

Commissariaat.

Kaapsch Gezouten Rundvleesch, VOOR MAURITIUS EN ST. HELENA.

TENDERS zullen op dit Bureau worden aangenomen tot 12 ure, op VRIJDAG, den 7 Mei...

261,000 lbs. Voor de dienst te Mauritius, te worden gescheept in vier gelijke ladingen in of vóór den 15en Maasduy, October en December 1847, en Maart 1848.

Het Vleesch moet VAN DE ALLER-BESTE KWALITEIT zyn, vry van zaad of gruis, en...

53,000 lbs. Voor de dienst te St. Helena, 23,000 lbs. te worden gescheept in October of November, en 30,000 lbs. in February 1848.

Het Vleesch moet VAN DE ALLER-BESTE KWALITEIT zyn, vry van zaad of gruis, en...

21,000 lbs. Wol voor Pallassen. De prijs moet vermeld worden in Sterling per 100 lbs., met Engelsch Gewigt.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, OF te ruil voor Wyn, Brandewyn, of eenige andere Producten, een gedeelte van den Tain Roadschak...

OP HEDEN. 107 EXTRA vette SLAGTOSSEN.—OP HEDEN, MAANDAG den 19 APRIL...

JONGE PAARDEN. OP ZATURDAG, den 1 MEI, ten 10 ure precies, zal de Ondergeteekende op de Parade...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING TE Van der Stels Kraal, Distrikt Swellendam.

OP DINGSdag den 20 April aanstaande, zullen uitgeveild worden 500 Merino Ooijen, 300 Bokken, 70 Aantelbinsten, 1 Span 10 Wagenpaarden, 1 Paardenwagen, Landbouwgereedschap en Huismeubelen.

300 EXTRA vette SLAGTOSSEN en KOEIJEN.—De Ondergeteekende zal op DINGSdag den 20 dezer, ter plaatse van den Heer J. MYBURG...

150 EXTRA vette SLAGT en TREK-OSSEN.—Bovengemeld geld extra vette Slagt- en Trekkossen, (voor Kontant geld ingekocht), zullen op WOENSDAG den 21 April 1847...

Aan Slagters en Anderen. 250 EXTRA VETTE ZWARE BASTAARD MERINO HAMELS, en drie do. SLAGTKOEIJEN.—Zullen op DONDERDAG den 22sten dezer, worden verkocht...

700 EXTRA vette en voor kontant geld ingekochte SCHAPEN.—Zullen op WOENSDAG, den 21 dezer, ter plaatse van den Heer J. N. DE VILLIERS...

250 EXTRA vette ZWARE BASTAARD MERINO HAMELS, en drie do. SLAGTKOEIJEN.—Zullen op DONDERDAG den 22sten dezer, worden verkocht...

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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTS FOR THE BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN: De Hr. C. Pritchard, Bontfontein; De Hr. J. J. Tjaalier, Caledon; De Hr. F. A. Swart, George; De Hr. J. van der Vliet, Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. J. D. Haupt, Paarl; De Hr. P. van der Merwe, Swellendam; De Hr. P. van der Merwe, Stellenbosch; De Hr. J. D. A. Prinsloo, Malenburgh; De Hr. J. R. Maters, Richmond; De Hr. J. Broek, Uitenhage; De Hr. J. Adley, Wageningen; De Hr. J. Meiring, Worcester.

DEEL XVIII. MAANDAG DEN 19 APRIL 1847. No 1,189.

HAVER EN GARST. TE KOOP aan de Pakhuizen van den Ondergeteekende. Zaad Haver en Vroeg Garst. M. C. GIE. 17 April 1847.

ZUID AFRIKAANSCH VOORZORG GENOOTSCHAP. DE Jaarlijkse Algemeene Vergadering van Leden van het Z. A. Voorzorg Genootschap, zal gehouden worden op MAANDAG AVOND, den 26 dezer ten 6 ure precies, in het bovenste School Lokaal in verband met het Z. A. Zendingsticht, Langstrat, hetwelk door Bestuurders daarvan goedgekeurd is dat einde is vergaard.

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DE Ondergeteekende als Bouwmeester van een Nieuwe Kerk te Franschoek, op den 12 Januari 1846, een Kontrak aangegaan hebbende, met den Heer Bouwmeester J. VAN TUNIP, van Stellenbosch, hebben op den 7 April 1847, de beide overgenomen, door welke overeenkomstige Kontrak met den Heer J. J. TUNIP, Bouwmeester, voor vernielde verkocht wordt. Franschoek, 13 April 1847. G. J. JOUBERT, D. HUGO, A. D. DE VILLIERS, A. S. ROUX, J. P. KRUEL, J. G. HUGO, J. S. HAUMAN, Sen. (Get.)

"DE PROTECTEUR," Brand en Levens Assurantie Maatschappij. KAPITAAL £50,000 1 s. (OPGERIGT op den 29 SEPT. 1838.) President.—De Hr. en Mr. J. H. HOFMEYR, Jz. L.L.D. Vice President.—De Wel-Ed. Hr. J. TROMP. DIRECTEURS: De Heer J. G. BLANCKENBERG, De Heer JOHN BARRY, De Heer A. BRINK, Jz., De Heer F. H. KUNHARDT, De Heer O. M. BERGHE, De Heer J. A. H. WICHT, De Heer O. J. TRUETZ, De Heeren P. A. BRAND en J. C. GIE, M. zoon. GENEESHEER. De Wel-Ed. Hr. F. LE SURER FLECK, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

AGENTS voor de Buiten-Districten. Reafoort, De Heer P. A. KEULER. Caledon, De Heer J. TESSLAAR. Caledon, De Heer C. M. LIND, Junr. Caledon, De Heer D. R. BLANCKENBERG. Port Beaufort, De Heer P. G. VAN DER BYL. George, De Heer A. H. NIEMOETH. Graaff-Reinet, De Heer R. SOUTHEY. Koeberg, De Heer S. J. V. D. SPUY. Malenburgh, De Heer J. W. MOORREES. Mosselbaai, De Heer BARRY & Co. Paarl, De Heer A. J. BECKER. Stellenbosch, De Heer P. KORSTEN. Swellendam, De Heer H. M. NEPDT, Junr. Tulbagh, De Heer H. L. DE LANGE VOS. Uitenhage, De Heer P. G. ELEMANS. Wellington, De Heer J. ADDEY. Worcester, De Heer J. A. MUNNIK. Richmond, De Heer J. R. MOSTERT.

Brand Department. SCHAAL VAN PREMIE PER £100. Waarin zich geen Gevarlyke Goederen bevindende. Waarin gevarlyke Goederen bevindende. 1. Gebouwen van gebakken of gebouwen Stenen, met Platen. 1s. 6d. 2s. 0 4 0 0 6 2. Gebouwen van gebakken of gebouwen Stenen, bedekt met Leijlen, Platen of Metaal. 0 2 0 0 4 0 7 6 3. Gebouwen van gebakken of gebouwen Stenen, met Rieten Dakken. 0 17 0 1 0 0 1 2 6

Vermindering van 2s. en 6d. op sufficientie Brandzolders. Speciale Assurantie volgens den aard der risico's.

POLISSEN GRATIS. De Premien van Levens Assurantie. Voor het Assureren van een som van 100 Ponden Sterling op het Leven van eenig gezond persoon, van den ouderdom van 15 tot 50 jaren, binnen de limieten deser Kolonie zullen, op aanvraag op dit Kantoor, bevonden worden VEEL VOORDEELIGER te zyn dan eenig Kantoor in dese Kolonie.

N.B. De voorziening gemaakt in Actie van overeenkomst, ter verzekering aan ASSUREERders van een AANDEEL in de WINSTEN, is thans in volle werking, zynde de som van NEGERS HONDERD PONDEN STERLING toegevoerd als hun Aandeel in de winsten van het afgelopen jaar, op de Algemeene by Byeenkomst van Deelhabbers gehouden op den 7 October 1846. S. DE KOCK, Sen., Secr.

CONCERT. VOOR DE NOODLYDENDE IEREN EN SCHOTTEN. ONDER BESTIER VAN DEN HEER LOGIER. EENE Byeenkomst zal gehouden worden HEDEN AVOND, ten 7 ure precies, in het Committee Kamer der Koopmans Beurs, tot het kiezen van een Comité van Bestuur, enz., wanneer men verzoekt dat allen die in de zaak belang stellen tegenwoordig zyn. De diens en hulle van het "Liefhebbers Maatschappij" bestuurd door den Hr. MANDRUS, den Hr. LOUWIS, M. J. J. JOHNSON, den Hr. SCHULTZ en verscheidene andere Professionelen en Liefhebbers, zyn reeds goedgekeurd en om niet aangeboden. L. NEWTON, Hon. Secr.

DAGUERRETYPE PORTRETTEEN. SPARMAN'S Daguerretype Portretten, dagelijks genomen in den Tuin, No. 22, St. Janstraat, door den Heer E. JONAS, onder toezicht van de laatste verbeteringen van den Heer C. SPARMAN. Portretten gekleurd, indien vereischt door den persoon die afgebeeld wordt. Daar vele personen schynen te denken, dat Portretten in Daguerretype niet genomen kunnen worden zonder een vernieuwde Zon,—zo wordt hen medegedeeld, dat zonnenschijnsel niet vereischt wordt, en dat nevelachtige dagen even verkielikt zyn, en op elk uur van den dag,—behalve wanneer de zon schitterend en helder is, dan is de beste tyd van 1 tot 4 uren p.m. Het is raadzaam dat de Kleeder der Dams van een donkere kleur zyn, in Zyde of Satyn, of Schotische Geruit, zynde het geruit een patroon dat zich met groote juistheid vertoonen zal. Voor Heeren behoekt men slechts te zeggen, dat het minder tyd is in huane Kleeding zy, hoe grooter het effect zyn zal. Kaapstad, 30 Maart 1847.

VERKOOPING VAN HET HOL, TUIG, De Provisien Meubelen en Lading VAN HET GESTRANDE AMERIKAANSCH SCHIP "ISRAEL," OP WOENSDAG MORGEN, den 21 dezer, ten 10 ure, zal worden verkocht, onder rekening van wien het aangaat, op het Strand waar betzelve thans ligt. Het Hol, Tuig, Roodhout, en zoodanige Provisien als geborgenoogten zyn, ledige Vaten, Brandhout, enz., en OP DONDERDAG DEN 22STEN TEN 10 URE, Aan der Konin invr Pakhuizen, de M-uhelen, Zeylen, Tuig, enz., enz., en Provisien in groote verscheidenheid, en alles in den besten staat, bevindende in Rundvleesch, Spek, Schepsche Beschuit en Merl, enz. En op donderdage namiddag, ten 3 ure, aan het Noorw. der Zeehoofd, de Sierm en Walvisch Tran met het Wrak geborgen, alsmede 7 pieuwe Walvischachtmen, enz. ISAAC CHASE, V.S.C., Agent.

RANSOM'S YZERE PLOEGEN, EGGEN EN KAFSDYDERS. TE KOOP, aan het Pakhuis van de Ondergeteekende, de volgende artikelen, te weten:—Ransome's enkele Ploegen, met een wiel, en 16 gepropte yzere Scharen, 3 verstaalde Scharen, overige Brest of Aardbord en Nek, overige Wiel, geslagen yzere Kolter en Bus, Vreemdeling-alde, 1 duyn overige. Moeren en Schroeven, enz. Tegen—Prijs, £10. Ploegen met 2 welen en torb-hooren, en overige artikelen als boven, £10 10. M 2 al de extra artikelen nu verschaft, kunnen deze Ploegen jaren lang gebruikt worden, zonder reparatie te ondergaan. Deszelve zyn reeds in dese Kolonie opproeft, in zeer slyve aarde, met twee kleine paarden en een man. Het zoud dienende niet met deze Ploegen ingeploegd, maar naderhand ingeest te worden, anders kan het te diep bederven worden. ALSMEDE, Ransome's yzere Eggen, met extra Tandem, per zet, £1 Ransome's Kafsdyers, met slangen, wiel, koperre toebehooren, enz.—Els, £10. BURGSTRAT. VENNING, BUSK & Co.

Dine, Ontbyt en Theeserviezen, enz. CLARENCE, heeft ontvangen eenige prachtige Diaeserviezen in volle, dubbele en enkele zetten, met en zonder warmwater Borden, in Chinessch en Kaylin werk. DESERT-SERVIEZEN, Ontbyt en Theeserviezen, in een groote verscheidenheid der jongste vormen en patronen, effen en verguld. Toilet Zetten, Kupjes en Schotels, Schotels, Melkpannen, enz. enz. 6 Keizersgracht.

GESTOLEN, TWEE Rypaarden, een kleine Blaauwschimmel, mel, en een groote Witschimmel Ardier, 8 Jaren, beide Reusa, met een Peacone's en Wilson's Zadel en twee Toomen. Verondersteld gestolen te zyn door een Hottentot genaamd MAART APRIL, te voren in dienst geweest by den Ondergeteekende, en onlangs uit de Gerangene te Malme bery ootsaet, informatie te worden gegeven by den Heer J. G. STETTLER, G.L., Graafstrat, No. 19, of by den Eigenaar, M. MELCK, Sr., Groot Bergervier. N.B. Narigt is sedert bekomen dat de groote Witschimmel Arabier met de Peacone's Zedel, door den dief veruuld is van zekeren Zwaerts, van Wagenmakers Vallei, voor een ander Paard en Zedel.—Men lette hierop.

Witte Patm Byst. TE KOOP aan de Pakhuizen van PRINCE, COLLISON & Co., Handel Mastchappij. H. VAN DER HORST, HEEFT ontvangen per "Wm. Wise," zyn voorraat WINTER COEDEREN, bestaande in superfyne Laken van alle kleuren, apperfyne Barre en double milled Laken van Hr. Mandrus, zware, velle of facey Doekins en Kassinier voor Broeken, fraaje Onderbaasjgoed in Tjuaal patronen en Schotische Geruit, witts Satyn voor gekleerde Vesten, met andere dingen geschikt voor het aanderd Seizoen. Daar al het bovengesagde expresslyk voor hem othouden is, kan betzelve worden aanverloft als gekontandig met eenige in drze stad ingevoerd. EENE PROEF wordt daarom aanbevolen. No. 9. Groenteplein, Kaapstad, 13 April 1847.

BOEKEN. DE Heer L. P. CAUVIN, zal aan zyn Vendu Kamer, op VRIJDAG AVOND, den 21ste dezer, eene Verkoopling houden van eene uitgezochte verzameling Hollandsche en Engelsche Boeken. Het grootste gedeelte der Hollandsche Werken, zyn onlangs alhier ingevoerd. Catalogusnullen op den 2 dezer verkrygbaar zyn aan het Kantoor van den Heer CAUVIN. Den 14 April 1847.

EENE Byeenkomst van Inschryvers in de Zuid-Afrikaansche Myne Maatschappij, zal gehouden worden in de Koopmans Beurs Gebouwen op ZATURDAG den 24 dezer, ten 1 ure p.m., om het Rapport van den Heer FAXIN, die langes in de Kaapstad terug gekoerd is, te ontvangen, en om te beslissen over de voorsitting van de werkzaamheden der Maatschappij, of anderszins.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH BANK. KAPITAAL £100,000. Directeuren: De Heer F. S. WATERMEYER, Voorzitter, De Heer P. M. BRINK, De Heer J. TROMP, De Heer P. J. ROUX, P. zoon, De Heer J. A. H. WICHT, De Heer J. A. RAM, De Heer J. M. WENTZEL, De Heer R. C. HOETS, De Heer AB. BRINK, Jz.

AANZOEKEN om Discontos aangenomen en overvogen d-gelyks tusschen 9 en 11 ure G. RAWSTORNE, Kassier.

H. DRURY, SNUIF & TABAK WINKELS, 22, BUTTENGKRACHT BY HET BOERENPLEIN. Hoek der Gravestrat en Keizersgracht, H oort men Rookers, Snuiers spreken, of van Snuij, of van Segars, D RURY's naam is steeds de eerste, want hy heeft de beste waer, O uokers, Snuiers zeggen immer, aan de reuk, en smaak, en kleur, U it de Winkel van H. DRURY, komt Tabak en Snuij volgeer, R eeds heeft hy ook ondervonden, dat waar hy maar Winkels heeft, V erly zynde by zyn werk, men hem steeds Mandiase geeft.

22 is te vinden, aan zyn huis ter Buttengracht, B orendien heeft hy nog Winkels, waar men ook op order wacht; U w rang hebt gy te richten naar den hoek der Gravestrat, j n de Lungestrat, ook te zess, waar zyn naam geschreeven staat. T elkens zal men onderrinden waar men in de stad ook loopt, E n waar men ook moet beproeven,—DRURY steeds het best verkoopt. N oem rappé of wel kanster, Snuij voor tinkies, eens of mond, C roone Snuij Tabak is soorden, in het klein of by het pond. R ose Snuij, of wel lavendel, bergamot en ook citroec. A llerhande rookbehoeften, die een rooker heeft van den, C elerbouten en andere dozes van verschillende fetsoenen, enz. enz. H ebt gy Burgers iets te koop, el vergeet dan, DRURY niet. T rouw zult gy u zien behandelen, daar hy u zyn diensten biedt.

OVERLEDEN in de Kaapstad, op den 12 dezer, in den ouderdom van 4 jaren en 6 maanden, CHRISTINA PETROWNA, geliefde Dochterje van CORNELIUS MOLL, JOSINA MOLL, g-b. VRAAGDORP. 15 April 1847.

GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN

De volgende Proclamatie en Gouvernements Kennisgevingen komen voor in de Graham's Town Journal van den 10 dezer:—

Nikemaal het my voorgesonden is, raadzaam te oordeelen te zyn, onder bestaande omstandigheden, den handel te verbodden, zoodanig als de Gouvernements Kennisgevingen van den 10 dezer:—

En nademaal de Zerr. Henry Calderwood, zynge door mynen voorganger tot Commissaris by de Galka stammen, vrede, overeenkomstig de instructie door by aan hem ten dien efinde uitgeraand, by eeno zekere Kennisgeving, geadviseerd is Port Hare, op den 24ste dezer, te verlaten, en al den handel al hierna vermeld verboden, en daaraan een einde heeft doen maken.

En, opdat niemand hieromtrent oawertriedend te worden mogt, of een getrek aan narigt omtrent de Gemeel Kennisgeving, proclamer en berigt ik by drze del dezer, is, en zal zyn, tot dat zulke doer myne grad worde herroepd, van wille en volkomen kracht en effect, en dat enige van Harer Majesteits oadaraande, die poget mogen, oter w voorwendeel, te oadaraande, of strydig met zedelyk Kennisgeving te handelen, zulke doen zullen op hren eigen risico, en behoudend en goedgebilid zullen worden in ongeestigde en veruuldige omgang en correspondentie te zyn.

GOO BEWAAR DE KONINGEN! Gegeven onder myne Hand en Zegel te Fort Peddie, onder gepubliceerd aan myn veruuld door J. M. S. Petrus, van de Koninklyk Orde van den 12ten Maasduy, den 12ten April 1847. (Get.) HENRY CALDERWOOD.

Op last van Zyne Excellentie (Get.) RICHARD VOUGANAM.

GOVERNEMENTS KENNISGEVINGEN. Kamp Fort Peddie, 5 April 1847.

Met referie tot de Proclamatie uitgeraand by den Hoog Edelen, Harer Majesteits Hoogen Commissaris, enz., enz., op den 31sten der afgeloopene maand, zyn haren met de Kaffer stammen verbedende, behaagt het Zyne Excellentie de publicatie, tot algemeen narigt, te plaatsen van den afvorenzeden brief, welke beide dezer geadeerd zyn in den Eerw. H. Calderwood, Commissaris, enz.

Worden alle personen die verlangend moeren zyn, Kafferbedienden te behagen op de termen aangehaald in het slot van dien brief, verzoekt, hun verlangen oetrent te zullen, enz. aan my mededeelen, opdat stappen daarin oteroverenkomstig genomen kunnen worden. Op last, enz. RICHARD VOUGANAM.

Kamp Fort Peddie, 5 April 1847. Myneheer!—Ik heb uwen brief van den 31ste Maasduy, ontvangen, en aan H. M. Hoogen Commissaris, enz. gestuurd. In antwoord ben ik gelast u te berigten, dat Zyne Excellentie volkomen goetkeurd dat gy, overeenkomstig de instructien aan u gezonden, den handel met de Kaffer hebt verboden; maar te gelyker tyd zyn by gene othele tot de geringe uitandering van melk, gras, brandhout, enz. welke door Kolonel Johnson is voorgesteld. Zyne Excellentie veruurd ernstlyk, dat de dag niet ver is, dat wy de restrictien, welke by zyn verligt heeft beschouwd, moeten leggen op opebeterken omgang en handel, geel en al zullen kunnen worden opebeterken; maar die moet zynlyk geheel af hangen van den loop van gebeurtenissen.

Zyne Excellentie kruyt verder volkomen goed u voorgesteld plan om vriendlyke Kaffers by de koninklyk te doen dienen, die voor hen op huane eigene plaatsen zynge oeten, en behouren moeden, dat zy u dadelyk heruuld zullen opebeterken van het geringste wangedrag, of de veruuldige zoodanige dienstdoende, ten einde stappen genomen kunnen worden om hen te straffen of te pakken, indien hen de kolonie gevonden. Eene omschreeven registratie te worden, volgens het gevelen van Zyne Excellentie, gelidende te worden van alle Kaffers die aldus gelokerd worden, en ik ben geuist uwe aandacht op dit punt te vestigen.

Zyne Excellentie is voornemens een schriftelyk van desen brief tot algemeen narigt te publiceeren, en zulke vrede, de kolonisten, die geuogen moegen zyn Kafferbedienden op die voorscheiden aantemene, te verzoeken hun te hangen aan my bekend te maken, ten einde daarvan te kunnen worden gegeven aan u, en den Commissaris van de Tjuaalbe stammen (Kapt. Maclean.)

ZATURDAG.—Brieven zyn heden ontvangen van de troepen in Kafferland tot den 9 dezer, maar geen beuening van aanbelling was gemaakt tot den datum der vorige berichten. De overblyfsen hier twee kolonien zyn, die zyn, die waren gevonden, zooder gelyk men zegt, eene ongekende toetouen, hetry van koezel of hasagale. Hanne Kaffers waren schandlyk vernietikt. Hunne halsen waren afgesnoeden, en huane lichamen ontkleed en behandeld met woeite boestachtlyk, welke niet beschreeven kan worden. De berichten weiden nog uit over den schoonten toestand des lande in den otrek van den mond der Buffersrivier. Geen vaart, van de dik velds nog geuender of zelfs gelyk veruonden. Eene linie militaire posten zal zyn, opgericht worden, dat punt naar King William's Stad, maar, men dekt niet, dat er thans eene geuengraze magt in het veld is, om eeuige voorwaartsche beuening te ondernemen van eenen beslissenden aard.

POSTSCRIPTUM. Maandag Morgen. Het nieuws met de post van gister, is in uitstekend belangryk. "Toen ons blad te perse ging," zegt de Frontier Times, "was de melding van Fort Peddie, tydlyng bringende van het leger in Kafferland, nog niet aangekomen."

Omtrent den toestand van zaken op de landdelyke grenzen, en de toekomstige oorloglyngten der oorlogs-kwessie, bevat gemeld blad de volgende:—

"Geene gebeurtenis van aenbelang, heeft gedurende de afgeloopene week plaats gevonden. Het schynt dat weinig of geene strooperen en langs door den vyand binnen de Kolonie zyn geuegd. De grensline wordt by aanboudendheid in vrede gemaakt door de militairen en de inlandsche ligitien.—

Geene ernstige toegenstand wordt aan de troepen in Kafferland geboden. "Zyne Excellentie neemt zyne plannen tot ten onder brengen van den vyand, bedurd in overweging. Al hun leeftoogt zal afgesonden worden. De troepen zullen niet afgemat worden met achter hen te jagen. Zy zullen het scherp zes maanden niet gevoelen, maar de ellende van zynen. Zy zullen metopgezte harten om vrede moeren smeken. Voorwaarden zullen hen dan worden voorgebreyden welke zy getrouw zullen volbrengen op den prijs van dien vrede. Dit is de keerde die de zaken thans langzamerhand nemen. Onderzessche zegt men, dat een zekere soort van selkkinen is gemaakt, is, met de vriendschappelyke (Sambie) Kaffers om de grensline van King William's Town tot aan de Buffersrivier te beschermen, welke landstreek verdedigd zal worden door een linie posten."

Met innig bedruwen vinden wy het aerven veruuld van den Heer John Mitford Borer.—Hy stierf aan eeno onsteking in de legzen van het 45ste jaar zyns ouderdoms. De kort leuendichs van dien braven Kolonist, zullen wy in onnast, trachten mede te deelen.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, APRIL 19, 1847.

The Session of the Circuit Court at Graham's Town, held on the 5th instant, has been exceedingly important. The Criminal Calendar was unusually heavy, and contained a variety of offences, but the interest of a particular case appears to have surpassed that of all the rest.

The unfortunate Albany youth, SMITH, so shamefully treated during the first act of the Kaffir War, by order of Lt.-Col. LINDSAY, had, assisted by the sympathy of the community, instituted an action at his own instance, criminal as well as civil, in order by that process to obtain that redress to which, as a British subject, he had such an indubitable right.

The fate of the two actions is, as already stated, fully set forth in the subjoined report of the trial, — the one having failed on account of a technical exception of which the defendant ingeniously availed himself — and the other referred to the Supreme Court by the Judge himself.

CRIMINAL CASE.

Lt.-Colonel Lindsay, 91st Regiment, for Assault on John Smith.

This was a prosecution instituted by the aggrieved party, against the officer named, for having while in command of Fort Peddie, in the middle of last year, caused him without trial to be stripped, tied up and flogged for refusing to go out and cut firewood for the post, at a time when the country round was infested by Kaffirs.

On the case being called Mr. Attorney-General appeared for the Prosecution. Mr. Advocate Ebdon was retained for the Defence. Mr. Jarvis stated he had a preliminary objection to take, which might save the Court much time, and a good deal of unnecessary discussion.

the rules of the Supreme Court and these had not been complied with, hence, the case could not be entertained; it was allowed to argue that the observance of those rules in that case had been waived by Mr. Wynnard the acting Clerk of the Peace, who had no such authority, and any such plea could not be listened to for a moment.

His Lordship enquired in what manner other parties were brought into court? The Acting Clerk of the Peace replied, by Writ of the Supreme Court. Mr. Ebdon then requested that the case might be referred to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Advocate Ebdon gave notice that the process would be carried on in the Supreme Court.

CIVIL CASE.

J. Smith versus Martin Lindsay.

On Thursday the action against Lieut. Colonel Lindsay, at the suit of John Smith, for damages laid at £1000 for having caused him to be flogged at Fort Peddie, &c., came on for hearing, Mr. Advocate Ebdon appearing for plaintiff, and Mr. Attorney Jarvis for defendant.

This decision of the Court seems to bear extremely hard upon the plaintiff, who is clearly entitled to redress for having been treated with indignity and cruelty by order of the defendant. The Judge has given his reasons for imposing on the injured party, a poor youth, the necessity of taking his witnesses to Cape Town, a distance of 600 miles, and in which, it must be admitted there is considerable force.

We perceive with intense gratification that the sympathy aroused by the public on behalf of the Irish and Scotch sufferers, is of the right stamp. The subscription lists are swelling, and yesterday collections have been made in several Churches in aid of the Funds.

We have been requested to state, and we most willingly comply with the request, that the Vestry of the Dutch Reformed Congregation of this Town have resolved that on Sunday next collections be made in both Churches for the same laudable object.

We insert the lucubrations of our Correspondent, One of the Public, solely with a view not to infringe upon the impartiality of our Paper, but we beg it to be expressly understood that we are not responsible for, nor coincide with his splenetic suppositions. He is evidently in great labor, but produces nothing of any moment. He labors in vain!

Original Correspondence.

Sir, — As I consider it would be a waste of time and an insult to the good sense of the readers of your Journal to take any notice of the scurrilous attacks of some unfortunated correspondent, I will for the present only confine myself to a survey of the prospects of the proposed bank, based upon principles as held forth by some of the principal promoters; and show, in a financial point of view, how futile the expectations of the sanguine subscribers are of ever answering the designed end, and that the glorious anticipations of raising handsome fortunes will, like its original name, vanish like visions in a dream and leave not a wreck behind.

Suppose, Sir, that in the present dejected state of the money market, with a commissariat charged so denuded of the stores of war that £250 loans are accepted as goldens, to carry on the extensive operations on the frontier, with the prospect of some new insurance company or other companies of a commercial nature being on the eve of starting, I say, suppose under all these circumstances it were possible to get sufficient subscribers to embark in the gigantic and monstrous scheme, and to wrest the funds from its more legitimate channels, without seriously cramping the resources of the agriculturalists in a country where everything connected with the tillage of the soil is almost in the same primitive state as before the flood, or of diverting it from being advanced upon landed property, without still more depreciating that kind of security, how do we find the money to be raised, and in what manner is it likely to be appropriated? £1 deposit on each share, or some thousands in the aggregate, is to be held as a forfeit, in the event of prudent individuals considering any of the clauses in the trust deed so objectionable as not to warrant them in attaching their names to the same. The deposit, together with the 1st and 2d instalment amounting to £4500, if so much specie could be forthcoming, is to be locked up in some corner until the machine can be set in motion: or should an earlier more be contemplated, what will be the result? Will the subscribers find that some of the principal importers have obtained a seat at the board, and to carry on importations on a large scale we know that immense accommodation is required. Some firms as much as £7 or 8000 per month. Suppose three or four merchants to have obtained a seat at the Directors, and that they only require one half the extent stated, it will be found that the first deposit is so nicely distributed among themselves, that the poor mechanic may whistle for that accommodation which he so fondly expected and will find his coat that what was to be called emphatically the "Trade-man's Bank" is swallowed up into a "Bank of the Mechanic's Bank."

When the first and second instalments become payable, a few more of the importing houses will consider the convenience held out so great, that such a golden opportunity cannot be allowed to slip to relieve the manufacturers of England of redundant goods by bringing the same to our shores, and as the rage for importing increases in the same ratio, as the desire to drink to a man in a state of fever, the gold that may be expected to find its way here to pay for the Kaffir war will disappear in the same mysterious manner as that

imported in the payment of the compensation claims and produce results as serious as were experienced shortly after that period.

But suppose, to save appearances, a few hundred pounds were dribbled out to tradesmen and mechanics; it will soon be considered so laborious and unprofitable a business to calculate 5d. or 6d. discount on a £5 or £10 bill, besides the expenses of collection and charges in the Magistrate's Court; that the poor mechanic or tradesman will find that joining such a concern will benefit him as much as it is represented in the table to have benefited the inferior animals of prey to join with the lion in chase in the Division of the prey. But it does not stop there, the great solicitude expressed to relieve the tradesman or mechanic from all care in keeping his superfluous cash, by making the shares so low and numerous, as being even a catch for them, must be compensated for to the great friends in whose company they have considered it such an honor to be hunting.

As to the 8d and 4d instalments, why, I suppose it will not be required to pay them, when the principle is admitted that the parchment certificate of share is equivalent to the best available security in the coffers of the Bank itself which issues them.

Oh! but it will be said, the notes to be put in circulation will prove a mine of wealth; let us not shut our eyes altogether, for what became of New South Wales and other places, where the paper mills were so fast at work, that the public suddenly awoke as out of a dream, and found that whilst amusing themselves with the shadow, they had lost the substance. Besides, they will have to be ordered out from England and not available for the next 6 or 8 months, by which time, those already in circulation, will have become so plentiful as blackberries, that if Government do not interfere, men of discretion will fear to add to the amount, expecting a reaction to take place, which may lay their fond anticipations in the dust. The principle to be acted upon of paying interest on floating deposits, will soon send them back to the place whence they came, for who in his sound senses will amuse himself by keeping an old rag in his possession, when, by retaining the same to the Bank, he will be allowed 3 per cent on his floating account?

In order to show clearly why I consider will likely by the Balance Sheet at the end of the year, if all the plans be adopted and the principles acted upon, suggested by the most prominent promoters of such schemes, I have submitted the following account: —

Table with columns 'Da.' and 'Ca.' listing financial items like 15000 Shares, Floating Deposits, Interest on 7500 £, etc., with corresponding values.

To Profit and Loss £1,825

Showing that those who retired from the concern, had some reason for the step which they took.

LETTER 3.

Sir, — Anxious to desire that my subject should attract and engage the attention of those for whom it is chiefly designed, I must trespass on your indulgence; and although I have already occupied much of your valuable time and journal, I hope you will bear with me a little longer, (quod comollo tuo fat), particularly as it is a theme of acknowledged importance, which can scarcely be presented to the agricultural portion of the community too often or too prominently.

From what I stated in my last letter, it must be obvious that the contents of the fields removed from them in the liquid and solid human excrements, and in the bones and blood of the slaughtered animals. It altogether then depends upon the farmer to keep his lands in a constant state of fertility by the careful collection, preparation and application of these substances, or, in lieu of them, by due proportions of vegetable and mineral manures.

The object of skillful agriculture is to restore to our land, substances similar to those which have been removed from it, such as the atmosphere cannot yield, in whatever way the restoration can be most conveniently effected. If the restoration be imperfect, the fertility of our fields or that of the whole country, will be impaired, and poverty, generally the precursor of disease, in all probability will introduce, in addition to light crops, rust, smut, mildew and a long train of dire calamities.

Excessive manure or night-soil has been very extensively used in the vicinity of the large towns, many of whom believe it to excel every other manure for the first year, and the heavy crops of grain produced, afford ample proof of its remarkable power and suitability.

All these matters, in a certain time, assume the form of manure, and pass into the bowels of man, &c., and again assume the same form which they originally possessed.

It was said of old, that the Creator weighed the dust and measured the water; when he made the world, the first quantity is here still, and though man can gather and scatter, move, mix and amix; yet he can destroy nothing; — the putrefaction of one thing is a preparation for the being, the bloom and the beauty of another. Something gathers up all fragments and nothing is lost."

The proportion of night-soil, as when taken from the cess-pool, has been estimated for land in good condition, to be about four loads per acre annually. Exhausted land may be restored by 8 or 10 loads for the first year, after which 4 loads annually will suffice. When in a fluid state, it is better to mix it with some earthy substance. Its disagreeable smell may be destroyed by mixing quick-lime with it, and, if exposed to the atmosphere in thin layers strewn over with quick-lime in fine weather, it speedily dries, is easily pulverized, and may then be scattered by the hand, and harrowed in with seed of the intended crop.

The Chinese mix night soil with one third of its weight of marl (calcareous clay) made into blocks, and dried by the sun; it forms a usual article of commerce in that vast empire.

The laws of China forbid that any such articles should be thrown away, and residua are placed in every house, in which they are carefully collected. Most of their manures are used in a liquid state, and all their seeds steeped in liquid manure. A somewhat similar method is used near London, and vast quantities are sold to the neighbouring agriculturists under the name of "Decalcified Manure."

In France the excrements are preserved in the houses in open caeks from which they are collected and placed in deep pits. When nearly dried, it consists for the most part of phosphate of lime and magnesia, together with fatty matter, and not quite 2 per cent of Ammonia, losing much of this during the process of drying. It is sold under the name of "Poudrette," and is very highly valued.

The manure afforded by poultry is very nutritious; that of sheep and goats is best for roots, slugs, fresh bones, wool, hair, rags, hogs and horses are excellent manures; we are the refuse of candle and soap-makers' sellers, the clippings or waste of tannery and shoemakers, and the sweepings of blacksmiths' shops.

The animal manures not yet mentioned, such as bone, guano, &c. Being too valuable to be slightly glanced at must be deferred till next week, when, Sir, if you will oblige me to continue to allow me space, I purpose to conclude my remarks on Animal Manures. In the mean time,

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, ROBT. CROFTS JONES.

MADAGASCAR.

There appears to be little chance of any opening of the trade of Madagascar by the Queen of that Island. The rumour circulated in town through the journals a few days ago that the authorities at Tamatave had announced that it was probable that the trade would be opened next year is incorrect. Capt. Labury of the Charles Heddie touched there on his way to West Coast for a cargo of oxen. He was refused any oxen there, and he learnt that the Europeans at that place were badly treated and under the strictest surveillance. A Malagache, one of the administration, having openly shown a desire to renew connection with the Europeans had been condemned by the Queen to be burnt alive, but he avoided this cruel death by swallowing poison. Malagache women who had in their possession merchandise formerly belonging to the traders [who had been expelled, and who were accused of having kept up a correspondence with them, were publicly sold to slavery. — Mauricien.

BOURBON.

Files of journals from Bourbon per Gabriel and Charles to the 17th Feb. inform us of the disasters that Colony suffered during the late bad weather. From the report of the several vessels arrived here, that were some on one side and some on the other, of this island in the gales, it was generally expected that the weather had been severe, but it was not expected that the destruction of plantations and property was so considerable. We abridge from the details before us the following accounts of the damages: —

At St. Marie the violence of the tempest was so strong as to destroy in a few minutes the whole of the different plantations. The fields of cane, extensive plantations of various grain, clove trees, all shared the same fate; several out-houses were blown down and on the estate of Mr. T. Dejean a stable of 120 feet long was thrown down; the mules were fortunately saved by prompt assistance rendered.

The Maerie and the military post very much damaged and a great number of animals perished. The depot of 3000 bags of rice, the property of a mercantile house of St. Denis, was threatened to be broken into by a number of fishermen who had been deprived for some time of their means of existence from the state of the sea. Happily no violence was committed.

At St. Suzanne the plantations of maize, canes and manioc were seriously injured both by the wind and an inundation. At St. André the torrent deluged the building of the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne" destroyed the wall of the enclosure and rose in the interior too. By the timely assistance of twenty of the national guard an opening was made in the wall of the enclosure and the whole building thus preserved from complete inundation.

At St. Paul the coffee and maize plantations have been seriously damaged and the inundation very considerable.

In St. Denis nearly all the houses as well as the public buildings sustained more or less damage.

The district of Salazie was equally badly treated. The plantations of maize were much injured, and a considerable quantity of earth was carried down from the heights. At St. Benoit the tempest was very violent and the same damage was done. This district was the scene of another disaster. The vessel Nouveau Tropicque loading at l'Etang Salé was obliged to put to sea and approached within three leagues of our coast where she experienced a tempest which carried away everything on deck including the vessel. Deprived of the means of directing the vessel she was driven on the coast on the 7th inst. The whole of the crew were saved.

The news from St. Rose had not been received in detail to the end of the bad weather, but much damage had been sustained.

There was about one month's consumption of rice in the Colony but a certain number of vessels were expected from India. — Mauricien.

THE INHALATION OF ETHER.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, on the 8th instant, there were several communications relative to the effects of the inhalation of ether, and a discussion ensued, in the course of which M. Majonle repeated his opinion that this new method of operating ought to be practised with the greatest possible caution and reserve. M. Majonle brought forward some further arguments in defence of his opinion, but they threw no new light upon the question. We shall proceed, therefore, to give an account of some experiments on the new method which were on that day communicated to the Academy. M. Flege, a student, stated that he had made experiments to ascertain the effect of the ether upon the spinal marrow. In the first place he caused the ether to be inhaled by a dog, which in a few minutes became perfectly insensible. He then laid bare the spinal marrow at a point of the dorsal region, and during the whole of this cruel operation the animal gave no sign of pain. He then divided the nerves of sensation, and still no pain was manifested. Lastly, he picked, cut, and tore the spinal marrow itself, and the dog did not give the slightest symptom of suffering, and experienced no convulsion. His next experiment was on a fowl, and with the same results. When the effects of the ether were dissipated, the spinal marrow resumed all its vitality. M. Serres announced that he had made several experiments upon animals, but with liquid ether, as he was desirous of ascertaining its effects upon the nervous system. He had laid bare the nerves of the thighs of several rabbits, and placed them in contact with a sponge dipped in ether. The results were as follows: — Sensibility was abolished in the nerve subjected to the action of ether at the point immediately in contact with it, and in all the radiations emerging from the nerve under that point; but the entire sense of feeling remained in the portion of the nerve above the point immersed in the ether. In order to take account of the action of the air, the following comparative experiment was made: — Of two nerves which were laid bare, one was immersed in the ether, and the other was exposed to the action of the air. Five minutes afterwards, the first was dead to all sensation, even on the application of pinners; the second retained all its sensibility and powers of contraction. Having thus ascertained the sedative power of the ether, M. Serres resolved to discover whether the sensibility could be restored by the immediate application of strychnine to the nerve which had been deprived of it. He applied the tincture of strychnine, strychnine, and the chlorhydrate of strychnine, and all without effect. They

produced neither sensibility to pain, nor restored the power of contraction. A paper was read, giving an account of some experiments made by M. Gruby, on the effects of ether on several animals, viz. dogs, 4 rabbits, 2 mice, and 50 frogs. To intoxication these animals required different periods of time, which are shown in the following table: —

Table with columns 'Frog', 'Dog', 'Mice', 'Rabbit' and sub-columns 'Minimum', 'Maximum', 'Duration'.

In general, says M. Gruby, the duration of the insensibility appeared to depend on the intensity of the vapour of the ether, the rapidity and force of the inspiration, and the age of the animal. Beyond a certain term above fixed for respiration the animals died in a few minutes. In young animals the phenomena were more rapid than in those which were full grown. Mr. Gruby found that the peripheric circulation, the pulsations of the heart, the respiration diminish under the influence of the ether, and that if, after the experiment, the animal be exposed to the air, the number of pulsations of the heart and the respiratory motion augment considerably, as does also the cutaneous circulation. Frogs which were wounded immediately before the experiment resisted the intoxicating effect of the ether much longer than those which were unscathed. He ascertained also, that the stagnation in the blood vessels produced by the ether disappears before sensibility is again manifested, and that a frog deprived of its brain, and exposed to the vapours of ether, retains its sensibility, and its powers of contraction much longer than one that has not been wounded. The experiments on dogs showed that they first lost their tactile peripheric sensibility, then voluntary motion, and finally the contractility of the intestines. Dogs 20 days old lost their sensibility in five minutes, and died in 18 to 20 minutes, under the effect of the ether, grown-up dogs lost the power of respiration in 8 minutes, and died if the action of the ether was continued for 45 minutes. The dogs recovered their sensibility and motion when they were exposed to the air, if the experiment with the ether was not prolonged beyond 18 minutes; but the young and 40 to 44 minutes for the adult. Young dogs which were apparently dead, having cold and weakly brought to life by copious bleeding from the jugular vein. A young dog, which had already been under the effect of the ether, and had recovered, was again exposed to it, and the same effect was produced in 50 seconds; but a dog which had been bled after the experiment, and was again exposed to the ether, resisted much longer than another dog which had not lost blood. In the case of the dog, the experiment was carried to such a point as to produce death, M. Gruby found that the immediate cause of death was an accumulation of blood in the veins of the brain, the lungs, the liver, &c. Several letters were received from surgeons giving accounts of successful operations without pain, after the inhalation of ether. A letter was received from M. E. Cottreau, informing the Academy that he has succeeded in producing an anæsthetic powder, from which, by adopting nearly the same process as with ether, the patient however was already known to chemists. After the communications, the Academy went into secret committee to discuss the claims of the candidates for the place vacated by the death of M. Bory de St. Vincent. — Galvani's Messenger.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF A FRENCH BARK.

Her Majesty's ship Tyne, 28, Captain Glascock, arrived at this port on Saturday last, having put in by way of weather, on her way to the East Indies. The probability of her arrival here, in such a most dreadful gale, the Tyne fell in with a French bark, in great distress, evidenced by her having the national flag down on her three main masts. The Tyne at once closed with a view to help her, and endeavoured to ascertain the extent of her distress, but such was the violence of the gale that all attempts at verbal communication were impeded. This being the case, the French bark was fired upon, and was considered not impossible that a shot could have been fired, if any attempt should be made to board the bark; in this juncture, Mr. James Penn, master of the Tyne, (grand nephew of the late well known intrepid King's pilot, of Capetown), assisted by Lieut. Selwyn, of the same ship, at the imminent risk of their lives, nobly volunteered to board the vessel, proposing her crew wished to abandon her and take refuge on board the Tyne. On relating the bark it was ascertained that she had lost her rudder, and the whole of her bulwarks on the starboard side, she was also in a very leaky state, she had no provisions and water, and her crew so exhausted from pumping, &c., that they were totally unable to continue their exertions, or in any way assist the vessel. Lieut. Selwyn, on the part of Captain Glascock, that the Tyne should stay by him, and render him every possible assistance, as soon as the weather permitted to allow communication, on the meantime the jury spar had been fitted on board the Tyne, by which the bark could be steered, until a proper rudder, made at Pakenham's principle, could be completed, and properly shipped. On the 26th of December, at noon, the weather becoming more moderate, the spar was sent on board and with great difficulty secured and found sufficiently effective to bear the bark round with her head to the northward, and before dark, with the consent of her captain, the Tyne took the bark in tow. Between the 26th and 28th of the Tyne's crew were constantly engaged by day and night, occasionally casting off the tow, and employed in the boats towing the two vessels, as the wind fell light and the swell in respect, in consequence of the two vessels having a great tendency to close. On the 29th, at noon, Pakenham's rudder was fully completed and shipped, the bark amply supplied with provisions of water, and found to be so serviceable together that the French captain expressed a strong desire to prosecute his voyage alone. Three hearty cheers were interchanged between the two vessels, and each parted for their respective destinations, the captain of the bark expressing excessive gratitude, and stating his determination to report the great assistance he had experienced to the French Government on his arrival. The bark was richly laden, having a general cargo estimated at 20,000, from Marseilles to Havre. She was quite a new vessel, copper bottomed and fast-sailed. That can be attested, if any doubt of the fact of the rudder had not been proved to have been lost either off Uffa or Sully. Nothing could exceed the disinterested and generous conduct of Captain Glascock, his officers, and crew, — for, had they thought of a vessel into a British port, a large amount of salvage must have been their reward. But, like true British seamen, they sacrificed all pecuniary considerations, and devoted themselves entirely to preserve a valuable ship and cargo, belonging to the merchants of their own port, and which, if lost, would not be in for five or six years, and was of board a bark superintending the shipping the rudder, all rendering his best assistance. We sincerely hope that King Louis Philippe will duly appreciate this noble conduct, and prevail on Lord Auckland to promote Lieut. Selwyn and Mr. Penn, for their intrepid conduct in first boarding the bark and rendering the captain, the other officers, and crew of the Tyne, some mark of respect for their gallantry. We feel assured that it is quite impossible that such disinterested and noble conduct can pass unrewarded. — Despatch Independent.

The Courier Francaise states that during several days past the hospitals of Paris have been crowded to excess with patients. The distress, pain, and additional labour imposed on the operative classes, all combined, have produced this melancholy state of society. — Times, Jan. 18.

TO LET,

WITH immediate occupation, the Under-signed's Cottage on the Beach at Blaise, Garden Road, F. J. SMUTS, German Bank.

MEETINGS UNDER INSOLVENT ESTATES,

BEFORE the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, Public Buildings, Cape Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, viz. —

Gottlieb Buchinger, ... Int. Meeting.

P. J. Redelinghuys, Jan. 24 do.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

The following Proclamation and Government Notices appear in the Graham's Town Journal of the 10th instant:

Whereas it has appeared to me to be advisable and expedient, under existing circumstances, to prohibit the sale of Her Majesty's subjects (whether residing within or without the boundaries of this Colony) and the different Kafir Tribes who are still in arms, or have recently been so, against Her Majesty's paramount authority and dignity:

And whereas the Reverend Henry Calderwood, appointed by my predecessor to be Commissioner with the Kaffir Tribes of Kaffra, has already, in conformity with instructions issued to him by me to that effect, by a certain Notice, dated at Fort Hare, on the 25th of the month of March last past, forbidden and ordered a stop to be put to all traffic as above described:

Now, that no persons may plead ignorance of, or a want of information with respect to the said notice, I do hereby Proclaim and Announce that the same is, and shall be, still abrogated by my authority, of full and perfect force and effect, and that any of Her Majesty's Subjects, who may attempt, under whatever plea or pretence, to evade, or not in conformity with such Notice, will do so at their peril, and will be held and taken to be in unauthorized and treasonable intercourse and correspondence with Her Majesty's Enemies.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fort Peddie, under special Powers conveyed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, this 31st day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Forty seven.

HENRY POTTINGER, By Command of His Excellency, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Camp at Fort Peddie, April 3, 1847.

With reference to the Proclamation issued by the Right Honorable His Majesty's High Commissioner, &c. &c. on the 10th of last month, prohibiting traffic with the Kaffir Tribes, His Excellency is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the annexed letter, which has been this day addressed to the Rev. H. Calderwood, Commissioner, &c. &c.

All persons who may be desirous of employing Kaffir servants on the farms referred to in the concluding part of that letter, are requested to communicate their wishes as to numbers, &c., to me, in order that steps may be taken accordingly.

By Order of His Excellency, the Right Honorable the High Commissioner, &c.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Camp Fort Peddie, April 3, 1847.

Sir, I have received and submitted to Her Majesty's High Commissioner, &c. your letter of the 31st of last month.

In reply I am directed to inform you that His Excellency entirely approves of your having, agreeable to the instructions sent to you, prohibited traffic with the Kaffirs, but at the same time sees no objection to the trifling exception of milk, grass, firewood, &c., to that prohibition, which have been suggested by Lieut. Col. Johnston. His Excellency earnestly trusts that the day is not far distant when the restrictions, which he has felt it his duty to impose on unreserved intercourse and traffic, may be removed altogether, but that of course must solely depend on the progress of events.

His Excellency further quite approves of your proposed plan of allowing friendly Kaffirs to be employed by Colonists, who will provide for them on their own premises, and with whom it should be stipulated that they will give immediate information to you of the slightest misconduct or of the disappearance of such servants, in order that steps may be taken to punish or seize them if found within the Colony. A de- tail of Registry should, in His Excellency's opinion, be kept of all Kaffirs who are thus located, and I am desired to request your attention to that point.

His Excellency thinks of publishing a copy of this letter for general information, and in doing so to invite all Colonists who may feel disposed to entertain Kaffir servants on the proposed terms to communicate their wish to that effect to me, in order that it may be made known to you and the Commissioner of the S'Albama Tribes (Captain Maclean).

I have, &c., RICHARD WOOSNAM, Sec. to High Commissioner.

(Signed) RICHARD WOOSNAM, Sec. to High Commissioner.

SATURDAY.—Letters have come in to-day from the troops in Kaffirland to the 9th inst., and an movement of importance had been made subsequent to the date of previous accounts. The remains of the two companies, Blakemore and Pitzer, had been found, without, it is said, exhibiting a single wound either by ball or assegai. Their bodies had been shockingly mutilated. Their throats were cut, and their bodies christened and treated with a savage brutality which must not be described. The accounts still dwell on the beauty of country around the mouth of the Buffalo—the view to seaward is described as being unobscured by sand hills, the grass land sloping down to the very rocks on the sea beach. No vessel had as yet approached the anchorage, or even appeared in sight. A line of Military Posts will, it is stated, be established from that point to King William's Town, but it is not thought there is a sufficient force at present in the field for any forward movement of a decided or comprehensive character.

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BOOKS.

MR. L. P. CAUVIN will hold a Sale at his Antion Room, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant, of a select collection of DUTCH AND ENGLISH BOOKS. The greatest number of the Dutch Works were lately imported.

April 14, 1847.

Catalogues will be obtainable on the 20th instant, at the Office of Mr. CAUVIN.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE STARVING IRISH.

Amount already acknowledged..... £273 3 31

Hamany, per Messrs. Borradales, Thompson & Co. 30 0 0

Mrs. Maclear, Ob- servatory 5 0 0

Maj. Smith, Madras Engineers 10 0 0

A Visitor from London 25 0 0

Maj. Wright 1 0 0

Robt. Irwin Ross 1 0 0

C. A. Carstens 1 0 0

A. M. Donald, Sec. 5 0 0

Thomas Ansdell 3 0 0

Jas. Henry Bullock 2 0 0

Stephans Bink 1 0 0

G. W. Silberbauer 2 0 0

J. H. Redelinghuys 3 0 0

J. C. Berrange 3 0 0

P. van Breda 1 0 0

L. F. Anhuysen 1 0 0

G. V. R. Muller 1 0 0

Joseph Lawton 3 0 0

A Friend (D.) 5 0 0

F. Bassouw, Sen. 10 0 0

D. Russouw, Pa. 5 0 0

C. F. Juris, 5 0 0

G. W. Prince 4 0 0

P. W. Keytel 1 0 0

J. H. Beyers 1 0 0

Mrs. Beers 1 0 0

J. Steuart 1 0 0

P. B. Borcherds 1 0 0

John Montagu, Jr. 5 0 0

Sir John Wyld 7 0 0

J. H. Parker 2 0 0

C. A. P. 1 0 0

W. Turner 1 0 0

J. H. Reid 2 0 0

Mrs. Woosnam 1 0 0

D. Thompson 1 0 0

Mrs. D. Thompson 1 0 0

Servant maid at Green Point to feed the hungry 1 0 0

R. Cole, Esq. 91 0 0

Regiment 1 0 0

Horila and Russell 5 0 0

G. R. Midgley 1 0 0

Denis O'Kelly 2 0 0

Dr. Sullivan ("Globe") 1 0 0

Bert Henderson 1 0 0

J. S. Gorham 1 0 0

A. Baynes 1 0 0

R. J. Crozier 1 0 0

W. Prestwich 1 0 0

J. R. M. 1 0 0

B. Norden 5 0 0

H. J. P. Le Sueur 1 0 0

Marcus and Moss 1 0 0

Charles Hawkins 1 0 0

J. C. Wicht 1 0 0

* * * The Committee beg to announce that Messrs. D. Begley and M. E. Hurly, being handed over the Subscriptions received by them before the formation of the Committee, and that the Committee have thankfully availed themselves of the offer of those gentlemen to continue their benevolent exertions.

The Subscriptions received by Messrs. Begley and Hurly in sums under £1 each will, with others of the same nature, be hereafter announced.

J. Mosenthal, .. 2 0 0

J. Christie, .. 1 0 0

V. H. Schalk, .. 5 0 0

F. W., .. 1 0 0

THE Undersigned as Building Commissioners of the New Church at Franschoek, having entered into a Contract on the 12th January 1846, with Mr. Jos. JAS. TERPUN, of Stellenbosch, Builder, have, on the 7th April 1847, taken the same over from him, in consequence of which we declare the said Contract with Mr. J. J. TERPUN, to have been cancelled.

Franschoek, April 13, 1847.

(Signed) G. J. JOUBERT, D. HUGO, A. D. DE VILLIERS, A. S. ROUX, J. P. KRIEL, J. G. HUGO, J. S. HAUMAN, Senior.

700 Selected Fat Sheep and Goats, purchased for Cash, WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Place of Mr. JOHNS. NIOS. DE VILLIERS, of Stellenbosch, Bottlers, for account of Mr. ABRAHAM DE VILLIERS, J. N.

Stellenbosch, April 14, 1847.

N.B. The Cattle will be positively present and not privately disposed of.

To Butchers and Others.

250 Fat Merino Wethers, and 3 Ditto Cows, WILL be sold on THURSDAY the 22d inst., at the Place held for Account of Mr. W. A. JOHANN, Jun., Vlaggeberg, of this side of the Stellenbosch Kloof, C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer.

Stellenbosch, April 17, 1847.

Reduced Prices.

TO RETAIL AND COUNTRY DEALERS, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SNUFFS IN TOWN, H. DRURY, No. 22, BOERENPLEIN.

THE great demand and high testimony of his Snuffs are now so fully proved that with the greatest confidence, he offers to the Public, at the following Low Prices:

Best Plain, 2 shillings, Mouth Snuff, 2 shillings, Lemon Snuff, 4 shillings, Bergamot, 4 shillings, Princes Mixture, 5 shillings, Rose Snuff, 5 shillings, Sifted Snuff, £2 10 per lb.

Samples will be sent to any part of the Colony.

The Plain Snuff is guaranteed to keep for 20 years, and to improve by age, also he has all kinds of European Snuffs, Segars and Tobacco, of the most Reasonable Terms.

ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

DR. TANJRED'S LETTERS, PART II.

ARE PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE, Price, 3s.

Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies.

A few Copies of Part I still to be had.

S. A. PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of Members of the S. A. Provident Society, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock precisely, in the Upper School Room in connection with the S. A. Missionary Chapel, Long street, kindly granted by the Directors thereof for the occasion.

The Members are also informed that the Directors have appointed Mr. F. SCHAEFER as Treasurer and Undertaker of the Society, vice J. C. TOURNIER, resigned.

By Order of Directors, J. W. LOTZ, Secretary.

Cape Town, April 16, 1847.

Commissariat.

TENDERS, with Samples, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 20th instant, from such persons as may be willing to supply

21 000 lbs. of Flock for Paillasses, for the Service of the Ordnance Department.

The price to be made at per 100 lbs. nett English Weight. Payment will be stated to Treasury Bills at par.

CHARLES PALMER, Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, April 19, 1847.

White Patna Rice

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF PRINCE, COLLISON & Co. Handel Maatschappij.

RANSOME'S IRON PLOUGHS, HARROWS & CHAFF-CUTTERS.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned, the following articles, viz.:

Ransome's single Ploughs, with one Wheel, and 16 Cast Iron Shares, 3 Staked Shares, Spare Breast (round board) and Neck, Spare Wheel, Wrought Coulters and Socket Coupling Slade, 1 doz. spare Nuts and Screws, &c. &c., Price, £9 10.

Plough, with two Wheels and Apparatuses, and Spare Articles as above, £10 10.

With all the extra articles now supplied, these Ploughs may be used for years without requiring any repair. They have been already worked in this Colony, in very stiff soil, with two small Horses and one Man. The seed should not be Ploughed in, with these Ploughs, but harrowed in afterwards, otherwise it may be buried too deep.

ALSO, Ransome's Iron Harrows, with spare Pomeltiers, per set, £8.

Ransome's Chaffcutters, with spare Knives, Worms, Worm Wheel, and Brass Wears, &c. each £10.

Burg street. VENNING, BUSK & Co.

Dinner Services, Breakfast and Tea Sets, &c. &c.

R. CLARENCE, has received some elegant Dinner Services, in full double and single Sets, with and without Hot Water Plates, in China and Kayolla Ware.

DESERT SERVICES.

Breakfast and Tea Sets, in a great variety of the latest designs and patterns, plain and gilt.

Tollit Sets, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Milk Plans, &c. &c. G. Ketsersgracht.

Commissariat.

CAPE-CURED BEEF FOR MAURITIUS AND ST. HELENA.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 7th of May next, for the supply of the undermentioned quantities of CAPE-CURED SALT BEEF, viz.:

201,000lbs. FOR THE SERVICE AT MAURITIUS, to be shipped in four equal portions in or about the Months of July, October, and December 1847, and March 1848.

53,000lbs. FOR THE SERVICE AT ST. HELENA, 23,000lbs. to be shipped in October or November, and 30,000lbs. in February 1848.

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

The Tenders to express the price in Sterling at per 100lbs. nett English Weight, including the Casks, which must not be of Colonial Wood. Parties at Port Elizabeth or in that vicinity, who may tender, will specify their Terms if the supply be delivered at the Commissariat Magazine, or on the beach at that Port; also, their terms if delivered in Cape Town, to be at the option of the Commissariat.

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

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

Any further conditions and particulars may be known on application.

CHARLES PALMER, Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, April 9, 1847.

Oats and Barley.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, 8000 OATS and EARLY BARLEY.

April 17, 1847.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, OR FOR BARTER, for Wine, Brandy or any other Produce, a part of the Garden "Rooidek," the Property of Mr. J. M. HOGERS.—For particulars apply to M. VEREUIL, Bree-street.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.

CAPITAL, £100,000.

DIRECTORS:—FRED. STEPH. WATERMAYER, Esq., Chairman, PETERUS MICHEL BRINK, Esq., JOHANNES TROMP, Esq., PAUL JOHANNES ROUX, P. Son, Esq.,