

Anti-Bandieten Genootschap.

HET Verslag van het Committee van de Simonsbaai gezeen zynde...

Voorgesteld door den Heer H. SHERMAN, Gesecondeerd door den Heer F. Low.

Eene Resolutie werd door den Heer FAIRBAIN voorgesteld, welke overweging gelast werd...

VERKOOPING VAN

BOUWERVEN,

Aan Rondebosch. Zonder Reserve. Op VRYDAG den 19 OCTOBER, TEN 11 UREN PRECIES,

ZAL de Ondergeteekende, behoorlyk geauthoriseerd, verkoopen in geryflike percelen het Land aan den Groeten Weg...

UITGEBREIDE VERKOOPING,

Van Kaapsche Wyn, Stukvaten, enz.

Aan Wynkoopers, Wynbouwers, Kuipers en Anderen.

DE Ondergeteekende zyne Wynkooperij opgevend, zal by publieke veiling doen verkoopen, stellig aan den boogstien bieder op

Donderdag, den 25 dezer,

Aan zyn Pakhuis op Caledons Plein, zyn geheele voorraad Wynen, bestaande uit omtrent 350 tot 400 Leggers, 4 tot 7 jaren oud, geprepareerd met de beste Franse Brandewyn, en welke verkocht zullen worden in hoeveelheden, geschikt voor private families, Handelaren by de groote en kleine uitvoerders, Alameda, boven de 100 Stukvaten, van 5 tot 7 leggers nat, Ryders, Pypen, Halfpypen, Kwartvaten en ander Vatwerk.

THOS. SUTHERLAND.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN ZES HUIZEN.

In den Insolventen Boedel van JAMES ELLIS.

OP MAANDAG,

DINGSdag EN WOENSDAG, Den 15, 16 en 17 October aans,

ZAL het volgend onroerend Eigendom stellig aan den boogstien bieder worden verkocht, met ruim STRYKDELS en BONUS.

Op Maandag, den 15 October,

TEN 10 URE PRECIES, OP DE PLAATS,

1. Het zeer kostbaar Eigendom in de Harringtonstraat, Kaapstad, bekend in den naam van de LOGGERHUIS, bevattende een ruim Woonhuis, een klein Huurhuus achter hetzelve, een zeer groot Pakhuis en ruime Plaats, met een Smidswinkel en 3 Kamers boven dezelve, welke tot een geryflike woonhuis kan worden ingericht.

2. Het Eigendom zal worden opgeveid in drie Percelen, en naderhand in een koop, en heft altyd een huur opgebragt van £10 13 in de maand. De Loggerhuis is vele jaren verhuurd geweest als een Kantine, waarin een zeer voordeelige handel gedreven is.

Op Dingsdag, den 16 October,

TEN 10 URE PRECIES, OP DE PLAATS,

1. Zekere twee Huizen en Erven, bevattende ieder drie grote Kamers, Galerij, Keuken, Plaats, enz., en altyd verhuurd aan goede Huurders tegen £2 ieder per maand.

2. Zal worden verkocht op de plaats zelf, zeker Huis en Erf, gelegen op Constitution Hill, nabij de Brug en achter het Eigendom van den Heer GLYN.

En op Woensdag, den 17 October,

TEN 10 URE PRECIES, OP DE PLAATS,

Het Huis op de Buitenkant, lagge jaren het verbyf van den Heer M. DOVOUOS, bevattende twee beneden kamers, en boren 4 ruime Slaapkamers, ruime Stal voor 12 Paarden, en dienstbodenvertrekken boven dezelve. Nu verhuurd voor £2 15 in de maand.

Al dit Eigendom is wel gelegen, brengt goede Huur op, en wordt zeer aanbevolen als een voordelinge belegging van Kapitaal.

De Koopkondities zyn gunstig, en te zien ten Kantore van de Equitable Assurance en Trust Company.

E. THOMPSON, Eenige Curator.

Wagenhout en Deelen

NU ontvangen, een kwantiteit Wagenhout, bestaande uit Assen, Schamels, Draaihornden, Tangen, Naven, Vellingen, lange en korte Spaken, enz., Roode Deelen, Band en ander Yzer van alle lengten, breedten en soorten, Smids en Huiskolen; alsmede voor handen, Koffy, Suiker, witte en bruine Ryst, Liverpool Zeep, ook Kaapsche Zeep, a Rds. 7 5 2 by het enkele kistje van 16 Stouwen.

P. W. KEYTEL.

Pakhuis Handel Maatschappij.

Aan Wolteelers.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen KOOPEN, of LIBERALE VOORSCHOTTEN doen op Wol geconigeerd aan hunne vrienden, de heeren FRANCIS COLLISON & Co., London.

PRINCE, COLLISON & Co.

BY den Ondergeteekende is komen aanloopen een jonge roode Bastaard Os, ongemerkt. De Eigenaar kan denzelven terug bekomen mits betalende dezo Advertentie.

J. D. BOSMAN.

BY den Ondergeteekende bevindt zich een roode Os, met vlakke horens, aan weersyden van het blad vitschig, en een kol voor den kop. De eigenaar kan denzelven terug bekomen mits betalende dezo Advertentie.

J. D. BOSMAN.

Uitgegeven te No. 93, Walestraat, Kaapstad, elke Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met de eerstkomende post naar de Buiten-Districten verzonden.



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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTES

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DEEL XX. MAANDAG DEN 15 OCTOBER 1849. No. 1449.

Koloniale Bank

12. Heeregraacht. KAPITAAL £ 100,000. DIRECTOREN: De Wel-Ed. Heer JOH. J. L. SMUTS, Voorzitter. JOHAN HENDRIK WICHT, JOHN BARRY, ROELOF A. ZEEDERBERG, Sen., RICHARD PAXTON DOBIE, EDWIN CHRISTIAN, EDWARD EGAR, J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, J. H. REDELLINGHUIS.

DE Bank geeft Renten op gedeponeerde Gelden voor bepaalde tydperken, in sommen van £ 10 en daarboven tegen de onderstaande schaal, als: Voor 3 maanden en meer tegen 3 p. ct. per Jaar.

Aanloopen om Discontos worden ontvangen en overwogen 's DINGSdags, DONDERDAGS en ZATURDAGS tot 11 ure A. M.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCHE BANK

KAPITAAL £ 100,000. Directeuren: De Heer P. M. BRINK, Voorzitter, De Heer W. SMITH, De Heer P. VAN BREDA, Arent zoon, De Heer J. TROMP, De Heer P. J. ROUX, P. zoon, De Heer J. H. VANRENNEN, De Heer J. A. BAM, De Heer G. J. DE KORTE, De Heer J. A. LE SEUR.

AANZOEKEN om Discontos dagelyks aangenomen tusschen 9 en 11 ure. De Bank verlost interest op vaste Deposita tegen den volgenden Koers.

DE Ondergeteekende beuigt zynen opgeten dank voor de meingevulde bewyzen van lieflyker hulp en hartelike toegenegenheid, welke by, op zyne roedreise door een gedeelte der Kolonie, van zyne land- en geloofsgetrouwe heeft mogen ondervinden.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op ZATURdag den 17 dezer, op de plaats van den Heer BERTZ, aan Stikland, verkocht worden, een goed geteelde Alderley Bul, 12 maanden oud, 2 ditte ditte Hollandsche Bul, 12 maanden oud, 2 ditte ditte Koeijen, 12 maanden oud, 2 ditte ditte met Kalven, 12 maanden oud, 2 ditte ditte eenjarige ditte.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op MORGEN, den 16 dezer, ter plaatse van den Heer J. MYBURG, aan Eenzaamheid, publiek worden verkocht, 60 goed geteelde bastaard Trekkers, ingekocht in het Boschjeveld en zeer geschikt voor Toegangers en Wynboeren.

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MORGEN.

Bouwbonsche Suiker en Nageltjes. EENE publieke Verkoop zal gehouden worden, op last van den Francheu Consul, OP MORGEN, (DINGSdag OCHTEND), Den 16 dezer, ten 11 ure, Aan de M. Custombuis, van omtrent 250 zakken Bouwbonsche Suiker en 21 zakken Nageltjes, voor rekening van wien het aangait, geland uit de Francheu bark "Cecilia," Kapitein J. LATAPPE, en meer of minder door Zee-water beschaadig. J. ALBERTUS, Agent.

DE Ondergeteekenden koopen schoone Wol, of zyn be-reid voorschieten te geven aan diegenen die dezelve bousignen aan hun Huis in London. McDONALD, BUSK, & Co.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op ZATURdag den 17 dezer, op de Commissie verkoop van den Heer J. G. STEYTLER, van de Koopers, Ten bestaand Vaderlandsche Koeijen en Vaarsen, waarvan eenige melgevend en andere swaar bezet zyn. E. A. BUYSKES. Kaapstad, 11 October 1849.

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BYEENKOMST.

EENE Vereenigde Breenkomst van Commisnarissen en Wykmeesters van de Kaapstads Municipaliteit zal gehouden worden op HEDEN, (Maandag) 15 dezer, ten 2 ure p.m., Om eenige punten van aanebelang in overweging te nemen. Stadhuys, 15 Oct. 1849. P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec.

EEN Vriend heeft aangeboden eenige der Schetsen van myne jonge Vrienden op te stellen om zyn eigen groet te streeken. Maar ik zal niet toestaan dat men de denkbeelden myner waarde kleintje steele, die zonde zal door my niet geleugd worden. Gaat voort myne waarde kleine Vrienden. ALEX. MILLER, 14 Heeregraacht.

BERIGT.

AAN allen die woonachtig zyn in het huis van BENJAMIN NORDEN, of die op eenigerlyke wyze in betrekking staan met, of hem onderstaan, zal ik op generelyke wyze voorzien, daar by de Bandieten founaert. ALEX. MILLER, 13, Heeregraacht.

BERIGT.

IN een Specialie Breenkomst van de Associatie op HEDEN DONDERDAG, in het Stadhuys gehouden De Wel-Ed. Heer J. L. SMUTS, Voorzitter. Voorgesteld door den Heer J. FAIRBAIN, gesecondeerd door den Heer T. SUTHERLAND.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 15, 1849.

This resolution (a copy of which was given in our last) "to suspend all business transactions with the Government,"—to drop all intercourse with the Governor and heads of the viceroyal departments,—to deal only with private individuals, and "to close all shops and stores as for a solemn fast,"—was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Anti-Convict Association held on Thursday last, and forthwith carried into effect.

The consequence of this proceeding was that neither the military nor the civil functionaries could obtain any supplies, and the Government was necessitated to send down to Simon's Bay for a supply of biscuit for the next day.

On Friday Morning some soldiers were seen engaged in the novel avocation of first shooting and then cutting the throats of a pair of bullocks, which were cut up in rations for the troops; and almost simultaneously the military commenced building an oven to enter upon the process of baking their own bread.

This quiet but determined mode of resistance on the part of the people has naturally aroused the ire of some few Government sycophants, who cannot, for the life of them, understand how the people dare to act as they do; and in some instances they have had the effrontery to believe that they could by their acts and language and gestures drive them to commit some act of violence, which might afford the Governor an opportunity for the display of martial valor, or for proclaiming martial law.

They were, however, deceived, and will, we trust, never realize their object, even if the present agitation should continue six months longer. By legal and constitutional exertions the people mean to obtain the victory, which would be at once secured were the Government to resort to illegal violence, or to the proclamation of martial law, for the purpose of enabling it to detain the Convicts in the colonial waters.

Such a result would issue from such a proceeding on the part of the Government, seems to be fully understood by his Excellency, and he has therefore very prudently announced in a paper, put into his hands by some unknown person, and published by him in the shape of a "Government Notice," that he will not resort to such illegal violence.

The Governor, in this document, is also made to say very odd things, such as that he could at once put down the agitation, or the measures rather, of the people, which he terms "a nuisance," and that a few men only are exciting the people, who both here and in the country are completely satisfied and that he is abundantly supplied with provisions.—As the finale to a host of abuse and nonsense, it is stated that the "design" of making this Colony a Penal Settlement is abandoned, and that before long the Neptune with her cargo will be ordered away by the Home Government.

We might say a good deal about this document, which contains a series of erroneous statements, unfounded charges, sophistry and special pleading, but not to tire the reader's patience, we at once give it, as "approved" by the Governor,—leaving the reader to conclude who the writer thereof may be, and whether he does not deserve the "straight jacket":—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, 12th Oct. 1849.

A number of persons who utterly repudiate the violent and oppressive proceedings now sought to be put in force, by rash and mischievous men in Cape Town, against the Army, the Navy, and the Civil Servants of the Government, having caused His Excellency the Governor to be informed that they look to him in the expectation that he will by strong hand, if necessary, put down the disturbers of this City, and assert the freedom of opinion and action against the existing attempts to harass and intimidate the reasonable and well-affected, His Excellency feels it due to this large and respectable class to advert to their suggestion.

That the excesses which his Excellency, in common with others, regrets and renews, are instigated by a comparatively few, and confined for the most part to Cape Town and its immediate vicinity, cannot be doubted.

As little can it be doubted that the Government, and other power at His Excellency's disposal, he could, at once, without the slightest difficulty, abate what he frankly states he regards as a serious social nuisance, and set free this city from every sort of thralldom. And His Excellency is far from denying that circumstances might occur to call for the exercise, upon his part, of the power which he possesses. But his reverence for the common course of law, and his repugnance to the employment of military force, in any shape, except against the Queen's avowed enemies, are so great as to induce him only to keep himself prepared for an extremity, however deplorable, which the nature of the case might require, but never to resort to even the display of force, until all other means had failed.

His Excellency has the satisfaction of announcing to the loyal and well-affected throughout the Colony, but more especially to those at a distance from the seat of Government, where the facts are well known, that the humane and insolent attempt to deprive of necessary food the Army and Navy has been defeated by arrangements which place the victualling of those departments beyond doubt. And as some private families might suffer inconvenience from the sudden refusal of their tradesmen to supply them with bread and meat, they will be supplied by persons to be appointed for that purpose.

All men of honorable feeling have long since felt that they would insult His Excellency by supposing that, with his conviction of what the law and his own duty require at his hands, he could be driven by such difficulties as those attempted to be created, or any conceivable difficulty whatever, to send the Neptune away so long as the means at his disposal, civil and military, exerted the utmost, should be sufficient to counteract the compulsion sought to be applied. To honorable men His Excellency need not repeat his solemn and deliberate determination—and men of another class will perceive in the steps taken, to ensure the failure of their vulgar and vindictive plans, sufficient evidence of His Excellency's unchangeable decision.

Under these circumstances His Excellency wishes

the loyal and well-affected to understand that the state of Cape Town does not, in his judgment, call for present suspension of the ordinary law.

The efforts of mischievous and misguided men to starve their fellow-citizens will be proved abortive, without resorting to any measures which might save the originators from the shame of failure. Persons who exaggerate the danger of resisting the dictation of those who assume to speak for the inhabitants, naturally may desire that they should be relieved from the tyranny which they hesitate to shake off, by their own independent action, and have the supplies in their hands seized by a display of force. But His Excellency, whilst he regrets the deep injury to trade consequent upon the existing most needless and unnatural excitement in Cape Town,—can not, whilst he has such abundant supplies at his disposal, have recourse to anything like military force. He trusts that this explanation will be satisfactory to the friends of law and order.

This last attempt to do what the common sense and good feeling of the Colony will not suffer to be done—namely, to subject men, guilty of no offence, to a lingering death by starvation—having only shown the reckless folly of those who would stoop to act upon so cowardly a scheme,—His Excellency is disposed to hope that it will speedily be followed by a better state of things.

Earl Grey, in his private letter of the 23rd of July, after stating his disposition to defer at all times to His Excellency's opinion, grounded upon his local knowledge, proceeds distinctly to announce that the "design" (of making this Colony a Penal Settlement) "is abandoned," coupled with His Excellency's assurance that, under no circumstances will the convicts by the Neptune be landed until Her Majesty's determination, after she shall have learned the arrival of the ship, and all its consequences, shall be made known, and have had the effect of calming the minds of many of the most respectable and influential of the public;—and His Excellency has had evidence that the inhabitants, especially in the country parts, feel that he has done for the great cause of the Colony everything in his power, and that they are entirely content with the present prospect, so very cheering, that before long the Neptune with her cargo will be ordered away by Her Majesty's Government. In the mean time it is His Excellency's desire and determination to afford ample protection to person and property in Cape Town, so far as the same may be in any way endangered by the violence of unlawful combinations.

Approved.—(Signed) H. G. SMITH. By command, (Signed) J. A. LE SUER, Pro. Secretary to Government, absent on duty.

Since the foregoing was written a very large public meeting was held in Market-square, at which it was unanimously resolved, upon the motion of Mr. LAW, seconded by Mr. FLETCHER,—"that the Resolution above referred to, be adopted and carried into effect."

Ward-meetings will be held, for the purpose of enabling all the inhabitants to state by their signatures, whether or not they join in the resolution,—the lists to be sent in to the Governor.

At the public meeting above alluded to, Mr. SUTHERLAND stated that he had on the previous afternoon received an anonymous note, evidently from some hanger-on at Government House, or some one engaged in supplying the Convicts, warning him to take care what he was about, as he was placing himself exactly in the position of the Convict MITCHELL,—and that by way of enforcing this warning, the convicts came in the night and broke his windows. Will the Government, in this instance also, offer a reward to discover the perpetrators?

We have it on good authority, that no boatman could be found to land the flour that had been shipped on board the Rosebud, and that at last recourse was had to the Port Office boat. The crew, however, struck,—the boat was manned by soldiers,—and the flour got on shore.

In a joint Meeting of Commissioners and Wardmasters of the Cape Town Municipality, held on Saturday last, in the Town Hall, the following Resolution, proposed by O. J. TRUTER, Esq., and seconded by W. M. ASKEW, Esq., was unanimously carried:—

That the Government Notice issued this day, and dated Colonial Office, 12th October 1849, evinces a most lamentable ignorance in his Excellency the Governor of the real state of the feelings of the Colonists at large and of this City in particular, at this critical moment. And that it is a sacred duty of the Colonists at large, and of this City at large, to address the Governor, and by all possible means to prevent the statements, contained in the said Notice, from going abroad as representing the true state of things in the Colony at the present moment.

The following are copies of letters addressed by Mr. Miller to the several parties whose names are stated:—

Cape Town, Oct. 12, 1849. Sir,—Please let me know what you supply to the Castle and Barracks.—Waiting your answer. (Signed) ALEX. MILLER, 13, Heerenracht. To Mr. JOHN JEARV.

Cape Town, Oct. 12th, 1849. Sir,—Please let me know if you supply anything to the Castle and Barracks.—Waiting your answer. (Signed) ALEX. MILLER, 13 Heerenracht. To Mr. C. CLARKE.

Cape Town, Oct. 12, 1849. Sir,—Please let me know what you supply to the castle and barracks. Awaiting your answer. (Signed) ALEX. MILLER, 13, Heerenracht. To Mr. ED. HANBURY.

The friends and supporters of "St. Martins (Lutheran) Church" will perceive from an advertisement elsewhere inserted, that the foundation stone of that edifice will be laid to-morrow at 11 o'clock a.m., when they are invited to attend the solemnity.

Original Correspondence.

OH, YE MODERATES!!

Why now so backward?—Why so shy? Mr. Editor, At the meeting of the Association on Tuesday last, several Gentlemen, now called moderates (?) entered the Hall, where the ordinary members were already assembled, for the purpose of hearing and perhaps of partaking also in the discussions on the all absorbing topic of the convict question. Several of these gentlemen, were formerly considered the leading men of the community; but the change that has now taken place is beyond all doubt very great. These persons, when only a week ago they used to enter the Hall where received with acclamations; the cheering and clamor, the applause and greeting and the gratification on seeing the Hero's enter was beyond all description; the very walls vibrated with the echo raised by the voice of the people, all countenances beamed with delight; all hearts throbbled with pride and pleasure, and all eyes were riveted to a steadfast gaze of approbation on those who were determined to defend and preserve the rights and privileges of a free people; but what was the reception given to these same Gentlemen last Tuesday? A spectator would ask: can these be the same men we saw enter here a week or two ago? Can these be the men who were so determined to stand in the breach between the Government and the people? Yes, they are the same—the very same, and the people?!

On the 20th September last, in the evening, the Secretary to Government, the hon. Mr. Montagu, arrived at Prince Albert, accompanied by Mr. Le Sueur of Swellendam and another person whom I do not know, for the purpose of inspecting a mountain pass, to construct a new road from the Cape to Prince Albert to Beaufort; but he was very much surprised by the inhabitants. Lodging was everywhere readily obtained, and he could get no horses, except for sale, cash down. After much difficulty he got a length met with accommodation at J. D. V., but of what kind I cannot say. A day-break next morning, he quietly departed across the Kynedouw, attended by the field-cornet and a shopkeeper's clerk. I must say that I was sadly disappointed in my expectations. I conceived that it would have been more proper to have given him a good reception, and next morning to have been of some benefit to the village to have a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace appointed there, for without such a functionary the village will never get a head. Mr. Montagu, I hope, will not ascribe his noble reception to party feeling, and I leave the reader to judge what must have been his thoughts when he left Prince Albert.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Our Vienna papers and letters are of the 19th inst. The Wiener Zeitung confirms our statement of the fact of a battle having been fought near Waitzen. Although it throws no new light upon the subject, yet the tenor of the bulletin is such, that there can be no doubt of its having been a check to the Russian troops. The account of the Wiener Zeitung is as follows:—

On Sunday, the 15th inst., the Hungarians made another desperate attempt to break through the lines at Waitzen. They made an impetuous onset on part of the great Russian army under the chief command of Prince Paskiewitch. The Russes retreated at noon to Duna Kosch. But as the Imperial (Austrian) army, on the right bank of the Danube, operated at the same time, the enemy was surrounded on all sides, and obliged to retreat in the direction of Comorn.

This report is followed by a short paragraph, stating that the Russian army marched towards Pesth on the 17th inst.

Our correspondent makes the following remarks, which will serve to explain these puzzling statements of the Wiener Zeitung:—

The place to which the Russians retreated is Duna Kosch, about an hour's drive from Pesth. Familiar as I am with the style of our military reports, I am positive that the Hungarians have received a severe check, and were repulsed as far as the Kakosh plain, and that the Hungarians have gained a deal of elbow-room, if they have not indeed broken through our lines, and marched to the North. In this opinion I am confirmed by a somewhat irregular correspondence from Pesth in the Oesterreichische Correspondenz, in which it is asserted that it was M. Kosuth's plan to concentrate all the Hungarian forces, excepting a strong garrison at Comorn, in the districts of the Lower Theiss, and that General Georger (who commanded the Hungarians in the intrenchments round Comorn) descended the river in the direction of Waitzen, to effect the desired junction with the main body of the Hungarian army. At Waitzen he attacked the Russians, but being having been brought to Pesth by Georger's movements, the 3d Austrian division advanced, and on the afternoon of the 15th inst., a terrible battle was fought in the vicinity of Waitzen. In the course of the ensuing night the Imperialists were reinforced by a body of 8000 men, the article in the Oesterreichische Correspondenz, of course, winds up with the news of a total defeat of the Hungarians.—Times.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The following is our correspondent's letter, dated Tuesday, 5 p.m.—

The following is a translation of a letter addressed by the Pope to General Oudinot on the occasion of the presentation of the keys of Rome to his Holiness at Gaeta:—

"Monsieur le General.—The well known valour of the French arms, supported by the justice of the cause which they defend, has reaped the fruit due to such arms—victory. Accept, Monsieur le General, my congratulations for the principal part which is due to you in this event; congratulations not for the blood which has been shed—for that my heart is not for the blood which has been shed, but for the liberty restored to honest and Christian persons, for whom it will not henceforth be a crime to enjoy the property which God has divided among them, and to worship with religious pomp, without incurring the danger of loss of life or liberty. With regard to the grave difficulties which may hereafter occur, I rely on the Divine protection. I think it will not be without use to the French army if made acquainted with the history of the events which occurred during my Pontificate; they are traced out in my allocution, with which you are doubtless acquainted, but of which I nevertheless send you a certain number of copies, in order that they may be read by those who may wish to think useful should be acquainted with them. This document will sufficiently prove that the triumph of the French army has been gained over the enemies of human society and all of self-walkers' sentiments in the minds of every right-thinking man in Europe and in the whole world. Colonel Niel, with your honoured despatch presented to me the keys of one of the gates of Rome, will hand you this letter. It is with much satisfaction I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my sentiments of paternal affection, and the assurance that I continually offer up prayers to the Almighty, for you, for the French army, for the Emperor, and for all France. Receive the apostolic benediction, which I give you from my heart. (Signed) "PIUS, P.P., IX. "Gaeta, July 5."—Times, July 19.

IRELAND.

FEARFUL COLLISION BETWEEN THE ORANGEMEN AND RIBANDMEN. DUBLIN, Saturday Morning.

It required no gift of prophecy to foresee that the 12th July would not pass over in the north without some disturbances of a serious nature; but even those best acquainted with the bitter hostility of races which has been fostered and abetted at both sides during the last few months could be scarcely prepared for such a diabolical catastrophe as is narrated in a "stop-press" of the Henry Telegraph of this day's date. The loss of life may be, and probably is, exaggerated, but enough has been done to revive those bloody feuds which for over half a century have been the blot and curse of the otherwise fair fame of Ulster. The details are thus briefly stated, but by the Belfast mail of this evening you will in all likelihood be put in possession of full particulars:—

The Orangemen, on their return from Tollymore-park through the pass of Dilly's Brae, were fired on by a dense mob of Ribandmen, who had lined the pass on either side. The mob of the Orangemen had passed through the defile when the rebels opened their fire on the men around the last flag, and on the constabulary and militia who were bringing up the rear. Balls were whizzing on all sides. Some of the Orangemen were struck down to the body at once, others were wounded in return, and with the police broke into skirmishing order up the mountain, and dislodged their cowardly assailants from behind the stone walls and ditches where they had taken up positions. Mr. Hill, of Rathfriland, constabulary officer, Mr. Corry, Sub Inspector, Captain Fitzmaurice, R.M., Mr. Francis C. Berris, Justice of the Peace, and Capt. Skinnery, Justice of the Peace, with the police force, and the black of a very heavy fire, dispersed the Riband party, and took 35 prisoners, most of them armed with pikes, muskets, scabbards mounted on poles, and other deadly weapons, who were all conveyed into Rathfriland that night, and were to-day (Friday) fully committed at an investigation which was held by Capt. Fitzmaurice, R.M., Mr. Taberna, R.M., Capt. Skinnery, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Thomas Scott, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Francis C. Berris, Justice of the Peace, and Captain T. B. Justice of the Peace.

October 1, 1849. By inserting the following in your columns, you will oblige, AN OLD CATTLE FARMER.

On the 20th September last, in the evening, the Secretary to Government, the hon. Mr. Montagu, arrived at Prince Albert, accompanied by Mr. Le Sueur of Swellendam and another person whom I do not know, for the purpose of inspecting a mountain pass, to construct a new road from the Cape to Prince Albert to Beaufort; but he was very much surprised by the inhabitants. Lodging was everywhere readily obtained, and he could get no horses, except for sale, cash down. After much difficulty he got a length met with accommodation at J. D. V., but of what kind I cannot say. A day-break next morning, he quietly departed across the Kynedouw, attended by the field-cornet and a shopkeeper's clerk. I must say that I was sadly disappointed in my expectations. I conceived that it would have been more proper to have given him a good reception, and next morning to have been of some benefit to the village to have a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace appointed there, for without such a functionary the village will never get a head. Mr. Montagu, I hope, will not ascribe his noble reception to party feeling, and I leave the reader to judge what must have been his thoughts when he left Prince Albert.

PROGRESS TOWARDS STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

There is a determination in England to establish a communication with Australia by steam, and in truth it would be most impolitic to delay such a great amelioration longer. One of the causes of the delay already experienced has been the choice of lines, interested parties being anxious to force forward that which suits them best, and oppose strenuously the great Oriental and Peninsula Steam Navigation Company, saw with a very jealous eye another Company come forward to continue a communication with Sydney from Singapore; Australian and Indian Navigation Company is defeated, after having failed to fulfil the contract concluded with the Government.

A line by the Cape has its partisans, and the British Government would see with pleasure a communication with India established in this direction, to be quite free from any central, which may happen to obstruct the passage through Egypt.

The third line put forward is by the Isthmus of Panama. A railroad is nearly completed across this narrow neck of land which separates the two oceans, this work achieved the line from Europe to Australia this way will be nearly direct. But the distance will be much longer than by the Red Sea, which is the most direct line to South Australia if not to New South Wales. We mean the route we have occasionally advocated: from Aden to Mauritius, and thence to Albany and Port Adelaide. A glance at the map will satisfy our readers that to arrive at South Australia there is less deviation from the direct line via Mauritius than via Singapore. South Australia and Van Diemen are now the centre of attraction, not only are they in point of fertility "lands flowing with milk and honey" but the vast mineral mines now being worked are affording employment and riches to thousands. In our opinion South Australia has an equal claim to a direct communication as New South Wales.

There is another reason which is powerful for and important for South Australia. Two colonies trading largely together, dependent is some measure on each other, exchange their relations with a regular communication, are to be united. The traffic will contribute largely to pay the expense of the line from Mauritius to Australia, and the time employed from London will be much shorter than any other suggested.

If we wish to be placed in competition we must lose no time in showing we are in earnest in establishing a line from this to Aden; the continuation will be sure to follow. From all we can learn the Committee of the Committee of Council is favorable to the plan, but it is not to be taken as a private party. The public is well anchored in a decision of this momentous question, and there is no reason for delaying its discussion.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

We copy from the Atlas for India of the 24th July a report of a meeting held in London to promote steam communications with Australia:—

"A public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on the 27th ult., to discuss the most desirable method of promoting steam communications with Australia. The Right Hon. the Earl Talbot in the chair.

The Chairman briefly explained the importance of this question to the growing colony of Australia. Three routes, he added, had been suggested; one by Singapore, another by the Cape of Good Hope, and a third by the Isthmus of Panama and the Pacific. This, however, was a matter of mere detail, and ought to be left for after-consideration. Their sole object now was to force upon the attention of the public and the legislature the necessity of a quicker communication with those distant dependencies of the empire than that at present existing. To show the increase of commerce with the colony he might state that while in 1800 the quantity of wool imported from Sydney was 650 pounds, it had grown to the increased amount, in 1848 it amounted to 46,612 pounds. The exports from the colony to Sydney of German wool amounted to 17,000 bales. The whole of the wool imported from Sydney amounted now to within 1,000 bales of that brought from foreign countries, thus showing how much the trade of our colonies would increase by a rapid and more regular communication with England.

The Hon. F. Scott said that this important subject had been dealt with by the Government in a way totally inconsistent with the character of a great empire. This subject had been cast about from one department of the Government to another, between the Post-office and the Admiralty, the Admiralty and the Treasury, and between the Treasury and the Exchequer-office, until at last those who had subscribed their capital to carry out the object which they had promised to promote turned away in disgust. It was calculated that the produce of Australia consumed eight or ten pounds worth of goods, the produce of the colony, while the inhabitants of foreign countries did not take more than at the rate of a shilling a head. These two sums would once test the advantage which must arise from a more prompt intercourse, because by that means they would effect an influence on men of capital, intelligence, and influence to visit Australia. With a little steam and energy, however, they might expect to ultimately force the Government to grant them some assistance to accomplish the object.

Mr. Montgomery Martin observed that Australia was the only portion of our transmarine dominions which had no direct communication; and it was the only colony which had been called upon by the Government to contribute to the establishment of mail packets. India and North America had not been called upon to contribute a single shilling towards such an object, and yet Australia had scarcely paid the English Exchequer an annuity.

Mr. Mark Boyd entered into some interesting statistical details in reference to the object before the meeting. By the last return made for the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1844 there had been received from Great Britain 68,579 letters, 106,105 newspapers, in addition to 2,855 letters and 651 newspapers received from India. In 1844 there had been despatched to Great Britain from Australia 68,572 letters and 95,134 newspapers, and to India 2,491 letters and 3,779 newspapers. He proceeded to argue that a regular and rapid steam communication would facilitate the investment of capital for the development of the boundless resources of Australia and New Zealand. If the period now occupied in the interchange of correspondence was shortened, the balance of payments between consignee and consignee would be much more regularly adjusted than at present; and in the fluctuations to which commerce is now subjected from the oscillations of the political pendulum in Europe, if we can by steam annihilate time and distance ourselves with the Antipodes, it is not an object where a few thousand pounds a year should stand in the way of an invaluable boon, and one which would further cement the connexion and secure the devotedness to the mother country of an loyal and enterprising body of colonists as Her Majesty possesses.

Various resolutions in accordance with the speeches were proposed and carried, the most important being, that an appeal should be made to Government to take the day of the meeting into consideration, and to direct the attention of the Government as well as on colonial grounds, of establishing a direct system of communication between this country and Australia.—Le Mauricien September 17.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Private letters received in Paris from Rome, dated the 13th, mention that the French occupation is likely to be of no long duration. It is also said that plans are in course of execution for the fortification of Civita Vecchia, in order to keep the communication open with France. The Austrian army keep the same letters, will cede to the French the places they occupy, in order to be able to dispose of all their forces in Hungary.—Times, July 24.

