet angstvuldig uit naar tyding.

Van den kant van Fonda komen er dagelyks vingtelingen aan, verlorenende om een schuilplaats te zoeken binne ons grondgebied. Het Government wenscht ongeveer halfjaar mogelijk te blijven, ten opzichte van de wyse, waarop deze benadering despotisch zyn. Enige slachtoffers behandelde, de diafaak achter, dat men niet in staat is aan een verzoek te voldoen, om de ongelukkige schijfjes tot hun diadelijk verder ter zenden, sal gevolgen. Wy mitschen de verwijzing van dit dier op aan de grootste belanghebbende boven Muunam of Wilton Kastell.

"4. Het volk van Angora gelooft, dat sinds de blikken der aard hummer vracht verloren, waarmede men hooft voerden, dat gy zo hoopte en drooge vracht moest hebben; en de schijfjes zeggen dat de kisten en windhoeden van Angora hetzelfde haarden. De inlanders schryven het toe aan de lucht en het water—men kunnen geene reden geven, waarmede andere dienren, welke houtskool voedsel en water draken, niet eveneens zijn.

"5. Het dient nu beschouwen, bestaat uit droge kalksteenhouwelen; waar vele struiken den boomstam, en den mensch dwalen, of uit vlakten van 1500 tot 2500 voet boven de oppervlakte der aarde, welke gekozen ontbloot is boven den achtste eeuw grotte houtskool.

"6. De houtskool gedraagt, W. v. Beybazar, ons, dat fyse vaders opgericht hadden met toeschrijf van een aduis genoemde vaders, dat de kwaliteit der vuur voor al die landen is.

"7. De houtskool wordt door de Turken, 'pyly', genoemd, die boven hurens omtrent des pind (1500 dhuren) in het dorpje ligt op; de houtskool uit Angora trappertoe tot 4 ponden. (een half ootje.) De gehanteerde soort werd (in 1840) te Angora verkocht tegen 7 pond per pond, of 9 piazen, gelyk, sal een stelling en niet paas en een half per ootje.

"8. In 1840 werd de serie voor 10 pond per cent in Engeland verkocht, de gewone prijs is sedert jaren lang geweest 15 ponden, hoewel die door ongewone oorzaaken afwisselend is geweest tusschen 7 en 14 ponden.

"9. In 1840 zyn er dan 4 miljoen ponden van Constantinopel en Smyrna uitgespoed geworden."

N.B. De bovenstaande uitvoerken zyn genomen uit het werk van Bischoff over de Wolken Manufacture, vol. 2, pag. 293.

Mytheer! Hier is het wonderlijke, dat op een oogenblik waarop de arguïtien tot de Kapitaal Nieuwblades ontstond te voerden tot doel, toeling voor den Bischoff byna uitgegaan zyn, en die geschil voor onsen Wethouder Raad zoodt bestelt te Worden. Engelsche Nieuwblades in deze kolonie zyn aangebracht, bevestigende de discussies in het Lagerhuis omtrent een byna gelijktijdig onderwerp. Verder ooit dat ik u een kort uitbrekken, ter plassing in uw blad toestenden, in zo verre slechts, als den kolonien daarin aangehaeld, kan tot de leden van den Raad overtuigen, dat huus anderdaag veel waardig, om denuwe in hun gesel door te lezen, en beslame omtrent ze Kolommen van de Tijds, van 5 April 1840. Het opschrift is—

(Uitvoerken uit een geschrift gelezen voor de Koninklijke Asiatische Maatschappij in 1840, door Luit. Conolly, van de Bengaalse Cavallerie, over de Witharie Angora Bok.)

"1. De lang bewoonde silver wittegrande bok is byzonder eigen van Angora, en enige aangrenzende districten.

"2. Hy is doorgaans wit, en deels vacht is van eenen soort, namelijk, zwoe-haar, nederhangende in lange gekrukte vlokken.

"3. Het land daarwiet hy gevonden wordt, is dat hetwelken ons aldus is beschreven, (zegd: Luit. Conolly). Neem Angora tot een middelpunt: vervolgens de Kasjel Ermak (of Halya) Changere, en aan tot een uren afstand verder, tot nabij Nahalan, Seyres, Hooyoor, (een dorp genoemd en lyders daerboven bewoond) Tosa, Costoboul, Gerdeek, en Cherkess-Kinar. Komt hier langs lange harige bok uitgestoten.

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To D. J. VAN RYNEVELD, Esq., Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of the Division of Stellenbosch.

Caledon, 10th April 1848.

We the undersigned, Land Proprietors and Inhabitants of the District of Caledon, grateful for past benefits, amply bestowed upon us and our parents by you during a series of more than thirty years in public, as well as private matters, take the liberty to address ourselves to you, in order to give you a proof of the feelings which agitate our hearts, at our contemplated necessary separation from the Division of St. Blaas, because of separation to the Division of Caledon, which has of late been created by Government a separate Division of the Colony, and by which we shall cease to belong to your magisterial jurisdiction.

Whilst we, as loyal subjects, shall always respectfully submit and in this instance submit, to the wise measures of Her Majesty our esteemed Queen, or Her Majesty's Representative here, by which a separation from the Division of Stellenbosch and the establishment of a new Division of Caledon, to which we have been annexed, was considered necessary—we would at the same time consider it a dereliction of duty, were we not to take leave of you as our late Landdrost, Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, who during upwards of thirty years, has not only, in those situations, governed us with wisdom, and administered the law without regard to persons—whenever your interference was required or necessary—but who has also proved, that you watched with paternal love and care for the welfare and peace of all those over whom you were placed, and promoted their interests.

Accept therefore our hearty thanks for the repeated proofs of your just, paternal and watchful conduct, so eminently displayed to our benefit in all your public as well as private capacities, and believe us that we shall not only never forget, that we have during so many years, as belonging to your division, been placed under your immediate care; but that we shall impress and cause it to be impressed on our children and posterity, that we have enjoyed in you not only a Landdrost, Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, who knew how to balance the scale of justice, but also a man, who took nothing so much at heart, than, as a careful and beloved father, to see those, who were placed under his jurisdiction, as happy and contented as his own children.

It is at the same time consolatory to be assured, that although we shall not directly participate in the good effects and consequences of the division, in which they will participate, who more immediately belong to your Magistracy, we shall however possess in you a tried friend, who shall never forget us.

We therefore wish that you may long enjoy good health and necessary strength to be actively employed for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Division of Stellenbosch in particular, and of us and the whole Colony in general,—and that, in due time you may experience and enjoy that reward, which is set apart for those, who have to the best of their abilities fulfilled their duty towards their Creator and their fellow men.

Signed by L. J. Maree, and 25 other inhabitants of the Fieldcornets Palmiet and Bot River.

Stellenbosch, 23d May 1848

Gentlemen and dear Friends!—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind Address, dated 19th April last, for which I tender you my unfeigned thanks, as also for the kind sentiments therein expressed. Believe me, that it also grieves me sincerely, to be now separated from you, having, after a lapse of so many years experienced that you have always conducted yourselves as loyal and peaceful subjects, and by which you have materially eased my administration. The wise alteration however, established by Government, tends greatly to your convenience and comfort, and I doubt not, that you will be as happy under the administration of your present Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, who will also protect your rights and promote your interests, as I have endeavoured to do according to the best of my abilities. The sentiments so warmly expressed in your Address, have convinced me of your sincerity towards me, and it gives me a real and lasting satisfaction to hear, that I have protected and promoted your rights and your interests. This, I can assure you, have always been amongst my first duties, and the attention and regard, which you have shown to me, shall never be effaced from my mind.

Accept then, Gentlemen and dear Friends, my parting farewell with the assurance that, when and wherever I can be of any service to you, or promote your future welfare, I shall endeavour to do it most readily. I wish you and your dear relations the best blessings from Heaven, for your present and future happiness, and welfare, and subscribe myself with great regard,

Gentlemen and dear Friends,
Your obedient Servant and Friend,
(Signed) D. J. van RYNEVELD.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

MINTON.

Government House, Cape Town, 27th June, 1848.

Honorable Gentlemen!

It will be in your recollection, that, upon the 30th of last month, the first day of your sitting, I laid upon the table a Petition very numerously signed by farmers and others, residing upon the Eastern Frontier, and sufferers by the late and former Kafir war, praying for compensation.

Feeling upon that occasion that the claim preferred by the petitioners was one of no small magnitude, and of a novel nature, I deemed it to be my duty to refrain from entering, with any degree of minuteness, into its merits and details, and commend it to the careful consideration of this Council, simply stating my belief that, in forming your opinion, you would keep in view the good of the whole Colony, justice to all classes, and the rights of your fellow-citizens generally.

I have since deliberately reflected upon the subject, and availed myself of the views, more or less in unison with my own, entertained by others, with, I frankly admit, as earnest desire to do, if I could, some just and expedient mode in which the sufferers might be relieved, and at the same time with a desire no less earnest, not to allow my sympathy with distress to hurry me into any conclusions, injurious to the rights or interests of the Colony at large. It appears me desirable that I should now state to you the general nature of the opinion which I at present entertain. But in announcing, thus openly and thus early, the views which I have formed, I wish to be under no doubt, as having no desire to forbid, or fetter, the free discussion of the subject by this Council, and I shall attentively hear and dispassionately consider the statements of every member, who may feel disposed to offer them.

You are already aware that the question to be decided is, in the strictest sense, colonial. Upon grounds which, I think, you will, with me, regard as just and reasonable, and which must, at all events, be looked upon as final and decisive; Her Majesty's government has denied that the people of England and bound to indemnify the inhabitants of this, or any other British Colony, against losses and calamities, whether from war or other causes, to which their situation may expose them.

Principles alike sound and well-established, and the practice of all parent states in regard to their dependencies, draw a clear and obvious distinction between contributing to defend the settlement against the enemies to their situation exposes it, and paying the inhabitants for such property as those enemies may chance to destroy or carry off. So far as the Cape is concerned, the former of these objects, as Earl Grey remarks, employed, and that most freely, the troops and treasure of the United Kingdom. The latter of these objects, if it can be accomplished at all, must be accomplished at the expense of the Colony itself.

The Petition before the Council estimates the losses sustained by the different brands of the Kafirs as amounting in round numbers, to £300,000. Of this total, about one half is ascribed to the war of 1834-5. The other half, or £150,000, belongs to the war of 1847.

I am disposed to think, that, in regard to both wars, the losses are considerably, though I am far from saying dishonestly, overstated. Men who have lost their all, naturally magnify to themselves, as well as to others, the greatness of their loss; and most persons are apt to cling to the belief, in reference to such uncertain claims as these, that their whole demand will never be allowed, and that the more they ask for, the more they stand a chance of getting.

Be this however, as it may, I am bound to give you my opinion, that no claim to compensation, to any extent whatever, founded upon the war of 1834-5, can now be entertained. No man knows better than I do, the severity of the losses which were then endured. No man felt more deeply than I did for the unhappy sufferers. But, nevertheless, I am constrained to state, that to revive at this distant day a claim for the losses then sustained, would be utterly impossible. Time, in reference to matters of this nature, must be allowed to settle and silence claims, even if originally clear; nor could they, with propriety, be entertained after all means of effectually scrutinizing their validity are gone; and when, in many instances, the very claimants themselves would be incapable

of being traced. When to these considerations we find the all-important fact, that the war of 1834-5, was not followed by any acquisition from the enemy, out of which compensation could have been afforded, it must, I think, appear to every one that the sum mentioned at that period cannot now be either investigated or made good.

In regard to the losses sustained, by the friends of the Kafirs in 1847, the case is different, and I am led to hope that means exist, from which the amount may properly be given. Whether the result of an honest and scrupulous inquiry into the nature and amount of the several claims preferred, would be to avail them above even the sum specified by the petitioners, or what would seem more likely, to reduce them in the aggregate, by probably one-third; in either case the Colony would seem to be in a position to meet, if not entirely, at least to a large extent, the appeal now made of its justice and humanity.

Not, indeed, by way of indemnity for the charges of the war, or for devastation wantonly committed, but with a view to the better protection and future tranquillity of the Frontier, a new and more desirable Eastern Boundary has been given to the Colony, the effect, though not the object, which was to inclose a large, and, in many parts, a fertile

Colony as one and indivisible. I regard all portions of it as being interested in the maintenance of the frontier defence, and I conceive that a portion of the general revenue would be well spent in their adequate support. The new boundary, instead of being more expensive, will be less expensive, than the old; and to preserve the integrity of our Frontier is the common concern of us all. This is universally and cheerfully admitted. The difficulty which is felt to fix the proportion in which the fund to be raised by the sale of land taken from the former enemy, should be charged with the cost of our means of defence against a recurrence of aggression, before it can be properly made applicable to the settlement of such claims as those of the petitioners.

If the valuation put by the petitioners upon the land in Victoria and Albert be even approximately realized, we shall, in great degree, if not altogether, be relieved from difficulty. Should, however, the land fund in question turn out to be much below the amount thus calculated, a competition of opposing claims, attended with more or less of difficulty, will, in all probability, arise.

If we suppose that the ordinary Revenue of the new Divisions, independently of Land Sales, would cover, or nearly so, the expense of their ordinary administration; and if we further assume that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, after suitable explanations have been offered, to satisfy the peculiar class of claimants to whom I have adverted, no reasonable doubt can be entertained that the land fund will be large enough to meet the remaining demands upon it, viz.: its just proportion of the permanent expenses of the Frontier, together with the payment of compensation to the petitioners. This, however, is taking the most favorable view of the case—and should any part of the ordinary administration of the new Divisions be ultimately thrown upon the Land Fund, and the claimants, whom I regard as preferential, be also thrown upon that Fund, it may be feared that, unless the sales prove not less successful than the petitioners anticipated, it will not be practicable to afford to the petitioners more than partial indemnification.

Until we shall have ascertained, with some degree of certainty, the amount of the Land Fund, the amount of all claims to compensation of every class, the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the question to be submitted, and the state and prospects of the general Revenue at the time when the matter shall be ripe for an ultimate determination, it would, I think, be improper for me to say more. Let it, therefore, suffice to add, that after the claims which I have specified as preferential to those of the petitioners, shall be either defrayed out of other sources, or out of the Land Fund itself, I shall be ready to support the view that the surplus, so far as it may be required to cover all fair and proved demands upon the part of sufferers by the incursions of the Kafirs in 1847, should be applied to that humane and meritorious purpose, instead of being merged in the general Revenue of the Colony.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

WINE AND SPIRIT ORDINANCE.

The Minute, read to the Council by His Excellency the Governor, on the above subject, recommends the matter to their serious consideration.

According to the petitions received by His Excellency from several divisions of the Colony, and from the representations of gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to respectful consideration, the Ordinance has given rise to an increase of drunkenness, indolence and immorality; and to the introduction of an inferior class of canteen-keepers. This opinion is confirmed by the memorandum of his Honor the Chief Justice. The memorandum of the Secretary to Government, however, ascribes the evil complained of to a general misinterpretation and consequent mal-administration of the Ordinance. Under these circumstances, and as the Ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote of the Council, the whole Council is called upon to undertake its revision.

IRELAND.

THE CONFEDERATES—MORE VIOLENT SPEECHES MEETING AT MUSIC HALL.

Mr J. Mitchell next addressed the meeting. His appearance was the signal for a general shout of applause, which shook the hall, and was kept up without intermission for several minutes. He said, that the glorious reception he had received that evening was his answer to Lord Clarendon. (Cheers.) Seven or eight weeks ago he emphatically said to them in that hall,—"Do not any longer cry 'Repeal, register, register!' but 'Arm, arm, arm!' (Cheers.) That sentiment was unpopular on that evening. ("No, no.")

It did not meet, on that evening, with the approbation of the greater number of the confederates, but he believed they were all of one opinion now. He was proud to be there that evening to second a resolution for arming the Irish nation. (Cheers.) He thought they had been speaking on the platform quite long enough. For his own part he was altogether sick of it long ago, and of writing too. Talk was very cheap, and they had an over abundance of it. (Hear.) Although the Confederation had been twelve months in existence it had not until that evening taken its first step to arm the Irish people. (Hear.) He wished that the resolution went much stronger than it did, and that it had called on each man to sign a declaration to provide himself with arms and a certain quantity of ammunition. (Loud cheers.)

But they would not do that, and it was only the cowards who refused to do it. (Loud and vociferous cheers.) They had, from

time past, resolved manfully to come forward and defy the sword of England. (Cheers.) Let this be boldly done, and should even death overtake them, why even death itself would be a welcome boon to the afflicted Irish nation. (Cheers.)

However, though he did not rejoice in them, they would be no less than the religious spirit of this people. Crusader, carried beneath its cross-wraps and standard. They had learned to defend, and they would arm in their defence, and, when they had arms in their hands, why then would they proceed to erect their barricades. (Loud and protracted cheering.) This was a time when calamity was thrown at every man, and it therefore behoved every friend of Ireland to be found at his post. For his own part, he would give him a chance of assisting to turn their Victory out of Ireland. (Renewed cheers.) There was no law against the formation of a national guard. (Cheers.)

He suggested to them that it was only the cowards who refused to do what they proposed to do, and that they proposed to do more than that—they proposed to violate the law and trample on it; they would do so. (Renewed applause.) The Irish Confederation proposed to meet in Dublin a convention of Irishmen for the purpose of making laws for Ireland. (Loud applause.) Unless there were found 300 men to meet in Dublin, to sit in defiance of the law, and issue their orders to the people of Ireland, they might at once give up the notion of liberty. (Cheers.) All their talk would be mere fustian unless 300 men should be recruited manfully to come forward and defy the sword of England. (Cheers.) Let this be boldly done, and should even death overtake them, why even death itself would be a welcome boon to the afflicted Irish nation. (Cheers.)

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time past, resolved manfully to come forward and defy the sword of England. (Cheers.) He wished that they would do so, and that they would be not talking. (Cheers.) In England there were many men who were slaves like them, men who had once been misguided concerning Ireland but were now her firmest friends. Those friends had said that if blood was shed in Ireland, and that Manchester and Liverpool especially would make wonderful bonfires. (Immense applause.) They should to a man pledge themselves to the death if necessary; for his friends had said that if blood was shed in Ireland, he would therefore strongly advise every man who had not a soldier's rifle to defend himself, and it would be no less than a soldier's rifle to a martyr. (Tremendous cheering.) He would therefore strongly advise every man who had not a soldier's rifle to defend himself, and it would be no less than a soldier's rifle to a martyr. (Immense applause.) He believed the time to struggle was now come, and the man who was not then prepared was nothing but a coward and a slave. (Mr. Doheny sat down amidst deafening cheers, which lasted several minutes.)

Mr. Stephenson, late fellow and professor of St. Columba College, was then introduced to the meeting and warmly received. He thanked the authorities of that college for having given him an opportunity of devoting his entire time to the service of his country. (Hear.) He would tell the heads of that college how he had been employing the leisure time their conduct had afforded him. (Hear, hear.)

It was possible they might proclaim their meetings, and not allow them to meet there unmolested. Now, a proclamation was not law, and therefore, his advice was, to meet there as hitherto in the teeth of a proclamation. (Cheers.) But brute force was used of such a nature that they were unable to resist it successfully, they should attend the close of the city, where they would find many friends, and hear nothing mean, low, or in the nature of personal recrimination. (Cheers.) It would not be easy for Government to put down clubs. If they were prevent'd from assembling, he trusted to the well known ingenuity of his countrymen, that they would find out a way to baffle where they could not resist; but where they could not baffle, he by all means advised them to resist the violence and intrigues of the English Government. (Cheers.) Whatever he had written, spoken, or published, he would stand by; and he now informed the gentleman who took notes for the Government, that it was he who published and printed them, and that they were seditions libels. (Loud cheers.) But sedition was a small matter; he was now about to commit high treason. (Cheers.) He meant to call on them, if they would not remain slaves for ever, to rise up—he did not say when—but to rise up at an early day, or, perhaps, an early night, and smash through the Castle of Dublin, and tear it down. (Tremendous applause.) He would now conclude by observing, that whatever might be the opinion of other confederates, there should be no rest for him until he saw Ireland a free republic. (Immense applause.) He believed the time to struggle was rapidly approaching, and the man who was not then prepared was nothing but a coward and a slave. (Mr. Doheny sat down amidst deafening cheers, which lasted several minutes.)

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He moved that those gentlemen be admitted members of the Confederation.

The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Doheny said his next duty was to bring up the following address from the council of the Confederation to the Irish nation.

"Citizens of the Irish nation!—A voice calls you from afar. The wealth of young nations merges with your old and holiest aspirations. Awake! if your cause must be consecrated by sacrifice, they will not be wanted.

"Those of your trusty friends have been already called to the altar. They have gone with a proud step and fearless hearts, because they hope and because they appreciate their destiny.

"Citizens, this is the beginning of the end. All is now staked on the majesty and the virtue of the people. Be ours the post of suffering—your path to liberty—its vindication in the hour of trial—its enjoyment in success.

"Be wise, be steady, be prudent, but be bold. One backward step is death. Look around, and look within, and ask your hearts if the time has not come? From the east and west, from the north and the south, thunders freedom's invocation. Her lessons are read by the light of burning skies—her echoes heard in the footfalls of flying tyrants—and religion and her maidens, her maidheads. Here too, her cause shall be sacred. Hence too, popular virtue shall sanctify popular triumph. Property and life shall find their best security in the magnanimity of a liberated people.

"Stand together, and swear that the time is at hand. Stand together, and prepare. Prepare! For the trial will require all your firmness. The end is in view. Courage, truth, virtue, and it shall be yours.

"So the people be saved and be free, let us perish. We shall be happy." MICHAEL DOHENY, Chairman of the Council."

"Resolved.—That the council be instructed to inquire and report at the earliest possible day on the best and most effectual means and manner of holding a National Council, to be composed of elected delegates from all the principal towns and rural districts in Ireland representing as far as possible all sects and classes of the Irish people, to consult together how the island is to be liberated most speedily from the dominion of the British Parliament; and whether and how far the great national events occurring throughout Europe may afford additional means and opportunities for that enterprise."

Mr. Doheny then proceeded to say that the address he had just read would satisfy Mr. John Mitchell that the council of the Confederation did not hesitate to identify themselves with him. (Cheers.) How