

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

The inhabitants of Swellendam have, in a large public meeting convened for that purpose, candidly expressed their feeling respecting the prospects so cheering, about which Sir Harry Smith talked so largely in the extraordinary GOVERNMENT NOTICE; and which, as will be perceived, is the very opposite of what is set forth in that document.

This is the fourth district which has formally contradicted the assertion of complete contentment with all Her Majesty's Representative has done in a question, which has kept the minds of Her subjects in a continual state of excitement for nearly twelve months, and there is no doubt that within a few days similar resolutions will pour in from all parts of the colony, should it be deemed necessary to take any further notice of this effusion. The Port Elizabeth Herald states that in that town there is not one individual who approves of the proceedings of the Executive Government, and emphatically declares that Sir Harry, in the document alluded to, positively rises above Earl Grey, in the promulgation of misrepresentations and falsehoods, although it had been formerly maintained that it was impossible to excel that statesman.

This is the glorious result of the folly and ill temper which have formed the chief features of His Excellency's conduct from the very first announcement of the intention to pollute this colony with convicts, up to the date of the contemptible production which has raised the indignation of the colonists to the highest pitch. His situation is really not to be envied; it is unexampled; it is frightful. The man who had promised to rule the people through the people, and the commencement of whose administration was distinguished by the greatest popularity ever enjoyed by any former Governor, now holds his office by the terror of his power, whilst the people, the offended people, from one end of the colony to the other, are as it were arrayed against him, look upon all his acts with a painful suspicion, and are compelled to criticise all his publications, in order by this means to prevent that the misrepresentations, distortions and exaggerations which they contain, may not produce an erroneous effect elsewhere, and damage their cause. And is this to be wondered at? Is it to be wondered at that the people—after the violation of the original pledge, that the proposal would be left to their own choice,—after all the wavering which has been displayed,—the most vain attempts at pacification and eventual insult and defiance,—should entertain any other sentiments? Decidedly not. Nothing else can be expected from the high moral sense of the Cape Colonists. They have ever shown that they know how to appreciate real merit, but they are inimical to hypocrisy, and they look upon those who are not for them, as being against them. Empty professions they do not take into account. They require acts. In this their Governor has been deficient;—in the hour of danger they have weighed him, but found him to be wanting. They cannot—they will not believe it now, that his heart is with them; they assert that every act proves the contrary, and that a totally new—a very different line of conduct—is required to regain the confidence now wholly lost, and in failure whereof Sir HARRY'S administration is nothing short of a complete nullity,—a body without a soul.

The Jubilee of the South African Missionary Society will take place in the Society's Chapel, Long-street, on Wednesday evening at half-past 6 o'clock.—P. B. Borchers, Esq., in the Chair. A preparatory Sermon will be preached at the same place to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Geo. Morgan.

We believe that it will not be necessary to exhort the friends of religion to honor the occasion with their presence; but we do think it incumbent upon us to exhort them not to come there with empty hands. The Society, which is the first of the kind established in this colony, is in want of pecuniary aid. It has maintained its position through good and through evil report; but unless its exhausted funds be replenished, it must eventually fall into decay; and as this will certainly not redound to the honor of those by whose ancestors it was established, we would take the liberty to remind them and others of their duty.

We have been kindly favoured by Mr. Hall, one of the passengers of the *Cicilia*, with a number of Adelaide papers, from which we have made two or three extracts. One of these shows that ticket-of-leave men were in requisition at Portland and Belfast, and as Sir Harry Smith apparently does not seem to know where to send the *Neptune's* cargo, we would recommend his Excellency to send them direct to Port Phillip.

With reference to the communication from the Paarl, inserted in our paper of the 22d instant, Dr. ZIEGLER and Mr. ALING request us to say, that the statement concerning them is not founded in fact, inasmuch as they had previously agreed not to accept office if elected, and had moreover desired parties not to vote for them. And as it might be inferred from our Correspondent's statement that they had voted for each other, having had only one vote each, they take the liberty to deny this inference.

A whisper has spread about the town that Mr. Eden has sold to Government, through the agency of a third person, a large quantity of wheat, which he has sold for some time on hand; it is said that he has sold it at a high price, and has netted about one thousand pounds by the transaction.—C. T. Mail.

To Pieter van Brada, Esq., Secretary to the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society. Cape Town, 25th October, 1849. Sir,—You will oblige us by erasing our names from the list of Members of the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society. We remain, Sir, Your obedient Servants, J. J. L. Smut—F. de Sauer Fleck, M.D.—J. P. de Jongh—J. de Joubert—J. H. Redelinghuys—Chs. Fairbridge—J. H. Smuts—H. J. de Wet—Daniel Haemp—Christ. Fleck, M.D.—J. W. J. Versteeg—G. van R. Miller—C. Watermeyer—J. C. Wessels—Ino. Saunders—R. P. Solomon—O. J. Truter—M. Pents—Hercules C. Jarvis—J. S. Leibrandt, Sr.

A. M. Bergb—J. W. Esten—A. D. Krynauw—John Fairbairn—R. A. Zeeberg, Jr.—P. H. Zandbergen—J. P. Roux, M.D.—H. Rousouw, Fa.—C. Mostert—Hy. Sherman—J. H. Vos, M.D.—P. J. Donyssa—F. J. Kotze.

We have also seen a document, signed by several Shareholders in the S. A. Association, calling upon the Directors to close accounts with the Cape of Good Hope Bank.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

The following requisition, addressed to the Directors of the above Company, was sent to the Secretary, yesterday, to be laid before the Board of Directors:—

GENTLEMEN,—As it appears to us that the report about Cape Town, of Mr. J. B. Edens' having acted in opposition to the resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders on the 13th October last, is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of this Company,—We, the undersigned, in terms of the 24th Section, of the Trust Deed, call a general meeting of the Shareholders, for the purpose of determining whether the said Mr. J. B. Edens shall continue in, or be removed from, the Direction of the Equitable Fire and Life Assurance Company.—We are, &c. Signed by 33 Shareholders.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.

This Institution has, within the last few days, come in for a share of public disapprobation. It was rumored that Capt. Stanford, with whom the other banks refused to have anything to do, had opened an account at the Cape of Good Hope Bank. But, this, it is now understood, is not the case. Capt. Stanford refused to be allowed to open an account there, but the directors refused to allow it. The public however, who are, in general, most painfully conscious, have found fault with the inconsistency observable in closing accounts with Mr. Norden,—refusing to open one with Capt. Stanford, and yet allowing two men to remain in the direction who are known or suspected to have done the very same thing as Mr. Norden and Capt. Stanford. Another unfortunate circumstance is, that the Bank solicitors have agreed to take the case against Messrs. Morgan, Fairbairn and others,—although Mr. Attorney Hutchinson refused them, and Mr. Adv. Brand declined to accept a brief in those cases. The result, it is said, has been that some of their shareholders, and customers have withdrawn their deposits, and closed accounts with the Bank; and in some cases, it is commonly reported, that drafts on this Bank, and its notes, have been refused. The remedy is easy; and it is understood that the Shareholders will insist upon the Directors taking up the subject, as independent of all consideration of the holy cause involved in the matter, they do not see why their associated interests should be sacrificed to the pecuniary gains of two or three avaricious men.—C. T. Mail.

NEW PAPER.

The public have learned, with surprise and pleasure, that a new journal is about to be started in Cape Town. It is to be printed at the Government Press, and is to be entitled, *The Anti-Assassination Gazette*. Several gentlemen in the Government service, checked and alarmed by the recent atrocious attempt upon Mr. Fitzhugh's life, have projected the paper, with the object of enlightening the classes to which the would-be assassins belong. The project certainly does the originators much credit, although we doubt whether it will have much effect on the individuals in question, some of whom are probably above conviction, and others below it. It is said that the paper is to be printed in two languages—English and Mozambique.—C. T. Mail.

STELLENBOSCH.—LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. 25, 1849.—Mr. Hendrik Morkel, Justice of the Peace for Somerset West, who is said to have sold sheep destined for the Convicts in Simon's Bay, arrived here this morning in a cart, attended by two of his sons. The whole village was instantly in commotion. He proceeded from the residence of his mother-in-law to that of our Magistrate, as whose yard he unharnessed the horses, and put them in the stable. This was hardly done, when it was announced that the Magistrate should be put under the pledge, if he returned to lodge him. Some way or other the Magistrate obtained information of this, and the cart was immediately ordered to bring the cart outside and tie the horses to the trees, which was done. From thence Mr. M., went to the public office, which he again left at 3 o'clock, accompanied by his two sons and two constables,—followed and hooted by a mob.

Now, however, things began to change. The cart had stood ready before the door for upwards of an hour before Mr. Morkel proceeded on. A large number of persons, white and colored, had assembled in the direction which he had to pass, and he therefore applied to the Magistrate to have the people dispersed. At length the Magistrate made his appearance and proceeded in front of the cart, but his appearance seemed to have no influence on the minds of the mob, for a shower of rotten eggs and mud came down upon the cart from every quarter, and those who were in it were in a moment covered and miserably soiled from head to heel. Such a scene I have never witnessed. They could not be recognized. One of his sons was so severely hit that he fell from the cart;—the reins slipped out of his hands and the horses started under a heavy and stinking bombardment of rotten eggs and mud. During this confusion (I regret to state) the Magistrate was struck on the ear by a rotten egg. It would have been well had Mr. M., then proceeded on, but after the horses had been brought to a stand, he returned with the cart amongst the exasperated crowd, and was then received by those in the rear in such a manner as to compel him to leave the village in the best way he could. The Magistrate and police had soon effected their retreat.

We hear that Mr. Morkel came to town with Capt. Stanford on Friday last, to submit his case to the Attorney General.

GRAAFF-REINET.

Extract of a letter from Graaff-Reinet, dated October 19th, 1849:— "I am indeed happy to find that such spirited opposition is being carried out by you all in Cape Town. Believe me, you have all of us, (that is, those whose native place is Africa, and many who has adopted it here). We will stand with you in your struggle, to remove this villainous attempt, of our utter ruin, from us. Here are a few, like amongst you, who we may call Traitors, but they will feel it."

TRE EASTERN PROVINCE.

Extract of a letter from the "Eastern Province," dated 20th October, 1849. The Convict affair is wretched for all parties concerned and I wish it was to a satisfactory close. We have no hopes of a change for the better in business, or anything like, till this desirable object is attained. Whether the Government Town Journal may say to the contrary, or, however the persons about the Governor may try to keep him in the dark as to the real state of feelings in these upper districts of the colony, it is no less true that, as a body, the whole Eastern province is against the question and will do their utmost to frustrate, by every means in their power, Earl Grey's wicked designs.

"We regret to observe," says the *Port Elizabeth Herald*, "that the counsellors by whom Sir Harry is surrounded, are making his Excellency commit himself in every way. In the following document he positively rises above Earl Grey in promulgation of misrepresentations and falsehoods. And yet at last public meeting here, our Chairman seemed to say that it was impossible to transcend the Earl at lying. (Here follows the famous Government Notice.) 'Now it is false to affirm that any violent or oppressive proceedings have been sought to be put in force against the enemies of this colony by rash and mischievous men. It is still more false to state that the proceedings taken against the authors and accomplices of our oppression, degradation

and ruin, are instigated by a comparatively few. And it is the very height of falsehood to put forth that these few are confined to Cape Town.

"Further, it is maddening in his Excellency to talk of putting down the moral indignation of the people, by calling into operation military and other force at command; and the madness therein conveyed is heightened into aggravated insult, when he goes on to state that 'out of reverence for the common course of law' he will not resort to even the display of military force until all other means have failed.

"Shall we proceed farther with this Notice of his Excellency, which reflects so severely upon the character of a man whom, after all he has as yet done or said, we would wish to esteem.

"His Excellency then returns again to misrepresentation of facts. He states for the information of those at a distance" especially, that he has succeeded in making such "arrangements," as even during the detention of the *Neptune* here, "will place the victualling of the Naval and Military departments beyond doubt" and "that even private families may be supplied with bread and meat" from these Government stores. All this is belied by the Government proceedings ever since the arrival of the *Neptune* down to the date of getting hold of the *Rosebud*, and taking from that vessel the flour shipped for Natal.

"For is Sir Harry more happy in this unfortunate document, when he attempts to call a few traitors to the common cause the *hon. men*, while the patriots are stigmatized as the authors of 'vulgar and vindictive plans.' Passages from this scurrilous notice will be made to 'resound in his Excellency's ears long after the defeat which is about to overtake him; and Sir Harry Smith will have more cause to deplore such a production than any one of the rash things he has uttered before.

"We speak of his defeat. We proclaim it. The leaders in Cape Town, as well as in Port Elizabeth, are moderate compared with those in the country districts. The entire feeling of the country is estranged from the administration of Sir Harry Smith. It is tumbling to pieces—it is already a wreck; and the present notice will prove serviceable only in exploding into numerous fragments the strained affair. One is seized with a feeling of sorrow as the old forms are seen disappearing and being shattered around; and we will not conceal it, that we grieve over the position into which Sir Harry has at last run himself. He has been deceived—may he have even been hurried into the error of proclaiming his own disgrace in his utter ignorance of the universal feeling. The country districts are all up in arms of indignation against both the local and the imperial Governments. In Port Elizabeth, not a single individual abets the procedure of the Executive. Sir Harry by giving way to a spirit of the falsest misrepresentations—of the most uncalculated scurrility and of worse than sickly peevishness—has again caused a revulsion of feeling; and the sympathy which had commenced to flow towards him, has again rushed back to its sources. We trust that before the arrival of the next post, Sir Harry will have repented of his rashness, and that bad temper will again have given way to reason. We do not despair of his Excellency. The good genius of his nature will not willingly submit to any evil spirit."

The Swellendam Opinion of the "Prospect" so very cheering.

A public meeting of the Swellendam Anti-Convict Association was held here on Saturday last at 4 o'clock, when the inhabitants were invited to attend for the purpose of taking into consideration the extraordinary "Government Notice," dated the 12th instant.

Joseph Barry, Esq., Chairman of the Swellendam Anti-Convict Association, in explaining the object of the meeting, said:— "As Chairman of the Swellendam Anti-Convict Association, I have to inform you, that this meeting has been convened to take into consideration the Government Notice of the 12th instant, and to invite the inhabitants of this district to give their sentiments thereon. For my part, I must confess that I did not think it possible that Sir Harry Smith could have subscribed his weighty and honorable name to such a document, and I am convinced that nothing but deceptive promises have led him to promulgate such unfounded assertions. No doubt, there exists a difference of opinion as to the expediency and means of carrying out the 'Pledge' under the present circumstances, and after the promises made by Sir Harry, which he ought not to doubt were sincere; but it is equally true that the introduction of Convicts into this settlement, and retaining those on board the 'Neptune' in Simon's Bay, is an unjust, cruel and impolitic measure, and one of all of us are ready to co-operate and make great sacrifices to avert so dreadful an event, one which must blast the hopes and prospects of this colony. Resolutions will be submitted to you, having this object in view, and no doubt you will consider it your duty to support them. I trust many now present will give vent to their feelings on this important question, as it is absolutely necessary that the Governor should be undeceived in the view or opinion he has formed of the sentiments which pervade the inhabitants of this district, who to a man look forward with dread and distress of feeling to the base and assassin-like attempt, under a cloak of philanthropy, of making this colony, first, a receptacle for villains, and to add insult to injury, to overrun us with emigrants of loose and immoral principles as a pre-emptive remuneration for receiving Convicts. I must repeat, that whatever difference of opinion may exist about the Pledge, I cannot withhold myself from stating that I consider the Government Notice of the 12th inst., as a production unworthy of our highly esteemed Governor, and which no security of conscience will be put in the Government so long as the 'Neptune' remains in Simon's Bay with her contaminating cargo.

Dr. White said.—The document which we are this day met to discuss is evidently intended to be read in England, in order to create an opinion there that we are not unanimous in our feeling regarding this all absorbing and unhappy question, and having in view that the resolution ought to accompany the Government notice, this meeting has been called to take the sense of the inhabitants upon the subject, and in order that there should exist no ground for its being called a hole and corner meeting, the inhabitants have one and all been invited to attend. In all matters of a public nature, and particularly in one involving such momentous interest as this, it is but natural to suppose that men in moments of excitement should be somewhat warm and sometimes unguarded in language, and it is also but reasonable to suppose that the Governor would feel warm also, but this does not excuse such misrepresentations and inaccuracies as he has been so unguarded as to approve in the document alluded to and I have therefore to propose:— "That this meeting sincerely regrets that his Excellency the Governor should have approved and issued the document called 'The Government Notice,' dated the 12th inst., containing so many inconsistencies and inaccuracies, and most decidedly misrepresenting the feeling existing in the country districts, a feeling which has not for a single instant relaxed from that deep rooted alarm with which the inhabitants of this division, in common with the remainder of their fellow colonists have ever viewed the prospect of their country being converted into a penal settlement, an alarm which the immediate removal from our shores of the *Neptune* with her cargo is alone calculated to allay."

Mr. Cardinal, in seconding the resolution, said,—Friends and fellow sufferers (for sufferers we are all from this unhappy state of things) we stand at the present moment in a most extraordinary position. We turn to the annals of the world in vain to afford us a precedent for such a strife as we are at present engaged in, and never, during the whole course of this memorable struggle, was there a period when our country so much needed the assistance of heroes, and disinterested would be contented with the dispensation of our aid, for not alone have we been compelled to defend ourselves against evil speakers, and bad advisers by whom our Governor appears to be surrounded. It is indeed matter of deep regret that any gentleman should publish and affix his signature as "approved" to such a document as this Government Notice which I now hold in my hand, and still more so it to be regretted that the Governor should have done so. This mass of inconsistency and contradictions begins with "a number of persons who utterly repudiate the violent and oppressive proceedings, &c." Now I am at a loss to understand what is meant by "violent proceedings." The case appears to me to be simply this: the people will not be accessories to their own disgrace by furthering provisions to prison by so doing they would become traitors; they conceive that by so doing they would become a byword and a reproach to posterity. Nay, to show their abhorrence of the vile measure, they will not transact any business of whatsoever nature with any person who may assist in carrying out the nefarious scheme, and in this respect they are not fully justified? The only property of Mr. Fairbairn, and it for a moment to be supposed that that has been committed to any measure of the Anti-Convict Association? What! would they attack their Champion, the man who is striving, and using his best talents and exertions to extricate them from the present fearful state of things? Would they hire a gang of ruffians to break open the doors of this prison, and break in upon the inmates? Where then, I ask again, is the violence? Is the Government Notice charges them? Is the last paragraph of this document it is stated, "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 every thing in his power, and that they are entirely content with the prospect, so very cheering, &c." Now, gentlemen, I have not this day, and I have yet to learn that our feelings have undergone the slightest change, or that we have ever given the government reason to suppose, that we are in the remotest degree contented with the existing state of things. That feeling can alone be procured by the immediate departure of the 'Neptune' with her cargo. It is the country people who are the most deeply interested in the removal of the 'Neptune' from our shores, and who are the most anxious to see the country people will be the greatest sufferers. The inhabitants of towns and villages can combine together for mutual protection, but who shall protect the lone farm house? Yet, in spite of all this the country people are 'entirely contented,' and we are to suppose that they are satisfied with the removal of the 'Neptune' and many respectable inhabitants of this place and vicinity, and if there is one here who differs with me in opinion,—if there is one here who is contented,—let him now stand forward and give expression to his contentment; let him be assured that his opinion will be listened to with respect, although they may fail to convince us. (Cries of No.—No.) One word more and I have done, and that is to repeat the charge of cowardice brought against us in this celebrated document! Cowardice! It is then cowardice in the eyes of their Governor, to protect our wives and children? Is it cowardice to endeavour to preserve the good name transmitted to us as a heirloom by our ancestors? Is it cowardice to defend our property? Is it cowardice to stand on our threshold and say to Murderers, Ravishers, and Robbers, 'here you shall not enter, return to the place where your crimes were committed, but under no circumstances will we all in keeping you here.' Is this cowardice? I again repeat, but fortunately for us, our case will be tried at a higher tribunal, that tribunal is England, where such crying injustice as this Convict scheme will never be tolerated; where we shall have our Gracious Queen as our judge, and the whole British nation as our jury. To them we will, with every confidence, leave our cause, and let them decide who has best deserved the charge of cowardice during the moral strife, and be assured that in the words of the Poet

and follow sufferers (for sufferers we are all from this unhappy state of things) we stand at the present moment in a most extraordinary position. We turn to the annals of the world in vain to afford us a precedent for such a strife as we are at present engaged in, and never, during the whole course of this memorable struggle, was there a period when our country so much needed the assistance of heroes, and disinterested would be contented with the dispensation of our aid, for not alone have we been compelled to defend ourselves against evil speakers, and bad advisers by whom our Governor appears to be surrounded. It is indeed matter of deep regret that any gentleman should publish and affix his signature as "approved" to such a document as this Government Notice which I now hold in my hand, and still more so it to be regretted that the Governor should have done so. This mass of inconsistency and contradictions begins with "a number of persons who utterly repudiate the violent and oppressive proceedings, &c." Now I am at a loss to understand what is meant by "violent proceedings." The case appears to me to be simply this: the people will not be accessories to their own disgrace by furthering provisions to prison by so doing they would become traitors; they conceive that by so doing they would become a byword and a reproach to posterity. Nay, to show their abhorrence of the vile measure, they will not transact any business of whatsoever nature with any person who may assist in carrying out the nefarious scheme, and in this respect they are not fully justified? The only property of Mr. Fairbairn, and it for a moment to be supposed that that has been committed to any measure of the Anti-Convict Association? What! would they attack their Champion, the man who is striving, and using his best talents and exertions to extricate them from the present fearful state of things? Would they hire a gang of ruffians to break open the doors of this prison, and break in upon the inmates? Where then, I ask again, is the violence? Is the Government Notice charges them? Is the last paragraph of this document it is stated, "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 every thing in his power, and that they are entirely content with the prospect, so very cheering, &c." Now, gentlemen, I have not this day, and I have yet to learn that our feelings have undergone the slightest change, or that we have ever given the government reason to suppose, that we are in the remotest degree contented with the existing state of things. That feeling can alone be procured by the immediate departure of the 'Neptune' with her cargo. It is the country people who are the most deeply interested in the removal of the 'Neptune' from our shores, and who are the most anxious to see the country people will be the greatest sufferers. The inhabitants of towns and villages can combine together for mutual protection, but who shall protect the lone farm house? Yet, in spite of all this the country people are 'entirely contented,' and we are to suppose that they are satisfied with the removal of the 'Neptune' and many respectable inhabitants of this place and vicinity, and if there is one here who differs with me in opinion,—if there is one here who is contented,—let him now stand forward and give expression to his contentment; let him be assured that his opinion will be listened to with respect, although they may fail to convince us. (Cries of No.—No.) One word more and I have done, and that is to repeat the charge of cowardice brought against us in this celebrated document! Cowardice! It is then cowardice in the eyes of their Governor, to protect our wives and children? Is it cowardice to endeavour to preserve the good name transmitted to us as a heirloom by our ancestors? Is it cowardice to defend our property? Is it cowardice to stand on our threshold and say to Murderers, Ravishers, and Robbers, 'here you shall not enter, return to the place where your crimes were committed, but under no circumstances will we all in keeping you here.' Is this cowardice? I again repeat, but fortunately for us, our case will be tried at a higher tribunal, that tribunal is England, where such crying injustice as this Convict scheme will never be tolerated; where we shall have our Gracious Queen as our judge, and the whole British nation as our jury. To them we will, with every confidence, leave our cause, and let them decide who has best deserved the charge of cowardice during the moral strife, and be assured that in the words of the Poet

The truth that lay in the darkness of night, Will come with clearness forth to light.

Mr. D. G. van Reenen, J. P., said, I conceive the general tone of the Editor of the *Grasshopper's Town Journal* to be so ungrateful at the present period, and so likely to injure the good cause by the false representations and ridicule he has lately thrown upon the proceedings of the Cape Town Anti-Convict Association, that we are in duty bound to evince our dissatisfaction, and more particularly at the insertion of a Postscript purporting to be a report of the meeting held in Cape Town on the 29th September last, proved to be a tissue of distortions and falsehoods; I therefore propose— "That this meeting disapproves of the manner in which the *Grasshopper's Town Journal* has been lately conducted in publishing such wilful falsehoods and misrepresentations."—Seconded by Mr. Reid.

The last resolution, which was moved by Mr. Reid, and seconded by Mr. A. Steyn, that a letter, embodying the facts and resolutions, be transmitted by the first Post to his Excellency the Governor for his information. Mr. P. L. Uys then said, It is now about a year ago we were prom to send a Vagrant Law, in order to keep the rogues we have in order, and I remember that the newspapers were teeming with plans and opinions to effect this object; but, now it appears that instead of the law which we so much regretted, they want to send us all the English rogues in addition to our own. Mr. Rovick remarked, that if our present Governor is unable to protect us, he thought we ought to petition the Queen to send us one who could. A passage was then read from the *Zuid-Afrikaan*, to show that the last speaker was not alone in the sentiment, he expressed, after which the meeting dispersed. It only remains to be added, that the utmost order and decorum reigned during the proceedings. The resolutions were all carried without a dissenting voice, and the speakers were frequently cheered, while addressing the meeting, and but one feeling appeared to pervade those present, that our rights could only be effected by continuing to wield the weapons therein used, "Peace, Hope, and Perseverance."

MAURITIUS—THE CAPE.

We have received our files of papers from this colony by the *Cassiopea* to the 7th instant.

The colonists there are absorbed by the convict question; from day to day all the journals write on nothing else and we cannot but admire the energy and perseverance with which the opposition is supported. The colonists of the Cape have set an example worthy to be followed. Peaceful though irritated—calm though insulted—maintaining their own dignity and determined to preserve their colony from the pollution of the criminals it was proposed to let loose amongst them, they will be sure to triumph.

Although the Governor Sir H. Smith has promised not to take charge of the convicts expected by the *Neptune*, they are to remain on board at Simon's Bay till further orders are received from Earl Grey. The colonists therefore do not consider themselves safe and are determined to obtain a repeal of the Order in Council.—*Mauritian*, Sept. 27th.

INDIA.

Calcutta papers to August 2, and Madras papers to September 5, have been received, but contain no general news which would be of interest in this colony. One circumstance, however, is mentioned, which is very satisfactory. The *Friend to India*, of August 6, states that fifteen military convicts have been sent, in the *Johannes Sarkies*, to New South Wales. This is what the Cape Colonists have gained by their prompt and unwaivering resistance to Earl Grey's purpose. The like firmness is all that is now necessary, in order to rid this colony of the convicts brought by the *Neptune*.—*Shipping Gazette*, Oct. 26.

Original Correspondence.

Paarl, 19th October, 1849.

"In this he burns, like especially you fires." People of South Africa, and especially you, inhabitants of Cape Town, it affords me an unexampled satisfaction to congratulate you upon the glorious moral victory, which, under the present extraordinary circumstances, you have achieved over the weak Governor, by your acts, which, strictly speaking, fully coincide with sound sense, good faith, and merit the loyal subjects of our gracious Queen. You did not allow yourselves to be led into the commission of excesses; you, I repeat, sit with pride, on your part no act has been committed, to justify a single word of the slander, used against you by Sir Harry, in his "General Order" of the 16th October last. Although provoked and insulted in every possible manner, you have proved yourselves consistent and you know how to appreciate the example given by the so-called chief of the land, who, since the commencement of his government has evinced nothing but vacillation, and shallowness of intellect, in true and consistent rejection, &c., took place on his arrival, but it was thought that the Governor would meet the Colonel Smith of 1835! but alas! he soon proved by his deeds, that elevation to rank is dazzling, and that great moral attributes are required, to remain consistent and upright, when elevated from a lower to a higher station in life. But enough of this; I shall endeavour to come up to the sentiments expressed by him in that unprincipled libel.

He says, that the inhabitants of Cape Town and its environs have endeavoured in a shameful and most determined manner to starve the troops, who had recently returned from a protracted and arduous campaign, in which they repelled the enemy from the frontier, and who, by their gallantry, fatigue and privation of intellect, in true and consistent rejection, &c., took place on his arrival, but it was thought that the Governor would meet the Colonel Smith of 1835! but alas! he soon proved by his deeds, that elevation to rank is dazzling, and that great moral attributes are required, to remain consistent and upright, when elevated from a lower to a higher station in life. But enough of this; I shall endeavour to come up to the sentiments expressed by him in that unprincipled libel. He says, that the inhabitants of Cape Town and its environs have endeavoured in a shameful and most determined manner to starve the troops, who had recently returned from a protracted and arduous campaign, in which they repelled the enemy from the frontier, and who, by their gallantry, fatigue and privation of intellect, in true and consistent rejection, &c., took place on his arrival, but it was thought that the Governor would meet the Colonel Smith of 1835! but alas! he soon proved by his deeds, that elevation to rank is dazzling, and that great moral attributes are required, to remain consistent and upright, when elevated from a lower to a higher station in life. But enough of this; I shall endeavour to come up to the sentiments expressed by him in that unprincipled libel. He says, that the inhabitants of Cape Town and its environs have endeavoured in a shameful and most determined manner to starve the troops, who had recently returned from a protracted and arduous campaign, in which they repelled the enemy from the frontier, and who, by their gallantry, fatigue and privation of intellect, in true and consistent rejection, &c., took place on his arrival, but it was thought that the Governor would meet the Colonel Smith of 1835! but alas! he soon proved by his deeds, that elevation to rank is dazzling, and that great moral attributes are required, to remain consistent and upright, when elevated from a lower to a higher station in life. But enough of this; I shall endeavour to come up to the sentiments expressed by him in that unprincipled libel.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, July 29th, 1849, from the Directors of the Paris Missionary Society, addressed to the Treasurer of the Cape Town Committee, for aiding the French Missions in the Basuto Country. (Translation.)

"We sincerely desire that all the friends of our Society in your country, and in India, should know how deeply we have been touched by the striking proofs which they have given to us of their sympathy. We cannot address ourselves to each one of them in particular, we therefore beg you, Sir, to be so kind as to become the medium of our gratitude to the Auxiliary Committee, which has been formed at the Cape for our assistance."

"We acquiesce in all that has been so deeply felt—and so truly said on this subject by Mr. E. C. de la, in the name of his colleagues and companions in labour at the interesting Missionary Meeting presided over by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, which took place before his departure from your Town. And it is not only the Directors of our Society who feel so much, or who are so much to our good friends in South Africa, but it is all the friends of our Society in France, with partially all the churches, who have been deeply affected, and greatly edified by the zeal—the charity, and the sacrifices of our Brethren in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. I wrote yesterday to Sir Culling E. Bardsley, and communicated to him that passage in your letter relating to finance. I am persuaded the arrival of Mr. Cassin, in France, will be blessing to our churches, and to society in particular. I expect him from day to day, with the tender joy, and anxiety of a father separated from his son for eighteen years. Tell Mrs. Cassin for me, if you please, dear Sir, that I appreciate the greatness of the sacrifice which she has made in consenting to separate from her husband and youngest son, for the love of the Lord. The Lord will recompense her. Have the kindness, dear Sir, to remember us to Mr. Freeman and Dr. Phillip; and believe me, Your devoted and thankful, GRAND PIERRE, D. D., Pastor and Director.

SYDNEY.

On Wednesday, June 27, Dr. Dickson gave notice of his intention on the following Tuesday to move in the Legislative Council, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to make a representation to Earl Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the pressing necessity for a supply of labor in the town and district of Portland, accompanying the same with a request that

his Lordship will instruct the Honorable the Lord and Emigration Commissioners to dispatch one or more ships, with short intervals between their respective dates of sailing, direct for the above named destination. Each ship to contain at least 250 souls of mixed emigrants; and until the arrival of such supply, that his Excellency will be pleased to issue his instructions to his honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, that in the event of his honor finding it impossible to induce emigrants to undertake a second voyage, he will cause to be forwarded to Portland and Belfast the exiles that may in the meantime arrive at Melbourne, or such a number of those men as it may be the desire of the colonists to receive.—Adelaide Times, July 30

ROQUES SOCIETY.
The following are said to have been found in Collins-street, Melbourne:—
Rules and regulations of the society for the protection of thieves and robbers, and to provide a fund for the benefit of decayed rogues and vagabonds, and their widows and orphans, and generally for the encouragement of vice and immorality in Port Phillip:—
1st. That the officers of this Society shall consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and attorney.
2nd. That the president shall be a thief of longest standing in the society; and the vice-president of the second longest standing.
3rd. That the secretary shall be named from the list of rogues on the books of the society, or some other member who can see his pen to some purpose.
4th. That as nothing tends more to the encouragement of clever and industrious thieves than a keen and unprincipled attorney, a standing attorney for the society be appointed, and the lower the standing of such society the better.
5th. That a subscription be entered into to raise funds for the society, and that a subscription of £5 a year shall entitle each subscriber to become a member.
6th. That a subscription of £30 shall entitle a subscriber to be a member for life.
7th. That the members of the society have it in their power very much to assist clever thieves, all persons of the sex who are inclined to become members be admitted gratis.
8th. That a committee be formed for the purpose of making false alibis, fictitious defences, strong alibis, or to become a witness, and generally to promote the interests of the members of the society as occasion may require.
9th. That the society meet every Saturday night, at the sign of the "Tax Rag and Bob Tail," Regent's Alley.—*Mercury, and S. A. Sporting Chronicle, June 9.*

EARL GREY'S DESPATCHES.
(Morning Chronicle.)
The efforts of Lord Grey in that line of Colonial office literature which is proverbially termed "the didactic," would form a very curious study for a political dilettante. We allude to those despatches in which theories of government are propounded, or political dogmas enunciated, by no means necessarily with a view to their being acted upon, but in order, apparently, to afford the Minister whose name is appended to them the pleasure of assuming a certain air of wisdom, authority, and comprehensive statesmanship. In a despatch of this kind, for example, addressed last year to the Governor of New South Wales, Lord Grey developed, at some length, his view of the abstract advantage accruing to a country from a public debt. Again, in a despatch to the Governor of Ceylon, which has just been published, he gives his theory of taxation—what he means by a "tax," and why it is "He will endeavour," he says, "in the imposition of taxes, to make them press, as far as prudence will admit, on those who are content with a bare subsistence, rather than upon the possessors of property, and the purchasers of luxuries." "It might be," he continues, "for the true interests of the working classes, that the contribution demanded from them towards the wants of the State should somewhat increase the amount of exertion required for procuring a subsistence!" But yet more startling doctrine has lately grown into high favour with him. It may be called that of "reciprocity" in the infliction of mutual injuries, between the mother country and her dependencies. "You have done us so much harm," he says to the colonies, "and we have a right to do you as much harm in return"—and vice versa. This theory was boldly and strikingly stated the other night in Lord Grey's speech with reference to convict-convicts to the Cape, and it has, no doubt, been made the subject of one or more "didactic despatches" on the same topic. The Cape colonists object to our sending young Ireland "exiles" to civilize our turbulent neighbours. They have no wish to see Mr. Meagher leading, Coriolanus-like, an army of Boers to the gates of Cape Town; nor do they think it desirable that the antichrists who conducted the *United Frigate* should have an opportunity of instructing the Kafir tribes in the use of vitriol and broken glass. "What you say is very true," answers Lord Grey, "these men will not be pleasant company, by any means; but you have cost us, by your wars, a rather heavy sum lately—so we will take it out of you in this way. It will require a great deal of moral contamination to balance £1,200,000 in hard cash—and if you may, therefore, consider yourselves very well treated if you get off with the small instalment that I am now sending you."—*Adelaide Times, August 13.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.
27 October 1849.
Sir!—If you think the matter of sufficient importance to occupy a place in your paper, you may afford to those not acquainted with the impolicy of the morals and manners of the inhabitants of the Interior Districts of our Colony—an instance of it by stating that I have this day received in an ox wagon from Beaufort, across the well known desert "the Beaufort Caroo of 8 or 10 days journeying" a sum of £5200 in ready money, without any protection beyond the stout and honest heart of the farmer who brought it. The wagon was altogether 15 days on the road and considering that the money was received shortly before at the Graaff Reinet Bank, was taken by common conveyance from thence to Beaufort, remained a while at Beaufort before a fit occasion of transit to Cape Town could be obtained; I think that in no place in Europe, and in few in the world this money would have been allowed to arrive without molestation.
We must not preach up, Mr. Editor, our superior morality because we have to remember that "there is not one good." I should not therefore have attempted to publish the circumstance I have mentioned, had I not been so fully struck with the moral responsibility which those incur, who in their avaricious selfishness aid to destroy "the impossibility" which the people ever yet, and as yet were against hope, strive to establish, of keeping the *Neptune* and her cargo within the waters of the Colony. That cargo landed, then of course farwell simplicity, honesty, sincerity, with all that is lovely, with all that is good.
Yours,
F. G. W.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned duly qualified thereto by Mr. G. M. STEWART, to collect the Outstanding Claims, belonging to his Shop, under the management of Mr. JAMES LUTON, in the Village of D'Urban, and credited by him, requests all Debtors to discharge their Debts before the end of this month in order to prevent legal steps being taken.
A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, General Agent.
Cape Town, Longmarket street.
Corner of Loop-street, No. 21.

FOR SALE.
A NEW OX WAGON complete. Apply at the Office of this Paper.
1,250 fat old Wethers
WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1849, at D'Urban, and to be recommended to the notice of Butchers.
J. W. MEIRING.
Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having sold his Place "Groenfontein," will dispose of PUBLIC AUCTION, on the said Place, situate near the Paarl, ON THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1849, About 1200 Merino Sheep of the best breed in excellent condition.
" 800 Cape Sheep, very fat.
" 70 excellent draught and slaughter Oxen, well worthy the attention of Farmers and Butchers to the improvement of which no expense has been spared.
An excellent well bred Bull, A span of well trained Oxen, Some mounds of Oats, And a small quantity of Household Furniture.
J. G. STEYTLER, Gs.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Auctioneers.

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J. G. STEYTLER, Gs.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Auctioneers.

New Goods.
OPENSHAW, UNNA, & Co.
ARE now landing ex 'Tudor,' and 'Deon-shire,' LADIES' POCKET HANKERCHIEFS, in great variety, GENTS' NECK HANKERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, HOLLANDS, and IRISH LINENS, LAWNS, TWILLS, SILESIA, Rolled JACONETS, and CAMBRICS, 6-4 White JACONETS, and CAMBRICS, White and Brown LINEN DRILLS, COTTON DRILLS, CORDS, in White, Drab, Black, and Blue, MOLE-KINS, Plain, and Printed, CANVAS, DUCK, WHITE FANCY MUSLINS, PRINTED AND WOVE MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, BED TICKS, PRINTED ORLEANS, and ALPACCA, LINEN THREAD, BOOTS, SHOES, CARPET SLIPPERS, VOERCHITZ and PRINTS in GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c. &c.

"Tudor," and "Annette Gilbert."
NOW Landing from the above vessels, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, —
Crown Scythes, complete
Sperm Candles
Iron Hedges
Portable Camp Bedsteads, in
Leather Trunks
Smith's Hammers 24 to 32 inches
Bullet Moulds, No. 10 to 21
Harness Backs
HAIR SEATING
Glassier's Diamonds
Sewn Slates
Bass Chair Heading
Butcher's Knives and Steels
Long hair and Carpet Brooms
Brushware in variety
Carpenter's Tool Baskets
Lines and Twines
Saw Irons
Copper's Drivers
Fins Bar Tin
Superior White Lead
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
in barrels
Do, do, do, in
Jars
Copal Varnish
Roman Cement
Nerway Deals
Spring Cut and Blister Steel
Bolt, Bar and Chain Iron
&c. &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND,
Coarse Gunpowder
Fine Gunpowder
Hoop and Sheet Iron
Sheet Lead, &c. &c. &c.
J. B. ROBERTSON.
Ironmongery and Timber Stores,
60, Flinn-street.

FRESH MEDICINES.
RECEIVED per "Tudor," Fine Rhubarb, Jalap, Ipecacuanha and Worm Powders, Camphor, (crude and refined) Capsicum, Penicillin Balsam, Musk, Quinine, Strychnine Nitrate of Silver, Fine Turkey Spices, Gum, Elastic Rings and Squares, large wide and narrow Mouth Glass Stopped Bottles, Tubulated Retorts and Receivers.
Dalby's Carmine, Soothing Syrup, Copalva Capsules, Calapat, Balm, Lavender, and other Essential Oils, Otto of Rose, Snellings Batts, "LOWS" Old Brown Windsor Soap, Mardock's Essence for lameness in Horses, Ginger Peppermint, Rose and Parigoric Lozenges, Fresh Extracts, &c., &c., &c.
C. H. ROSENBERG,
Corner of Bree Street and Short Market Street,
Hottentot Square.

TEACHERS WANTED.
1. A Married Man, to teach about 20 Children, on a Farm in the Country. The course of Instruction to comprise the English and Dutch Languages, Arithmetic, Writing, Geography, and Religious Instructions according to the Doctrines of the Dutch Reformed Church.
2. An Unmarried Man, to give instruction as above on a Farm in the Country.
In each case a Salary of £100 per annum with Lodgings, offered for a term of Three Years. Persons making application to be employed will have to produce satisfactory testimonials, and will be subject to an examination by the Commission for the promotion of Education and Instruction for the District of Graaff-Reinet.
Application to be made by letter (prepaid) to the undersigned at Graaff Reinet.
G. A. WATERMEYER, Secretary to the Commission, Graaff-Reinet, 18th October, 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
NOTICE TO INTENDED ASSURERS.
NOTICE of Intended Assurers is invited to the 9th Section of the Society's Deed, viz:—
The Members of all Policies, granted on or before the 1st day of NOVEMBER next, will be entitled to share in the Profits realized in and for this present year 1849, in accordance with the Deed.
N.B.—A division of profits among the Members will take place during the year 1850.
By order of the Directors,
E. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Cape Town, August 24, 1849.

NOTICE.
STRAYED from the Farm Phisantekraal, 2 young Horses, 2 years old, and marked as follows: a dark brown one with a star in the forehead, and 2 white hind feet, a ditto dark brown, unmarked.
Poundmasters and others are requested to inform me should they be found.
J. LOUW, J.
Phisantekraal, October 23, 1849.

Strayed.
FROM Stellenbosch, about the 5th instant, a black Gelding, about 7 or 8 years old, lame of the right hind leg. Should the said Horse be impounded, or any party find the same, it is requested that notice be forthwith given to the Undersigned, by whom a reward will be given.
Stellenbosch October 22, 1849.
J. J. TURPIN.

Hope-street Theatre.
THE private Dutch Amateur Company Hoop & Truus, playing under the motto
TOT OEFENING EN VERMAAK
WILL PERFORM
TO-MORROW EVENING
(TUESDAY,) the 30th OCTOBER
ZOO
Of de Zegepraal over Standvastige Liefde,
IN 3 ACTS.
INTERLUDE.
Sentimental Song,—"NO CONVICTS"
ORIGINAL BY A SOUTH AFRICAN.
COMIC DANCE.
IN CONCLUSION
DE LOGEN OM BESTWIL.
Force in 2 Acts.
Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 3s.
Tickets to be had at the Office of Messrs. VAN DE SANDT DE VILLIERS & Co., 63, Castle-street, and 'De Zuid-Afrikaan,' Wale-street.
Doors open at half-past 6, and the performance to commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

SALE AT CLAREMONT
Of Landed Property, Furniture, &c.
THE Pastored Sale of Mr. J. J. CAUVAGAN'S House, Building, Allotments, Furniture, &c., which had been advertised for the 18th, will positively take place
THIS DAY,
(MONDAY,) THE 29th OCTOBER 1849,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

JUBILEE
OF THE
South African Missionary Society.
THE 50th Anniversary of the Foundation of the South African Missionary Society will be held in the Society's Chapel Long street,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
THE 31st INSTANT.
The Choir will be taken at half-past six o'clock.
A Choir will assist on the occasion.
A Preparatory Sermon will be preached in said Chapel on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., the service to commence at 7 o'clock.
Cape Town, Oct. 24, 1849.

PAID Subscriptions in aid of the Paris Missions in the Basuto Country.
By Amount already advertised, Oct. 6th, £1954 9 4 Paarl,
Dutch Reformed Church, Per Rev. Mr. Vanderlinde 20 1 0
" 1874 10 4
JOHN SYME, Treasurer.
* A list of the various contributions to the above Fund up to August 28th, was then forwarded to the Directors of the Society in Paris.

NOTICE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few Cases, to pack Broken Pledges, for remittance—strong and good, to endure a sea voyage.—For particulars, apply to
ALEX. MILLER, Grocer,
13, Heerengracht.
October 22nd, 1849.

Landed Property at Wynberg
FOR SALE
THE well-known Estate at "SPRINGFIELD," situate near the Church at Wynberg, formerly the property of Col. ROBERTS, and now belonging to A. J. CHERRY, Esq. M.C. intending to leave the Colony in a few months, is disposed to sell the above property on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to
H. E. RUTHERFORD & BROTHER,
Or to Mr. FRUSHARD.

SALE OF
Wines, Stuckvats, &c.
IN consequence of the General Stagnation of Business, the Sale advertised for next THURSDAY will be postponed until
THURSDAY, The 1st of Nov.
when it will positively be held.
Terms of Credit for purchasers above £100, 6 months under £100, 4 months.
19th October, 1849.
THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Mr. L. P. CAUVIN, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Landed Property, IN THE VILLAGE OF STELLENBOSCH.
MY brother, Mr. JOHNS GYSB. FAURE, being about to leave this Village, I the Undersigned will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November next, the House now occupied by him, situate in the most central part of the Village, in Alderley-square. The House is double storied, and contains 12 Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, Store, Outbuildings, Bakery, Apartments, Stabling, Wagonhouse and two Fire Houses; has also a good Kitchen Garden. It will first be put up in one lot and afterwards sold in two lots to the highest Bidder. This Property is well adapted for an Hotel, and a Retail Shop is carried on there with success. Possession can be had immediately.
At the same time will be sold some Plate, Furniture, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Stoves, a Corn Harp, Downer, Scales, and other Bakers' Utensils; also, a Cart and Horse, a team of Harness complete, and an excellent Gs. by Nock, &c. &c.
P. H. FAURE,
Stellenbosch, Oct. 22, 1849.
Mr. J. WOOD, Adm.

DIED on the 11th instant, my beloved Wife MARIA MAGDALENA ZEEMAN, born BAIME, aged 51 years, 6 months and 28 days, of which notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends.
A. P. ZEEMAN,
Groenbich, Oct. 15, 1849.

DIED on the 12th instant, at the age of 16 months, MARIA MAGDALENA, beloved daughter of
D. S. BRINK,
H. D. BRINK, born MALDEN.
Wellington, Oct. 25, 1849.

DIED on Wednesday, the 24th October, 1849, after a brief career THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. Deceased has been suffering from a most rapid decline, but the ultimate cause of his extinction was a fall from his chair, about three weeks since, which caused a severe mortification. Corruption rapidly ensued, beginning with his corn, until political animosity mercifully terminated his sufferings.
From the marked position into which chance thrust him, both friends and enemies have conjoined to distinguish the spot where he fell. There will be erected a sumptuous brazen monument, (fit and touching emblem of his virtues) on which will be engraved the following inscription, extracted from one of his own speeches:—
Here Lies the Man who promised "to Die for the People!"
(But didn't.—*PRINTER'S DEVIL!*)

PROTECTEUR
Fire and Life Assurance Company.
NOTICE TO INSURERS.
ALL Persons, Shareholders and Non-Shareholders, provided the latter appear on the books for five successive years as having insured, and being insured to sit, August last, and therefore entitled by the rules of the Company to participate in its profits, are hereby informed that the Dividend declared at the last Meeting of Shareholders amounts, as in the last two former years, to 25% per cent on the Premium paid in the last year, which Premium will be payable at the first renewal of their insurances.
By Order of Directors,
S. DE KOCK, Secretary.
October 3, 1849.

PROTECTEUR
Fire and Life Assurance Company.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Joint Shareholders in this Company are hereby informed that the interest in their paid up capital, together with the Dividend declared at the meeting of Shareholders on the 3d October, will be receivable on an after the 1st November, at the Company's Office, on production of their Certificates of Shares.
October 3, 1849.
S. DE KOCK, Secretary.

UNION BANK.
No. 17, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.
Capital £150,000 in Shares of £10 each,
£75,000 PAID UP.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. P. G. BRINK, Esq., Chairman.
HERCULES CROSSE JARVIS, Esq.
FREDERICK SIMON BERNING, Esq.
GEORGE WILSON PRINCE, Esq.
JOHN GEORGE STEYTLER, Gs., Esq.
JAMES MORTIMER MAYNARD, Esq.
DIRK G. DE JONGH, Esq.
JOHANNES C. SCHICKLERING, Esq.
JOHN STEIN, Esq.

THIS Establishment offers the following advantages to the Public:—
Its large Proprietary, which consists of a great proportion of the landed and agricultural interests of the Colony guarantees most ample security.
Its large Capital enables the Directors to afford every accommodation without distinction of Persons, consistent with a due regard to prudence and security.
It facilitates remittances to the Eastern Divisions of the Colony, by granting Bank Post Bills.
It allows interest on Current Accounts to its Customers, at and after the rate of Three per Cent. per annum, made up monthly, calculated on the minimum balance due on any day during the month, but no increased rate of interest will be allowed on fixed Deposits.
It advances money for short periods in favor of its Customers and Shareholders, on their own Promissory Notes and inland Bills, under pledge of its own as well as OTHER BANK STOCK.
Its early Office hours for Transaction of Business makes it useful to Farmers and Persons doing Business in the Public Market.
The Directors meet on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, in each Week, and applications for Discounts are requested to be sent to the Cashier on the previous days.
Office hours from 10th October to 15th April from 6 to 9—and from 15th April to 15th October, from 9 to 4 o'clock.
O. J. TRUTER, Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.
CAPITAL, £100,000.
DIRECTORS:—
P. M. BRINK, Esq., Chairman,
W. M. SMITH, Esq.,
P. VAN BREDA, Esq.,
JOHNS. TROMP, Esq.,
P. J. ROUX, P. Son, Esq.,
J. H. VANRENNEN, Esq.,
J. A. BAM, Esq.,
J. A. DE KORTE, Esq.,
J. A. DE VILLIERS, Esq.
The Bank allows interest on fixed Deposits, at the following rates:—
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum.
For 6 months below 12 months 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
For 3 months below 6 months 3 per Cent. per annum.
APPLICATIONS for Discounts receive vel a d attended to daily between the hours of 9 and 11.
G. RAWSTORNE, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE AT EERSTE RIVER.
60 well bred HORSES, Stallions and Geldings, 2 to 4 years old, amongst which several pairs and teams to match, and
25 MULES,
WILL be sold without reserve, TO-MORROW the 30th instant, at the place of Mr. J. A. ROUX, J. son, called Vredenburg, at Eerste River.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.
Paarl, Oct. 29, 1849.

1200 Excellent Fat Sheep.
ON TUESDAY the 30th instant, the above number of Sheep will be publicly sold on the Farm of Mr. B. DANIEL LANGENBERG.
D. KRUYAUW,
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE Undersigned having sold his Place "Groenfontein," will dispose of PUBLIC AUCTION, on the said Place, situate near the Paarl, ON THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1849, About 1200 Merino Sheep of the best breed in excellent condition.
" 800 Cape Sheep, very fat.
" 70 excellent draught and slaughter Oxen, well worthy the attention of Farmers and Butchers to the improvement of which no expense has been spared.
An excellent well bred Bull, A span of well trained Oxen, Some mounds of Oats, And a small quantity of Household Furniture.
J. G. STEYTLER, Gs.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Auctioneers.

50 fat slaughter and draught Oxen.
FOR private sale, the above number of fat slaughter and draught Oxen. Terms moderate. Apply to the Undersigned,
Pepper-street, Corner of Bree-street.
W. G. MEYER.

Removal.
N. H. MARAIS begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has REMOVED from Butter-gracht to Loop street, one house below, where he continues his Business as before, and trusts by punctuality to retain the support which he has hitherto enjoyed.
Cape Town, October 25, 1849.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
Oct. 25. *Cecilia*, bark, 247 tons, J. Byron, from Adelaide Aug. 18, to London. Cargo Stevedores, Passengers, Messrs M'Ningam and 2 children, Misses Rose and Young, Mr. H. Dr. Ayriff, 4 in the steerage. Put in for water.
Phillips & King, Agents.
21. *Carnatic*, ship, 633 tons, C. Nelson, from Madras Sept. 4, Mauritius Oct. 6, to London. Cargo Stevedores—Passengers, for the CAPT. Mr. Ballard, FOR ENGLAND, Messrs. Roberts, and Lockhart, Major Roberts, Capt. Lockhart, Lieut. Nicholls, Stull, and Hands, Messrs. Wylie, and Kerakosse, 2 in the steerage, 2 servants. Bring a mail.
Phillips & King, Agents.
25. *Marine Plant*, schooner, 143 tons, C. Heath, from Cork Aug. 17, to Hobart Town. Passenger, Mr. Torrey, Put in for water.
J. Seabright & Co., Agents.
27. *Rateliff*, ship, 730 tons, E. Phillipson, from Calcutta Aug. 12, to London. Cargo Stevedores. Put in for water.
Granger & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.
Oct. 25. *Tender*, bark, E. M. Bell, to Madras
27. *Ka-petard*, Dutch, J. van Hall, to Amsterdam.
28. *Charlotte*, ship, J. Lyster, to London.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.
BRIGS
Carnatic, C. Nelson, London.—Phillips & Co.
Deonshire, C. Conist, Madras.—Dickson & Co.
Glenlyg, J. Bannityne, London.—Borradales & Co.
Rateliff, E. Phillipson, London.—Granger & Co.
Tudor, M. Lay, Calcutta.—Ross & Co.
Windsor, W. Fryer, London.—Borradales & Co.
BARRES
Cecilia, J. Byron, London.—Phillips & Co.
Lord Haddo, G. Bennie, Mauritius.—Seabright & Co.
Pacific, J. Reid, Mauritius.—Dickson & Co.
Senegal, D. Modie, Cork.—Dickson & Co.
Tam O'Shanter, J. Maricburg, Liverpool.—Sufferts.
Valmeria, W. Nicol.—Uncertain.—Granger & Co.
BRIGGS
Annette Gilbert, T. Chapman.—Uncertain.—Phillips & Co.
Annie, A. Bruce, Algon Bay.—H. M. & Co.
Columbine, W. Crisp, Mauritius.—Thomson & Co.
Fliberty, W. Stephn, Mauritius.—Ruh rood.
Harmony, H. Douglas, Mauritius.—Ross & Co.
Velox, J. Ware, St. Helena.—Ross & Co.
SCHOONERS
British Settler, W. Train, East London.—Croll.
Douglas, W. Smieron, Port Natal.—Seabright & Co.
Elizabeth Jane, W. Messin, Mauritius.—Long & Co.
Bias, T. Metcalf.—Uncertain.—Dobie & Co.
Louisa, B. Davies, Mosel Bay.—A. Phillips.
Marine Plant, C. Heath, Hobart Town.—Seabright & Co.
St. Helena, H. Callard, Crozet.—Jearey.
FRUGHS-SHIP.
Marie Laurie, G. Pourgeat, Bourbon.—Herman.
BARK
Cecilia, J. Latage, Bordeaux.—Alburtus.
BRIG
Arthur, M. L'Aunay, Batavia.—Ross & Co.
SWEDISH BRIGS
Emilie, F. Wulff, Batavia.—Lesterstedt.
Hermelin, R. Richter.—Uncertain.—Sufferts.
RUSSIAN BARK
Hercules, P. G. Idman.—Uncertain.—Gadney.
BRIG
Annelie, F. Armstrong.—Uncertain.—Gadney.

VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents
H.M. Frigate *Castor*, Commodore C. Wyvill.
H.M. Troop Ship *Apollon*, Commr J. Rawstorne, Hong Kong
H.M. Troop Ship *Athol*, Commr R. Pearn, Mauritius.
H.M. Steamer *Geyser*, Commr F. J. Brown.
BRIG
Neptune, J. Henderson.—Uncertain.
BARK
Justina, H. Leshaw, London.—Borradales & Co.
BRIG
Rateliff, P. Clendon, Calcutta.—Granger & Co.
DUTCH-SHIP.
Kolonel Koopman, J. Klein, Rotterdam.—Truter.

MARKT PRYZEN
Tot den 27 October, 1849.

Item	Price	Item	Price
Aloe per lb.	0 0 0	Alces per lb.	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	0 11 0	Almonds per lb.	0 11 0
Appelen per lb.	0 0 4	Apples per lb.	0 0 4
Abrisaan, per duist	0 14 0	Apricots ditto	0 14 0
Aardappelen per duist	0 4 0	Potatoes per mud	3 0 0
Boon, per legger	40 0 0	Beans per mud	3 0 0
Boon, per mud	3 0 0	Beans per mud	3 0 0
Boter per pond	1 7 0	Butter per lb	1 7 0
Brandewyn per legger	200 0 0	Brandy per leg	200 0 0
Bokkevelen per stuk	1 0 0	Buck Skins each	1 0 0
Drooge Ossenhuizen	2 1 0	Dry Ox Hides do	2 1 0
Eendee en Makouwen	1 2 0	Ducks & Musc	1 2 0
Ervten per mud	15 4 0	Peas per mud	15 4 0
Gansen per stuk	3 4 0	Geese per mud	3 4 0
Genzen per stuk	3 0 0	Geese per mud	3 0 0
Haver per mud	3 1 0	Oats per mud	3 1 0
Havergeren per 100 Oosten	1 6 0	Hay per 100 lbs	1 6 0
Hoeenders per stuk	1 0 0	Hens each	1 0 0
Houtskolen per zak	0 0 0	Charcoal per sack	0 0 0
Honing per pond	0 0 0	Honey per lb	0 0 0
Kaas, Kaasch per lb	0 0 0	Cheese, Cape lb	0 0 0
Kalkoenen per stuk	3 0 0	Turkeys each	3 0 0
Kaf per 16 zakken	25 0 0	Chaff 16 sacks	25 0 0
Koorn per 10 mud	140 0 0	Wheat per 10 mud	140 0 0
Luzen per mud	0 0 0	Lentil per mud	0 0 0
Meelies ditto	7 2 0	Maize do	7 2 0
Meel, fyn, per 100 lb	0 0 0	Flour, fine 100 lb	0 0 0
Olikoontjies per lb	0 1 3	Walnuts per lb	0 1 3
Olikoontjies per lb	0 0 0	Walnuts per lb	0 0 0
Peren per pond	0 0 0	Apples per lb	0 0 0
Periken ditto	0 0 0	Peaches do	0 0 0
Rog per mud	6 4 0	Rye per mud	6 4 0
Rozynen per lb	0 1 0	Raisins per lb	0 1 0
Tabak ditto	0 0 0	Tobacco do	0 0 0
Schapevellen per stuk	0 2 4	Sheep Skins ea	0 2 4
Stroop per 16 zakken	0 0 0	Straw 16 sacks	0 0 0
Tyger, Leeuw & Struik	0 0 0	Lion, Tiger & Ostrich Skins ea	0 0 0
vellen per stuk	0 0 0	trich Skins ea	0 0 0
Uijen per mud	0 0 0	Onions per mud	0 0 0
Varkens, gemeste	15 0 0	Pigs, fat/each ea	15 0 0
ongemeste	5 4 0	unfat/each ea	5 4 0
spen	1 0 3	sucking	1 0 3
Veders, Straus p. st.	0 0 0	Feathers, Ostr ea	0 0 0
Zoetmelis per lb	0 0 0	Sugar per lb	0 0 0
Vet of Tilk per pond	0 0 0	Suet or Tallow lb	0 0 0
Vygen ditto	0 0 0	Pigs per lb	0 0 0
Wyn, ordinaire p leg	64 0 0	Wines, ordinary per league	64 0 0
Wol, schapen, p pond	0 0 0	Wool, com. p lb	0 0 0
Wol, fyn, ditto	0 2 1	Wol, fine, do	0 2 1
Zoutmelis per 100	1 6 3	Oranges, per 100	1 6 3
Zout per mud	0 0 0	Salt per mud	0 0 0
Zoutmeel per mud	0 0 0	Lemon Juice per mud	0 0 0
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