





THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 22, 1847.

THE account of the interview between Mr. NEL and H.M. High Commissioner, communicated in our Postscript of Monday last, is the most important article of that nature which appeared in the public print since the arrival in this Colony of that illustrious functionary. His answers to the addresses presented to him by the Frontier Colonists shortly after his assumption of the government, were indeed calculated to convey high notions, and to give rise to the entertainment of the expectation that the intricate state of our Frontier Affairs would be settled in a satisfactory manner. Subsequent events appear however to have had the effect of changing the enlivened hope in a disappointment, which almost led to a step that would inevitably have occasioned the most direful results, both to the parties concerned and the Colony at large. That step has however been fortunately averted in time, and we were indeed sincerely gratified to observe that the said interview had had a conciliatory effect, and led to the expression of feelings, to know which must be considered highly important at the present critical juncture. Nothing is certainly better calculated to inspire confidence, than a candid declaration of the views which animate the head of the government respecting a question with which a great portion of the people consider their dearest interests connected. Those views have in the present instance, been expressed without dissimulation, and sincerely do we hope that the inestimable consequences thereby occasioned may also have a salutary influence on the mind of H. M. High Commissioner. Knowing what a height the despair of the unfortunate Frontier Colonists has already attained, nothing would have surprised us less than to find the refusal to give audience to Mr. NEL leading to a repetition of that tragical scene, which we cannot recall to our mind without feelings of the most intense abhorrence, depicting nothing less than the removal to the desert of an injured,—a despairing population.

That ill-considered proceeding has now been fortunately prevented by a little concession; and disturbed confidence is once more established, and the hope revived that futurity will witness no other measures than those which, whilst they are stript of all shameful wavering, will carry with them the most convincing evidence that it is real earnest for ever to put a stop to those destructive Kafir outrages. A patched peace would but furnish fuel for a renewed and more obstinate struggle. Complete subjugation is the first and paramount step; and as H. M. High Commissioner has now openly declared that this has never yet been attained, and that the peace which Sir PERCIVAL MAITLAND boastfully dreamed, was a mere imagination of the brain, we trust that he may soon find himself in a position to commence and carry out this object with vigour and determination.

In our last we omitted Mr. MONTAGU's explanatory remarks on various items appearing in the Estimates, because we were anxious to lay before our readers the substance of his animadversions on certain charges against the Central Board. We now proceed to quote from memory that which we now passed over.

With reference to the charge for the Post Office, the hon. gentleman showed, that the scheme of a Penny Post had proved a complete failure, and that this particular branch had therefore been omitted in the Estimates. In 9 months only 750 letters, not official, had been delivered in Town, the revenue derived therefrom being £18, whilst the expense to government on that head amounted to £66, exclusive of £20, being the salaries of 2 additional messengers. Under these circumstances it was contemplated to abolish the Penny Post System; but if the Council thought that a further trial was necessary the government was quite prepared to bear the expense, which amounted to about £200 per annum.

The addition of £500 to the School Establishment, mentioned in the Governor's Minute, would be employed, said the Secretary, in extending elementary schools among the Farmers, and in furnishing enlarged support to Missionary Schools. A new item also appeared on the estimates for a Missionary to the emancipated Negroes. The hon. Secretary explained that Dr. ADAMSON and the Rev. Mr. STREGMANN had petitioned government for support. From their statement it appeared that they had the pastoral charge of St. Stephen's Church and Schools, the congregation of which, collected from among the emancipated Slaves and Negroes, amounted to about 1700; that of this number 6 or 700 attended the schools; that they had also a sick and burial society, the funds of which at present amounted to about £300; that the building had cost £3000; and that about £1600 had been already contributed by the members towards defraying the purchase amount and fittings. It was known, said Mr. MONTAGU, that Mr. STREGMANN is in the employ of the Lutheran congregation; but as there was some doubt whether the members of that congregation would renew their engagements with him, and he would in that event be thrown entirely on his own resources, it was but proper in the government to grant the solicited aid, more particularly as all other Missions received some support from the government, in addition to what they received from the Parent Societies, which was not the case with that of St. Stephen's, who had no aid whatever from abroad. After remarking on the item "Road Department," the Secretary observed, with reference to "Aboriginal Native Tribes," that the sums previously provided in the estimates for the expenses of the British Resident in Griqualand, and an establishment to conduct frontier affairs on the Eastern Boundary, had been omitted in the estimates for 1848. His Excellency the Governor being of opinion that these charges ought to be borne by the Home Government, being in all respects extra-colonial.

A sum of £10,000 is again provided for immigration. Two more ships are due, said the Secretary, under the previous provision—one to arrive in November and the other in December of January next.

Mr. Ross objected to any further grant for this

purpose, being of opinion that Emigrants could not find profitable employment in this Colony; but Messrs. BRAD and KNOWN, as well as the other Members of Council expressed a different opinion. The Council then adjourned.

PORT NATAL.

The anxiety of the public respecting the rumored state of affairs at Natal, has vanished on the arrival of the Rosebud from that place, on Tuesday Evening last, after a run of but 9 days. Nothing appears to have been known there, which might lead the Natal Government to solicit immediate succour.

The following difference, if that term be at all applicable, might however have led to a more than ordinary precaution on the part of the Lieutenant Governor—

"It appears that during the reading of the conditions of sale, (of certain land belonging to the late Mr. Scheepers, situated on the banks of the Tugela) or shortly after, a verbal protest was made against the auctioneer's proceeding. The objection having been taken by some of the Bore to the sale of property in that locality, on the ground of its being Pande's territory. Whether this dispute arose from an ignorance of the geography of the colony,—a desire to throw a doubt on the mind of any stranger who might wish to purchase the property,—an intention to prevent competition with the widow,—or a determination to oppose any symptoms of invasion by a licensed auctioneer, must remain altogether doubtful. Those who protested, did not dispute the preference being Pande's, rather than another King to sign over them; alleging that the security of the country would cease, as far as the natives were concerned, when it became known that they were under British rule."

The following important particulars respecting the apprehended confederacy between Krell and the other Kafir Chiefs, is copied from the Natal Witness of the 7th May:—

"Just before these operations (against Pato) took place Krell assembled the great body of his people, at his 'Great Place,' publicly to announce his intention of joining in earnest in the war. He stated that he had received proposals from Sandili, to form a general confederacy of the whole of the Kafir tribes, in order to make united efforts to overthrow the English. He then exclaimed, 'Where is my father? He is dead. He died by the hands of these people. He was killed at his own house. He died without fighting, (he was assassinated). To day, I am being killed. I also have no sin. We were destroyed. We were finished. We then gave out the imbulaba (Message of peace). And still they kill us. This day I fight; I fight verily. To day we all fight. Let us bury all our past misdeeds among the people; and unite against the common enemy as one Kafir nation.'"

"An unanimous response was given to this proposal by his people, who expressed themselves as most anxious to commence the fight."

"They then formed a plan to send off small parties to the frontier, while the main body remains at home to fight the army when it comes out."

"Mampasa (the Tamboukie chief) has joined Krell with all his people, and is very active in watching the movements of the troops near the Shiloan stations. Faki remains faithful to the English, and no doubt is entertained of his continuing so."

THE POST.

By the last Frontier Post, which arrived yesterday Afternoon, there is no news of any importance.

SIR ANDRIES STOCKENSTROM.

To the Editor of the Cape Frontier Times.

Mastrom, July 6, 1847. Sir,—I should have been too happy if I had been allowed to devote back into oblivion with the satisfaction of having the admission of every man acquainted with the history of our present unfortunate struggle with our barbarous neighbours, and whose opinion is of the slightest value; that I have done my duty to my Sovereign and my fellow subjects, and am ready to do it again as far as I may be able, and having been sent your paper of the 25th ult. containing the letter of Sir Peregrine Maitland's dispatches to the Secretary of State relative to my convention with Ribi, and certain operations against Mampasa, I should ill evince the respect which I feel for the wise and the virtuous part of the public, if I were to leave it to be inferred that I acquiesce in the late Governor's statement on either of the above points, and I should therefore feel obliged if you can find space in an early number for the published concluding phrase of my reply to a letter of Lieut. Colonel Johnston of 11. M. 27th Regt., dated 25th May last, which shows the contrary; as well as the actual position of the difference.

I shall here only add that my letters to Sir P. Maitland, referred to in the extract, were accompanied by the testimonies of Commandants Joubert, Du Toit, and Molteno, and my late aide-de-camp, Mr. Henry Hutton, and that I may safely challenge the above stated officer to produce four more respectable credible witnesses in this or in any other country. Such I believe to be my right.

I have the honor to be, &c. A. STOCKENSTROM.

Extract of Sir A. Stockenstrom's letter to Lieut. Colonel Johnston, dated May 28, 1847:—

"There have entered into a circumstantial detail which has caused the great toil and distress of mind. A controversy unavoidably engendered to such unchristian spirit, particularly when carried on with, and about, those whose estate one has courted, can form the amateur occupation only of a fop—but I have deemed it due to you, as there seems to be so much doubt whether there will be enquiry or not, to place you in possession of every part of my case. (If such a term is applicable) with which you are in any way concerned, in order that you may take such measures for refutation or other process as you shall see fit. Sir George Berkeley's proposal, it is now needless to say, with every despatch, I reject in toto. I cannot understand how it can at any time have been imagined that I should settle with you a matter in which so many others are concerned, and in which you are only a witness against me. Settling aside every chief accuser and the interested public, you are not my officers, who were present, at the conference and signed the convention with you,—men who, though authorized to us whilst they were in the field, act in every other respect our equals,—have not they the right to have it known and proved that they were not mere passive tools, at my bidding to submit to the grossest insult, to salute the very head which indicated the indignity, to perform acts from which you shrank with disgust, and like mere machines or slaves to put their names to the very instrument drawn up under all this humiliation."

Here then you have my explicit refusal to accede to the proposal of the honorable and respected Chief. As he suggests, 'you will have it on record,' and so you will have also this reply.

You wish that I should rectify a 'misapprehension' which you suppose His Excellency the present Governor to labour under on the subject of the enquiry. I regret that I can do so not completely with. That Right Honourable officer has received my letters addressed to Sir P. Maitland, dated 19th and 21st Jan. last, and his done me the honor to acknowledge their receipt. They therefore are also upon record, and you have copies of them. They show what I desire to have 'investigated,' not 'arbitrated.' This case this is in safe hands, should His Excellency, when he has time to think of such minor matters, appoint the gentleman whom you name, viz. Messrs. Gole, Galloway, and Street, to form a court for the investigation which I asked for, I shall not object to them, but I shall not propose them. I think the Governor the best judge on that point. From a man of his character and power we may calculate on the most perfect and independent impartiality. He will protect you as well as me. He will grant an enquiry upon your requisition as well as upon mine, if he sees the necessity of it, and I have no desire to intrude. Should there be the possibility of a doubt as to what my wish is conveyed in my said letter to Sir P. Maitland, you have this letter and three former ones, which are very explicit, and of which you can make any use you may deem proper. There is consequently no shadow of an obstacle in your way. What is meant by 'altered circumstances rendering an investigation undesirable,' I do not understand. If you allude to the retirement of Sir P. Maitland from the government, I can

only observe that if his successor should be under the impression that the event has altered circumstances, and rendered an investigation undesirable, I should not undertake to judge that the case, viewed of its public interest, ratifies on my own personal account sufficient importance to justify the excitement, inconvenience, expense, and perhaps hindrance, to the public service, which the calling together of witnesses from every extreme end of the colony might occasion at this important crisis. (All this might have been avoided, should Sir P. Maitland, as soon as he saw the monstrous disparity between your report and mine, as it duty bound, had at once examined into the truth, instead of encouraging his 'many other witnesses,' the authors and contents whereof he does not see fit to produce.) But if the present Governor should be actuated by the above view of the case, I have only explicitly to repeat, that as I stated to you in my letter of the 9th March, I shall be glad to furnish you with a copy of your affidavits, as soon as I shall have had time to publish, through the press, the whole of the correspondence, whether in your absence or presence, as soon as my duty to my own character and reputation shall call for such an exposure. I use the last phrase emphatically, for I have so vindictive feeling to gratify, I wish to distress no man, either present or absent. Notwithstanding my anxiety to shrink from and condemn, the state both of my health and mind have induced me to do so, I should not have hesitated to do so, if I had not been so anxious to do so, as I am a member of the community, and was glad again to shrink back into my retreat. No provocation from first to last has hitherto drawn a syllable from me into any public print except with my signature. But sir, you must have seen, with utter disgust, I hope, which your affidavits, which your affidavits, has been made to give weight. Self defence may therefore at any moment drag me irresistibly before the world; there again you will have an equal chance with myself to receive justice,—and I therefore trust that this wearisome, painful narrative may be sufficiently full, clear and explicit of my meaning and sentiments, to convince you of the total 'integrity' of the controversy being farther continued between you and me."

I am Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM.

The following are the extracts from Sir P. Maitland's despatch to the Secretary of State, referred to in the above letter of Sir A. Stockenstrom to the Editor of the Frontier Times:—

"I am doubtful how far the chief Krell, Hinta's successor, has formally committed himself to active hostilities against us. Some of his people have certainly fought against and plundered us. I understand that he lost, partly in the colony and partly in the ceded territory, 30 men from one kraal and 20 from another. Indeed, he admits that some of his warriors did enter the colony, but affirms that without his consent. It is, however, unadmitted that he has abetted the proceedings of the Kafir tribes, whose hereditary paramount chief he is, and has received into his dominions a vast quantity of our cattle. The last fact is abundantly proved by the statements of Kafir prisoners, and of the chief Stock, who has sent there to fetch back his spoil, and of the messengers of the chief Faka, beyond the Umhala, and of the missionaries in Faka's country. By the expedition which I recently sent to Krell's great place, under Lt. Col. Johnston, and Sir Andries Stockenstrom, we have obtained a satisfaction for his conduct, the bushes on the route through Krell's country were observed to be spotted with tufts of merino wool from the backs of the colonial flocks. So long ago as last May the Diplomatic Agent and the European Missionaries and traders in his country were compelled to fly for their lives, and were kindly received by our ally Faka. On these grounds I give no credence to the assertions of Krell that he has no personal relations with the colony, nor that he has given any countenance or refuge to the hostile chiefs, nor frightened away the Government Agent and the Europeans. I am compelled to look on his whole statement as an instance of the usual Kafir duplicity. And I therefore shall not assent to the terms of the convention proposed to him by Sir Andries Stockenstrom; nor shall I recognize in him any right whatever to dispose of the territories west of the Kell, over which he has no sort of possession whatever; but I shall insist on the restoration of our cattle, as at least the condition of them from his country as the essential condition of peace."

"You will find among the enclosures reports of attacks made on the second Tamboukie chief, Mampasa, both by Captain Hogg and Sir Andries Stockenstrom. The principal chief of the Tamboukies, Umhara, with the portion of the tribe, has preserved his peaceful relations with the colony. For a long time Mampasa pretended to be neutral, though it was suspected that his people had plundered the colony in the invasion, and that he was receiving and secreting the cattle captured from us by the Gales. At length he threw off the mask of neutrality, attacked Shiloah, the Moravian Station, and Mr. J. Read's provisional force, which went up to protect it, and soon after burnt a small Missionary Station, for the purpose, it seems, partly of embroiling Umhara with the colony. Upon this Umhara, of his own accord, attacked him, and, just at the same time he was assailed on the other side by Captain Hogg's expedition, and, between the two, his part of the tribe has been broken up, with the loss of a large quantity of their cattle."

In the Estate of the late Hendrik Pieter Molter, Senr., Esquire.

THE Liquidation and Distribution Account of this Estate will be for inspection and examination of Heirs and other interested, at the Office of the first Underdean, Waterstreet, Cape Town, for a term of 28 days, from Tuesday, the 20th July next, after which date, if no objection be made, the same will be acted upon as approved, and the Distribution made.

Cape Town, July 14, 1847. W. C. A. MOLLER, J. H. MOLLER, For self and Co.-Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

In the Joint Estate of the late Mrs. MARGARETHA ELIZA BETH LOW, and surviving Husband ROELOF ABRAHAM ZEEDERBERG, Senior.

THE Underdean, in obedience to Testamentary Executor of the above Estate, hereby calls upon all persons having any claims against the same, whether arising from Bonds, Book Debts, Suretieships, Guardianships, Administrations, or otherwise, to lodge the same at the Office of the Notary RABELINGHUYTS & WESSELS, No. 64, Church-street, Cape Town, within the space of two months from this date; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay their debts forthwith to the Underdean.

R. A. ZEEDERBERG, Senior, Test. Executor. Cape Town, July 20, 1847.

FRESH BUTTER. JUST RECEIVED per Rosebud, and for Sale at the Underdean's, in 30 lbs. kegs, or per 20 lbs. net weight.—Terms, very moderate.

G. BORCHERS, 52 Plain Street.

Wanted to Hire, With Possession on the 15th August, of a later, a moderate sized Dwelling House, adapted for a small family. One situated in the centre of the Town, will be preferred.—Apply by letter to A.B., at the Office of this Paper.

High Sheriff's Office. Cape Town, July 21, 1847.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the Undermentioned Case; the following Sale will take place, viz:— JOHNS, ex VET, L.L.D. NO., versus JOSINA JOHANNIA BRAND, married, without community of property to EMANUEL GABRIEL DE ROUHAZ. On Tuesday, the 27th of July 1847, at 10 o'clock A.M. in Church-square, Cape Town, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Plate and Plated Articles, Glass and Earthenware, Milben Utensils, &c. &c. J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

Cape Wine and Spirit PRIZE CUPS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Members of the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, will be held in the Commercial Exchange, Cape Town, on SATURDAY the 11th of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of awarding the "Cape Wine Cup" and the "Spirit Cup," to be completed for under the terms of the following Prospectus:—

PROSPECTUS

UPON which the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society will award the following Silver Cups:— I. A Cup the value of £25, for the best sample of Wine made from the 'Grenadine.' II. A Cup the value of £15, for the best sample of 'Dry Wine,' and being made from Grapes or Postea Grape solely. III. A Cup the value of £20, for the best sample of 'Dry Portwine.' All the produce of the last vintage. The quantity required for competition for the 1st Cup to be ten leaguers, 2nd do. one do. 3rd do. one do.

A certificate of two respectable neighbours to accompany the sample, stating that they have examined the quantity in the possession of the Competitor and that it is of the same quality as the sample forwarded, which shall not contain less than 5 bottles.

17. Each sample shall have a mark or motto on the bottle or cork, corresponding with a similar mark or motto on the cover of the accompanying letter, and be forwarded and delivered at the Commercial Hall, addressed to the Secretary, on or before Wednesday, the 8th September—after that date none will be received.

18. The judges to decide which is the best sample shall be appointed by the Society, and according to their award the Cup shall be handed over to the successful Competitor by the Society, at the General meeting to be held on Saturday, the 11th September.

19. The successful Competitor shall be obliged to deliver to the Secretary of the Society, on the first Thursday of September of every year the Cup awarded to him the preceding year, for the purpose of being handed over to the successful Competitor, but he shall become the absolute proprietor of the Cup, after having obtained it for 3 successive years.

20. After the Competition has been awarded, the Society shall have the right to open all the letters of the Competitors for general information.

Answers to the following questions to accompany the sample, and be signed by the competitor. 1. That the Wine is the produce of his or her farm. 2. That the Subscriber is possessed of the quantity required by this Prospectus.

- 3. Whether the Vineyard is facing the rising or setting sun. 4. The nature of the soil upon which the Vineyard is planted; whether hill, or valley or sloping. 5. The distance at which the Vines are planted. 6. The age of the Vines. 7. Whether the Vines have been irrigated. 8. When last manured and how. 9. Whether the Vineyard has been dugged, or shovelled, or both. 10. Whether the leaves of the Vines have been partially removed before cutting the Grapes. 11. At what hour of the day the Grapes were gathered; and what was the state of the weather. 12. The degree of ripeness of the Grapes when gathered. 13. State for which Cup competing. If for the first, the proportion of the white and red Grapes used, the description and proportion of Grapes used. If for the third, if other than Postea Grape used, the proportion and description added,—in what manner,—and at what stage of the process. 14. Whether the Grapes grew on Trellises or in the usual manner. 15. Whether the husks and stalks have been fermented with the juice. 16. The length of time allowed to ferment in the fermenting tub. 17. Whether the fermenting tub was covered or opened during fermentation. 18. Whether boiled must has been added, if so, in what proportion and at what stage of the process. 19. How often racked from its lees. 20. What quantity of Spirit made from the juice of the Grapes has been added, and at what stage of the process. 21. If possible to ascertain, the temperature of the juice whilst in the fermenting tub. 22. What further information the Competitor may be inclined to give.

PROSPECTUS

UPON which the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society will award a SILVER CUP, called "THE CAPE SPIRIT CUP."

Value £25, for the best sample of Spirit, the produce of this Colony. The Spirit to be made in a common Still, either from the juice of the Grape, or from the husks and stalks, the produce of the Competitor. 11. Each sample to contain at least from 6 bottles to one half gallon, accompanied by a Certificate of two respectable neighbours, that no less quantity than one leaguer of the same quality of Spirit, is in the possession of the Competitor. 12. The samples are also to be accompanied by a letter, signed by the Competitor, and containing a statement, whether such Spirit has been distilled from the juice of the Grape only, or from the husks and stalks only, or from both together, and what quantity of each, and also a description of the manner in which it has been distilled. 13. V, V, VI, VII, as in the above Prospectus of the Wine Cup.

By Order of the Committee; P. VAN BREDA, As, Hon. Sec. Committee Room, July 15, 1847.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, with a view to encourage the improvement of the breed Of Live Stock.

In this Colony, have resolved to hold a SHOW on the Parade Ground in the Month of SEPTEMBER next, (the day and hour to be fixed hereafter) and to award Prizes for the following description of Live Stock, bred in the Colony, viz:—

- 1. A prize of £10 for the finest and best bred Cattle, the Pedigree to be proved by the Breeder's Stud Book, which is to be exhibited. 2. A prize of £5 for the finest and best bred Mare as above. 3. A prize of £5 for the finest Horse, either Gelding or Colt, for general use. 4. A prize of £5 for the finest and best bred Bull. 5. A prize of £5 for the largest and fattest Ox showing the best carcass. 6. A prize of £5 for the second best of the same description. 7. A prize of £5 for the finest and best Milch Cow. 8. A prize of £5 for the best Ram of size, fleece, staple and quality. 9. A prize of £5 for the best Ewe of size, fleece, staple and quality. 10. A prize of £10 for the fattest Lamb. 11. A prize of £10 for the largest and fattest Marino Wether. 12. A prize of £2 for the largest and fattest Cape Wether. 13. A prize of £2 for the fattest and heaviest Pig. It is also proposed to give a prize of £5 for the best made Cape Ploeger. It is expected that a Machine for Cutting Grain on the Land, invented by Mr. VAN REENEN Gof Ganselaar, will be submitted for inspection on the day of show. Parties having improved Agricultural Implements for sale, or in use, are also requested to exhibit them at the show. Letters describing the Stock are to be sent to the Secretary of the Society the day previous to the show. It is proposed to have a Subscription Dinner of the Members of the Society at an early hour of the same day. By Order of the Committee, P. VAN BREDA, As, Hon. Sec.

New Stellenbosch Post Wagon.

THE Underdean hereby begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that his Wagon will leave Stellenbosch regularly every TUESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, and Cape Town, from the House of Mr. J. T. DE VRIES, No. 4, Church-street, every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock; where application for seats and luggage is requested to be made. Cape Town, July 20, 1847. J. C. REYNOLDS. N.B. From the 1st September the Wagon will run twice a week,—the days to be hereafter notified.

Breeders and Others

FOR SALE, the thorough-bred dark brown Stallion "CORDADORY," fifteen hands three inches high, foaled in 1838, was got by "Terror," dam "Venus" by "Gulliver" out of "Quail." "Terror" was got by "Magistrate," dam "Torrill;" "Venus" out of "Miss Crawford" by "Sir Peter." For Particulars and Price, apply to JOHN NORKETT, or WILLIAM BROWN, Livery Stables, 10, Longmarket-street, Cape Town, 19th June 1847.

Warning.

THE Underdean Proprietor of the Farms Helderfontein, Helderfontein, De Mat, and two parts of the Plettenberg Kloof, or the so-called Helderfontein, all situated in the District of Caledon, hereby warns all and every person not to allow their Cattle to graze on the same without permission; nor to hunt or kill game. His Brother Mr. LOUW, occupier of the Place Helderfontein has positive instructions to prosecute all trespassers without any distinction. M. J. LOUW. Cattle are taken to graze on the above Farms at a moderate charge, and the Herdsmen provided with victuals; and they are too well known for that purpose, especially to the inhabitants of the Stellenbosch Division, they need no further recommendation. Application to be made to Mr. P. Louw, Helderfontein or to the Underdean, No. 126, Loop-street, Cape Town. M. J. LOUW.

ANY one inclined to undertake the situation of ORGANIST to the Dutch Reformed Congregation the Paarl, which is now vacant, is requested to apply person, or by letter, on or before the 7th August next, to P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Deacon.

Lost or Strayed,

IN the vicinity of Saldanha Bay, towards the end of May, or about the beginning of June last, 18 Head of Breeding Cattle, Among which 5 young Bulls, and 3 young Oxen, were black and white. Any one giving information respecting them, will be well rewarded. J. M. ENSLIN, Jr. Paarl, July 17, 1847.

900 fat Sheep and 60 Goats.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held at the Place Mr. BAYNES of Stellenbosch, on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst. to commence at 10 o'clock, of the above number of Sheep and Goats, all in fine condition, just brought up from the River and the Achterveld. WOLLASTON & Co. Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer. July 16, 1847.

1000 FAT SHEEP.

ON MONDAY, the 2d August next, will be sold at the Place of Mr. JACQUES MYRBOON, Benaamheid, the above number of fat Sheep, for account of DAVID DU TOIT. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm. Paarl, July 20, 1847.

225 Fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows.

ON MONDAY, the 9th August next, the Underdean will cause the above Cattle to be publicly sold at the Place Benaamheid, of Mr. J. MYRBOON. M. of these Cattle were purchased by himself. J. M. ENSLIN. Paarl, July 17, 1847. Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.

Read Here!

420 HEAD OF CATTLE.

Among which excellent fat and heavy Slaughter Oxen and Cows, trained Draught Oxen, colour, teds, and young Oxen and Cows. ON TUESDAY, the 27th instant, the Underdean will cause to be publicly sold at the Place of JACQUES MYRBOON, "Benaamheid," the above number of Cattle, which will not be privately disposed of. Butch and the public are assured that they will be present on the day above stated. PIETER ROUX, Jr. July 20, 1847. Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUFF, Vendue Adms. The Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a.m. precisely.

230 fat slaughter Oxen and Cows, draught and young Oxen.

ON FRIDAY, the 13th August next, the Underdean will cause to be publicly sold at the Place of Mr. JACQUES MYRBOON, "Benaamheid," the above number of Cattle, which are assured to be in excellent condition, will not be privately disposed of. J. ROOS, G. C. ROOS, Co. Paarl, July 20, 1847. Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUFF, Vendue Adms.

2000 Fat Sheep, and 200 do. Goats.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at the Place of Mr. J. VAN DE WAAI, Saksenburg, account of Mr. JOHANN VON BAKSTROM. The Sheep are said to be very fat, and will not be privately disposed of, but be positively present on the day and place stated. C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer Stellenbosch, July 16, 1847.

1,500 fat Sheep and Goats.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd August next, will be publicly sold at the Place of Mr. TURN, "Fox and Hound's Inn," Erster Rie, the above number of fat Sheep and Goats, purchased for cash by Mr. CORNELIUS BRINK, and being brought up in excellent condition. J. WEGE, Adm. Vendue Office, Stellenbosch, July 8, 1847.

DIED at Wynberg, on the 15th July 1847,

after patiently enduring a severe illness my beloved Wife Mrs. LOUISA ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, the age of about 45 years, leaving myself and five children to deplore her loss. I also avail myself of this opportunity to convey my grateful thanks to those many friends who so generously attended on the deceased towards the close of her existence. F. ENGELS.

NO Relatives and Friends, notice is hereby given, that Mrs. JACOBINA VAN REENEN, dearly beloved wife of Mr. DONALD MCKENZIE CAMERON, departed this life the 13th instant, at the age of 36 years and 4 months. Cape Town, 21st July 1847.

