

M. J. B. B.

Binnen Verkoop

OP MORGEN, Vrydag, den 6 dezer, zullen de Heeren BLORE & BARTMAN, enz. BINNEN-VERKOOPING houden van Linten, Zyden, Shaw's, enz. Alles Zonder Reserve.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN Kostbaar Vastgoed, AAN DE SALDANHARAI.

In den Boedel van wylen Mevrouw de Weduwe P. J. van der Walle.

IN het begin van de maand September eerst, den dag nader te bepalen, zal voor rekening van openbaar, publiek worden verkocht, het Vastgoed tot deszelve behoorende, bestaande in de Plaatsen WITTELIJ, ONGEGUYD, KLIPRUG, KRERETRAAI en HOETESBAIL, gelegen annex den anderen, en een onttrek van circa 9,000 morgen lands bestaande.

BEHANG PAPIER

BEHANG PAPIER van alle soorten, met daarbij voegende Randen, tegen laagc pryzen, te bekomen by No. 48 St. Georgestraat.

Commercial, Mathematische en Klassieke Academie, 118, LOOPSTRAAT.

EEN Avond Klas is open op dit Instituut voor de Onderwijs in Engelsch, Fransch, Latyn, Grieksch, Bekende, Boekhouden en Mathematische berekeningen, waaronder Algebra, Landmeten en Navigatie.

Kandidaten voor het ambt van Landmeter voorbereid om hun Examen af te leggen op het Bureau van den Landmeter Generaal.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

VERTOONING VAN VEE, ENZ.

HET Kaap de Goede Hoop Landbouwkundig Genootschap, met het doel om de verbetering van het ras van Vee in de gansche Kolonie aan te moedigen, zal deszels dier Vertooning houden gedurende de RACE week in SEPTEMBER aanstaande, op de Parade, en de dag nader te worden bepaald, — om al Prizen toe te wijzen voor de volgende soort van Levende Hare, geleid in de Kolonie, artikelen van koloniale opbrengst, Landbouwgenootschap, enz. te weten:—

- 1. Een prys van £10, voor den besten opgeteelde Hengst, niet boven 3 jaren oud, — het geslachtregister deszelve vereischt te worden verdund tot het Stud Book.
2. Een prys van £5, voor de beste opgeteelde Merrie, 3 jaren oud, — het geslachtregister te worden geleverd.
3. Een prys van £5, voor het beste Rypaard, niet te bovengesande 5 jaren oud.
4. Een prys van £5, voor het beste paar Koetspaarden niet te bovengesande 5 jaren oud, moete de volgende mededinging een certificaat van den fokker vertoonen, indien verkrygbaar.
5. Een prys van £5 voor den besten Bul, hetz ingevoerd of in de kolonie geboren.
6. Een prys van £5, voor de beste Melkko.
7. Een prys van £3, voor de beste dito (droeg).
8. Een prys van £5 voor den besten op stal gemeste St-gos.
9. Een prys van £3 voor den besten in de wei gemeste St-gos.
10. Een prys van £5 voor het fraaiste drie-tal Merino Rammen, 4 permanenten tanden vertoonende.
11. Een prys van £2 voor het fraaiste drie-tal Merino Slaglamels.
12. Een prys van £1 do. voor de beste Kapsche Hamel.
13. Een prys van £2 voor den besten Horg.
14. Een prys van £2, voor de beste Zog.
15. Een prys van £2 voor het beste Varken ter slagting.
16. Een prys van £2 voor het beste Spekvarken.
17. Een prys van £2 voor het beste mud Koorn, gewonnen door den mededinger.
18. Een prys van £1 voor dito Garst als boven.
19. Een prys van £1 voor de beste Haver dito.
20. Een prys van £2 voor de beste 25lbs. Tabak, dito.

Een Ploeg- en Maalstryd zal plaats hebben gedurende de RACE week, dag en plaats nader te bepalen, — wanneer de volgende pryzen zullen worden toegevoerd:—

Een prys van £5 voor het beste, gemakkelijkste, en bovengesande werk door den ploeg gedaan.
Een prys van £2 voor het tweede beste als boven.
Een prys van £1 voor den besten Maalster.

Voor de beste manier om een paar Ossen in tuij te spannen, om dezelve meer kracht te geven om te trekken, te worden geoordeeld door twee, — vertoond op den Ploegstryd, een prys van £3.

Mededingers voor den Ploegstryd worden verzocht hunne namen aan den Secretaris in te zenden, met een beschrijving van de Ploegen eene week voor dat de stryd plaats heeft.

Het Comité heeft mede besloten een Prys van £10 te zenden, aan den Secretaris, verzegeld van verscheidene brieven, volgens de termen van het vorig Prospectus. Het Comité heeft ook besloten Kwartale Markten te houden op de Parade, onder de patronage van het Genootschap, ten einde Fokkers in staat kunnen zyn met meer gemak te voorzien in de behoefte van Koopers. De dag tot het houden der eerste Kwartale Markt, zal hierna bekend gesteld worden.

OP last van het Comité, Kaapstad, 15 Juny 1849.

Partijen welke verbterde landbouwgenootschap in gebruik of te koop hebben, worden mede verzocht dezelve op de vertooning ten toon te stellen. Brieven, deszelve beschryvende, moeten aan den Secretaris ingezonden worden.

HET SWELLENDAISCHE Landbouwkundige Genootschap, ZAN ERNE MARKT HOUDEN TE RIVERSDALE, OP ZATURDAG Den 15 September aanst.

EN ERNE MARKT Swellendam, op Donderdag en Vrydag, Den 20 en 21 September.

DE PRYSVERTOONING, Zal gehouden worden ten Dorpe Swellendam, op WOENSDAG, den 19 SEPT.

Lysten van Prizen, gedrukt in het Hollandsch en Engelsch — met verdede byzonderheden — zyn te zien aan de Woning van alle Verkopers en Intekenaren. F. W. REITZ, Secr.

TE KOOP.

DAAR de Ondergeteekende zyn Hollandsche Bul heeft gekregen, zal by aanstaande ZATURDAG den 17 dezer op de Parade doen verkoopen, zyn Alderdy Bul, afkomstig uit het ingevoerd ras van wylen den Heer Monay. J. ESTERHUYSE.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad, allen Houding en Donderdag Ochtend en met vermindering post naar de Duitse Distrikten verzonden.



De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTS VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTEN De Hr. Charles Barber, Bismarck; De Hr. C. P. F. ... De Hr. D. B. ... De Hr. E. ... De Hr. F. ... De Hr. G. ... De Hr. H. ... De Hr. I. ... De Hr. J. ... De Hr. K. ... De Hr. L. ... De Hr. M. ... De Hr. N. ... De Hr. O. ... De Hr. P. ... De Hr. Q. ... De Hr. R. ... De Hr. S. ... De Hr. T. ... De Hr. U. ... De Hr. V. ... De Hr. W. ... De Hr. X. ... De Hr. Y. ... De Hr. Z. ...

DEEL XX. DONDERDAG DEN 5 JULY 1849. No. 1420.

BANDIETEN.

DE Ondergeteekende waarshuwt een ieder, die op een syner Plaatsen woonachtig is, hem geld verschuldigd, of in op renten heeft, om geen der Bandieten welke men naar deze Kolonie moet zenden, in dienst te nemen, of te huisvesten, — als allen omgang te vermijden met diegenen welke eenige huuser mochten gebruiken of woning geven; — op pane dat hun het verschuldigd wordt opgegeven, en diegenen welke op eenige syner Plaatsen, mochten wonen, dadelijk zullen moeten verhuizen. Zou ook zal by na het landen der Bandieten, geen Vreemdelingen die hem onbekend zyn, meer onthales of huisvesting geven. J. H. BLANCENBERG, Sen.

HEDEN.

EXECUTEURS KAMER.

Publieke Verkoop van Vastgoed. DE Directeuren der Executeurs Kamer, als daartoe bevoegd gekwalificeerd, door den Heer JOHANNES WARMY VAN DER RIE, zullen op HEDEN, Donderdag den 5 July 's morgens ten 11 ure, publiek aan den openbarenden doen verkoopen, zeker Huis onder dubbelde Verdoping, gelegen in de Leenverstraten, tusschen de Edele en Loopstraten. Gemeld Huis is in den besten staat van reparatie — en is gedurende den laatste tyd gebruikt als een Loghuis.

MORGEN.

Spaansch Schip "Zafiro."

OP MORGEN, VRYDAG 6 July, 's 9 ure 's Namiddag zal aan het Noorder Hoofd, door den Hr. R. J. JONES, worden verkocht, voor rekening van wien het aangait. Het Huis, de Maaien, Spieren, Zeilen en Touwen, van 1000 ton. Almede onttrent 100 ton Ballast, alsmede Staaf en oud Yzer. THOMSON, WATSON & Co., Agents.

BANDIETEN.

ALLEN die iets verschuldigd zyn aan den Ondergeteekenden, of die het zyn aan renten deszede Kapitaal of anderszins worden ernstig gewaarschuwt, geen overtuigde Misdadiger of Misdadiger naar deze Kolonie zenden, in dienst te nemen, of te huisvesten, — op pane dat hunne Schulden zullen worden ingeroepen, zonder aansien aan Persoon. S. J. VAN DER SPUY, Mz.

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MORGEN.

Lading naar Cadix.

TE ENDERS zullen ontvangen worden tot op den middag van HEDEN, Donderdag, 5 July, ter vervoer van hier naar Cadix, een zoodanig gedeelte van de lading van het Spaansch Schip Zafiro, als onbeschuldigd zal worden bevonden, bestaande in gewigt en maat Goederen, legoot op onttrent 600 ton, enne specificatie waaraan te bekomen is by de Ondergeteekenden. Almede voor de passagie van Kapitein TONON, de Officieren en Passagiers, 10 in getal, en de 33 Zeelieden, buiten de Provisien. THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

BANDIETEN.

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NIEUWE VLEESCHWINKEL.

Le P. BIEL, neemt de vrijheid het Gebed te publiceren en zyne Vrienden bekend te maken, dat by benevens de Winkel heeft geopend, in de LANGESTRAAT No. 125, naast de Heeren-fabriek, van den Heer J. A. STOKK, alwaar hij te koop aanbiedt, tegens de biljkate pryzen, extra vette SCHAPEN, BEESTEN, KALFS en LAMS-VLEESCH.

2000 vette Hamels.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op DINGSDAG den 17 July 1849, aan Eenzaamheid, publiek verkoopen, bovengem. getal Hamels, voor constant geld ingehocht en opgebragt door den Heer D. TREURISSEN. Paarl, 25 Juny 1849.

40 TREKOSSEN.

OP DINGSDAG den 10 July eerstkomende zal per publieke Veiling worden verkocht, ter Plaatsen van den Heer D. J. D. de TONY, aan Klein Drakenstein, bovengem. getal extra Trekossen in goede konditie, opgebragt door den Heer J. D. de VILLIERS. Paarl, 25 Juny 1849.

1500 Extra vette Schapen.

ZULLEN op DONDERDAG den 14den July 1849, aan D'Urban, by de Heer D. de VILLIERS, worden verkocht voor rekening van den Heer H. J. WERNICH. D. A. de VILLIERS, Afslager. Paarl, den 10 Juny 1849.

1800 EXTRA SCHAPEN.

OP ZATURDAG den 14 July 1849, zal aan D'Urban by den Heer D. de VILLIERS, worden verkocht, bovengem. getal extra vette Schapen, voor rekening van den Heer STEPH. GILLIERS. Paarl, den 25 Juny 1849.

80 Extra vette Slagtossen.

OP ZATURDAG den 14 July zal aan D'Urban, by den Heer D. de VILLIERS, worden verkocht, bovengem. getal Ossen voor rekening van den Heer J. A. J. ROOS. Paarl, den 4 July 1849.

190 Trek en jonge Ossen en Koeijen.

OP MAANDAG den 16 dezer, zal aan Eenzaamheid, worden verkocht bovengem. getal Ossen, voor rekening van den Heer J. A. J. ROOS. Paarl, 4 July 1849.

160 Vette Slagt, Trekossen en Koeijen.

OP MAANDAG den 16 July 1849, zal aan Skikland, ter plaats van den Heer JAN BLYDEN, worden verkocht, bovengem. getal Ossen, opgebragt door den Heer JOHN JOHNSTON. THOMSON, WATSON & Co. Kaapstad, 28 Juny 1849.

VERKOOPING VAN GRAAN. ZES MAANDEN CREDIT.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op MORGEN, Vrydag den 6 July, op zyne Plaats, "Middelburg," gelegen achter de Paarl, publiek laten verkoopen, 300 Muddes KOORN, 300 Dito HAVER, 350 Dito GARST, 40,000 lbs. HAVERGERVEN, 20 Vachtel HAVERSTROO, 15 Dito KAP. J. M. LOUW.

100 Gedresserde Trek en jonge Ossen, en eenige extra vette Slagtossen en Koeijen.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op MAANDAG, den 9 July eerst, ter plaats van den Heer A. P. ZEMAS, Drie-fontein, gelege op de Croubeerg, per publieke vendutie laten verkoopen, bovengem. getal Trei, Jonge en Slagtvee, die zeker present zullen zyn. JAN ROUX, Pa. De Heer D. de VILLIERS & HAUFF, Vendo-Adm.

60 Extra Vette Slagtossen, 50 Dito Koeijen.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op VRYDAG, den 13 July eerst, aan Eenzaamheid, per publieke vendutie laten verkoopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Slagtossen en Koeijen, welke niet te voer uit de hand verkocht zullen worden. Den 13 Juny 1849. P. ROUX, Jan soon. De Heeren D. VILLIERS & HAUFF, Vendo-Adm.

1221 Extra vette SCHAPEN en BOKKEN.

DE Ondergeteekende zal publiek doen verkoopen, te D'Urban, by den Heer DANIEL de VILLIERS, op HEDEN, Donderdag den 5 July bovengem. getal extra vette Schapen en Bokken, opgezonden door den Heer J. R. LOUW. De Schapen zullen stellig present zyn. Kaapstad, 5 July 1849. R. A. ZEEDERBERG, Junior. De Heer D. A. de VILLIERS, Vendo-Adm.

1500 Extra vette Schapen.

IN den loop dezer maand (dag en plaats nader te bepalen) zal worden verkocht voor rekening van den Heer M. MONKEL, bovengem. getal extra vette Schapen. Stellenbosch, 3 July 1849. J. WEGE, Adm.

150 SLAGTOSSEN, 30 JONGE OSSEN, 3 KOEIJEN, 3 PAARDEN, — allen in extra konditie.

ZULLEN op DONDERDAG, den 19 July, ter plaats Eenzaamheid, worden verkocht, voor rekening van J. M. ENSLIN. De Heer C. P. LINDBERG, Afslager.

1200 Extra vette Hamels, waaronder 200 Dito Merinos, 300 Dito Bokken, en 530 Uitgevoerde Voelstruipen en,

ZULLEN op VRYDAG den 27ste dezer, ter plaats van den Heer JACOB P. ROUX, Libertas, nabij Stellenbosch, per publieke Veiling worden verkocht. Het Vee is in uitnemende konditie en kan als zoodanig gerecommandeerd worden. Den 3 July 1849. M. D. ROUX.

125 Slagt en Trekossen, en 700 HAMELS.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 8, 1849.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unpropitious state of the weather, the masses have responded to the general call, and assembled yesterday, at the appointed hour, in front of the Commercial Exchange, in order, by a direct appeal to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, to pray for redress of the insult inflicted upon this Colony by declaring it a Penal Settlement.

The lateness of the hour, on which the proceedings of this meeting—characterized by the most extraordinary display of popular feeling—terminated, precludes the possibility of any observations just now. We must confine ourselves for the present, to the communication of the really mainly Resolutions adopted on this occasion, all of which are distinguished by a spirit of determination on the part of the Colonists never passively to submit to this degradation and tyranny.

We shall of course avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to recur to the proceedings, which will ever fill an important page in the history of this Settlement.

The following are the Resolutions:—

- 1. That the introduction of criminals under sentence of transportation, exile, or banishment from the United Kingdom, or any other quarter, is injurious and degrading to this Colony, and ought to be resisted.
2. That the British Government has no right to degrade into a Penal Settlement, the Cape of Good Hope, which became a portion of the British Empire, by capitulation and accession to a friendly power, and not by planting or conquest, with its rights and privileges as a Free and not a Penal Settlement solemnly guaranteed; and that all attempts to so injure and degrade it, are unjust and tyrannical, and may be constitutionally resisted by the inhabitants as British Subjects.
3. That the insertion of the Cape of Good Hope in the Orders in Council of September 4th, 1848, as a place to which Convicts may be conveyed, simply by an order from one of the principal Secretaries of State, in opposition to the petitions, remonstrances, and protests of the inhabitants, is a violation of the rights and privileges of this community, and is a gross and flagrant insult to the British Government, and a degradation of the British Crown, and that the conduct of Earl Grey in first directing the Governor to ascertain the opinions and wishes of the people on this vital question, and then acting in defiance of their unanimous decision, is an exaggeration of insult added to injury, towards an unoffending community, which proves him to be unworthy to retain any place in the government of a free people.

5. That the conduct of the Governor Sir Harry Smith, in refusing to take upon himself the responsibility of sending this Colony to a Penal Settlement, is a gross and flagrant insult to the British Government, and a degradation of the British Crown, and that the conduct of Earl Grey in first directing the Governor to ascertain the opinions and wishes of the people on this vital question, and then acting in defiance of their unanimous decision, is an exaggeration of insult added to injury, towards an unoffending community, which proves him to be unworthy to retain any place in the government of a free people.

6. That it is the right and duty of the Inhabitants of this Colony, individually and collectively, in their private and public capacities, to oppose the execution of this injurious, degrading, unconstitutional, despotic, and dangerous measure, by all means constitutional, and that one of the most effectual means will be to sign and rigidly adhere to the following pledge:

"We, the Undersigned, Colonists, and Inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, hereby solemnly declare and pledge our faith to each other, that we will not employ, or knowingly permit to employ, our Establishments or Houses, work with or for, or associate with, any convicted Felon or Felons sent to or banished from the Cape of Good Hope, and that we will discontinue and drop connection with any Person who may assist in his id, supporting, or employing such convicted Felons."

7. That a Petition be presented to the Queen, praying that the Orders in Council of the 4th September, 1848, in which this Colony is named as a place to which Convicts may be transported, be revoked, and that Her Majesty may refuse her consent to any proposal that may be made by Her Ministers, to insert the Cape at any future time among the places to which Convicts or persons under sentence of exile or banishment may be conveyed; and that Her Majesty may be pleased to order the Removal of such Convicts as may have been conveyed to the Cape, under the authority of the said Orders in Council.

8. That as the Colonial Department of Her Majesty's Government has justly forfeited the confidence of the people, application shall be made, with the least possible delay, to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, praying that the Cape of Good Hope may be expressly excepted by an Act passed for that purpose, from among those places to which Convicts may be conveyed, by virtue of Orders in Council.

9. That the most cordial thanks of this meeting and of the whole Colony, are justly due to C. B. Addeley, Esquire, M.P., for his generous and able defence of our rights and privileges as a free people, and that he be respectfully requested to present our petition to the House of Commons, and to support its prayer with the weight of his character and talents.

10. That it shall be left to the Committee of the Anti-Convict Association, to select the Peer to whom the petition to the House of Lords may be confided, and it is recommended, that should it be found convenient, His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, the wise and prophetic enemy of transportation, may be requested to demand an audience of the Queen, and personally to present our petition to Her Majesty.

We felt great pleasure in observing among the congregated multitude a considerable number of agriculturists from the neighbouring districts.—Several of them addressed the Meeting, and the Justices of the Peace and Fieldcornets present expressed their determination to resign their functions should the Governor persist in his intention to land the Convicts.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, to add, that the whole of the proceedings were conducted in a manner the most orderly and decorous, and at the same time most honorable to the character of the Colonists.

Our readers will recollect the letter of "An Impartial Auditor," inserted in our paper of the 14th of May last, setting forth, briefly, the evidence given by the inhabitants of Riversdale against the Resident Magistrate, Major Barnes, on the occasion of a Court of Inquiry being held for the purpose of investigating their complaints. The following reply from the Colonial Office will serve to show that the Government is prepared to redress grievances of the nature complained of, if properly represented.

Major Barnes is removed from Riversdale, because he has occasioned discontent and an alienation of feeling towards him. He is removed upon the just complaints of the inhabitants; and thus we find our anticipation realized, for at the time we published the letter alluded to, we at once

stated that the only course open to the Government, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, would be that now adopted.

Men placed in authority over their fellow subjects, generally speaking, too often mistake their position. They believe themselves entitled, by virtue of their office, to domineer over and insult those the good conduct of whose interests is entrusted to them. They forget that the bread they eat is obtained at the cost of the sweat of those very men whom they abuse. Accumulated wrongs, however, eventually call forth feelings of indignation and contempt, and it is very seldom these can be soothed without first removing the oppressor.—The result of the present case will therefore, we trust, not be lost upon those who may require a little good counsel.—

Colonial Office, Cape Town, 19th June 1849. GENTLEMEN:—With reference to the memorial addressed by yourselves and a number of other Inhabitants of the District of Riversdale to His Excellency the Governor on the 31st of March last, representing your dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Resident Magistrate of Riversdale, and praying that an investigation might be made into your alleged grievances, I am directed by His Excellency to acquaint you that He has caused a very careful investigation to be made into the subject of your complaints; and His Excellency finds that the Resident Magistrate was by his own conduct and upon his own admission caused much excitement and alienation of feeling on the part of a great majority of the Inhabitants of the District towards him, that His Excellency is of opinion that the services of Major Barnes cannot be continued in the District of Riversdale to the public advantage; and has therefore caused him to be appointed that he will be transferred to another district at an early opportunity.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, JOHN MONTAGU.

Messrs. R. J. Theissen, Fieldcornet, J. D. De Bruyn, Fieldcornet, J. J. Gelderblom, and others, Riversdale. A noble example has been set to those holding honorary appointments under the government, by Messrs. Fairbairn and Rutherford. The following letter is by the first mentioned gentleman, together with the reply thereto on the part of the Governor:—

To the Honorable the Secretary to Government. Cape Town, June 23, 1849. Sir, I hereby resign my appointment as Commissioner for the Management of the Botanic Garden, Cape Town, in consequence of the publication in last Gazette, of the Orders in Council which make this Colony a Penal Settlement, and of His Excellency the Governor's announcement that he will not fulfil his pledge voluntarily given in the Legislative Council, and also repeated in the Government Gazette, that this measure was not to be forced upon the colonists, if they did not desire this (convict) species of labor; and that in opposition to this pledge His Excellency has resolved to carry this measure into execution, and thus in his own words, to inflict "injury and degradation" on an ancient and unoffending settlement, which the government he serves neither planted nor watered. Denying that a virtuous people can be degraded in a moral sense, by any act of its rulers, however base, I feel that it would be improper to retain even a nominally official connection with a Government that cannot protect its own honor.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

J. FAIRBAIRN, Esq. Colonial Office, 25th June, 1849. Sir, In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to signify to you his acceptance of your resignation as Commissioner for the Management of the Botanic Garden. With reference to the reasons which you have assigned for withdrawing from the Commission, His Excellency desires me to remark, that when he stated in Council that convicts would not be introduced into the colony against the wishes of the inhabitants, he did so, relying upon Earl Grey's despatch of the 7th August, 1848, which was published at the same time for general information. His Excellency was at that time quite unaware that an Order in Council had been passed, making the colony a penal settlement, and that exiles had been ordered to be embarked for the Cape. No man is permitted to oppose to the measure complained of than His Excellency, but his duty to the law is paramount to every other consideration, and the position in which he is placed ought to be obvious to every one who has read the published documents.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, JOHN MONTAGU.

Appeal of the Municipality of the City of Cape Town, to the People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. FELLOW SUBJECTS! There is some consolation in the fact, while oppression threatened to destroy every sentiment of honor and probity, and to alienate every feeling of loyalty and attachment, to be connected with a People, noble, generous and upright, whose history affords abundant evidence of its devotedness to the cause of Freedom and Independence.

Impressed with that conviction, this Municipality confidently addresses itself to you, in conjunction with the other constitutional measures which have been employed, for the purpose of saving the Colonists from that infamy and disgrace with which they are threatened by one of the most capricious acts of tyranny on the part of a minister, in declaring the Cape of Good Hope a Penal Settlement, and proposing to inundate it with that moral pollution of which many other Settlements are now experiencing the most pernicious effects.

This City has hitherto been conspicuous for its loyalty to the British Crown, and although many and serious injuries have been at times inflicted upon its Inhabitants, the Municipality refers with pleasure to their undeviating attachment to the Throne under most peculiar and trying circumstances, and when the voice of the People is treated with contumely and contempt, their wishes disregarded, the welfare of their country sacrificed at the whim of a Minister, it will be impossible to expect similar results; and though their physical weakness may for the present remove any apprehension from the mind of the Minister, and render them a fit object of mockery and scorn, the mind receives an impression which no time can efface.

It is unnecessary to enter upon the particular grievance which induced the Municipality to make this appeal; the public prints, the proceedings in the House of Commons, the remonstrances of the Cape Colonists are before the British Public. Suffice it to say, that a British Nobleman and Minister, after being repeatedly and unequivocally told, that this Colony is no Penal Settlement, and that its Inhabitants will never consent to its being converted into one, and pending the reply of the Colonists upon a new proposal emanating from the same quarter, regarding ticket-of-leave men and the like, which was as emphatically rejected, and in consequence of which Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony pledged himself—it would not be carried into effect. So he forgot his honor, his dignity, and moral duty, as to obtain, at the time the said proposal was sent to the Colony, an Order in Council declaring the Cape of Good Hope a Penal Settlement, which he lost no time in carrying out, by ordering the transmission of 300 Convicted Felons from Bermuda to this Colony.

That Order in Council has been read with grief and shame, but also with indignation and disgust; the people unanimously declare it a curse upon the Colony, which it is their IMMUTABLE RESOLVE, shall be removed. The proceedings connected with the measure, a base—a dastardly encroachment upon their rights and liberties, which they demand shall be redressed. To you they appeal for support; they beseech you to join their

efforts in aid of a righteous cause, and may Heaven protect you; but should their distress meet no sympathy, and their prayers be unheeded, beware of the day when the rich will beg of the poor, when the powers that be shall be no more, but when Heaven's just vengeance will be poured to each as he deserves.

HERCULES C. JARVIS, Chairman of the Municipality, City of Cape Town. Town Hall, City of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 18th June, 1849.

The last accounts from India mention that the Punjab—late the scene of so much strife and bloodshed—has been annexed to the British possessions.

Original Correspondence. 27th June 1849. Sir, As an incontrovertible fact, that neither the complaints of the Farmers, nor the Report of the Magistrate of the Part were exaggerated regarding the so called Institution of Mr. Stigmans at Groot Drakenstein, not less than six (six) fellow belonging to that pernicious Nest were brought before the Magistrate at Stellenbosch and tried for theft on the 15th inst, whilst the seventh (not the least resounded in the Province) was made Queen's evidence.

It appeared that they had, during the night, visited the Farm of Mr. Hofmeyr at Moddergat (more than three hours ride on horseback or about 20 miles from their haunts) and had stolen from these about a cart load of sweet potatoes; but as they were unable to reach their haunts in one night with their booty, they were watched the next night and apprehended, and had they reached their nest, it would have been impossible to discover the thieves, and it would have been tedious to accuse the dupes of an Apocryphal Union of theft? One of the six I have known from his early youth, and as far as I know, he never committed an offence of that nature; his some months residence in that hotbed of iniquity, was sufficient to degrade him to his present situation; another one out of the six, I am told, is not only an old inhabitant of the Province, but was so far advanced, that he had been named as Candidate for the office of Elder or Deacon.

The above case, Sir, is one out of thousands with which the Farmers have to contend, and for which our sapient legislators tell us, that they can make no provision or law; but, allow me to suppose, that a person, stiling himself a Missionary, takes upon himself to collect all apprentices and travelers (for his own convenience and profit) around the stores of the Honorable Mr. Ross and other Merchants, in order to induce them to purchase, as he says, from the stores and satisfy the wants of the Colony, and for which he is to be paid, were to steal and plunder the stores whilst the proprietors were unable to protect themselves, or to find protection in the laws—or suppose, that the Clergymen of our Reformed Church (for their own profit and convenience) were to collect all the members of their Church from their occupations in order to plunder the Institutions,—would our legislators be inclined to tell us, that they can make no law to prevent such evils? But, Sir, we need not waste our time with mere suppositions, for the events at Fort Natal and beyond the Orange River are still fresh in our memory, and was not the interference of Government required, because it was feared that the presence of the Farmers would tend to injure the native tribes; whilst, within the colony it is tolerated, that every one, who assumes the name of a Missionary, collects the colored population by thousands together, without any valid pretext, and in many cases, to the injury not only of the Farmers, but to the whole community.

It is now seven years that I have personally acquainted with two of the principal Institutions in the Colony; I have learned to distinguish the true Missionary from the Political Missionary; I have seen the good, and I have also seen the evil done at the Institutions, and in my humble opinion, formed on personal experience, each good act performed by the residents at the Institutions, stands against a hundred misdeeds, and the hundred residents at the Institutions, misdeeds take the shade of their good life, and because, being there, they can commit all sorts of crimes without fear of punishment or of being discovered. It is almost self evident, that the Institutions are the cause of the land and repeated complaints of the whole colony, about want of labor, and that Earl Grey has consequently been induced, to try his inhuman experiment upon us, and to send us a party of convicts, to be employed in the various complaints against the Institutions; the day is not far off, that Earl Grey's darlings will reach our shores. The Colonists have solemnly pledged themselves to each other that they will have nothing to do with them; but they will be readily admitted in the haunts of iniquity, and acts will be committed for which humanity will shudder.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

J. FAIRBAIRN, Esq. Colonial Office, 25th June, 1849. Sir, In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to signify to you his acceptance of your resignation as Commissioner for the Management of the Botanic Garden. With reference to the reasons which you have assigned for withdrawing from the Commission, His Excellency desires me to remark, that when he stated in Council that convicts would not be introduced into the colony against the wishes of the inhabitants, he did so, relying upon Earl Grey's despatch of the 7th August, 1848, which was published at the same time for general information. His Excellency was at that time quite unaware that an Order in Council had been passed, making the colony a penal settlement, and that exiles had been ordered to be embarked for the Cape. No man is permitted to oppose to the measure complained of than His Excellency, but his duty to the law is paramount to every other consideration, and the position in which he is placed ought to be obvious to every one who has read the published documents.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, JOHN MONTAGU.

OUR MINISTERS. From the Spectator, April 7. It is an exasperating thing, it might make the spectator of a cricket match turn misanthrope through contempt for his species, to see a player miss a fine ball; but to see him do it after time, and never hit—to see all his colleagues do the same—provokes a just indignation against such disgraceful play. You cannot witness the scene and abstain from a set of men ever had such a low character as the present Ministers; yet every stroke is a miss. They play a timid game, and venture only when there is nothing to be gained by it. Accordingly, you pick up pieces of the character of the men—no doubt, in the bosom of their families, but exasperating reformers on a public ground. And the review of the men quite acquiesces in the failure of the party.

Look at the leader, Lord John Russell; a most estimable man, whose character is patent to all the world. Lord Grey is a model of an English gentleman—only without any of the Bull-dog's of content, and therefore without many of the qualities that belong to that exterior. He is intelligent, highly educated, well versed in English history—he has written some first-class exercises on that theme—sensitive, and kind-hearted. He can read you a page in history with due emphasis and discretion, after the most received plan, and will compose you a theme upon it that would extort the highest eulogium from the college of Preceptors. He is very proud to find the House of Bedford mentioned so often, and he is thoroughly convinced that the country which produced the said House of Bedford must be the finest country in the world—the price country, rewarded by its own virtue in the possession of that house. He is a staunch advocate of the free institutions which have produced the House of Bedford. He is a revolutionist on occasions, and goes along with the noble Barons who extorted the Charter from King John; he is a friend to the Country Gentlemen who dictated the Bill of Rights; but in matters of revolution he draws the line at Barons and Country Gentlemen. The House of Bedford, in his person, completed the political trinity by voicing the Reform Bill—even enough for this age; there he sits his political fame. It is most disgusting to see the vulgar ingratitude which makes men impatient to get beyond this; but the "ardor prava juvenibus civium" is a classic zeal for historical facts. Lord John is a kind man and a philosopher, and he forgives his fellow countrymen. Patience is the great political virtue. Let the rabble howl freely, and it will change its tale; the ebullient will restore the balance disturbed by the flood. Nothing more is wanted. England is a glorious nation: it has produced Queen Elizabeth, Lord Bacon, John Milton, and Lord William Russell; John Hampden, and Dr. Hampden, mixed by a Russell; Charles James Fox, and Francis Duke of Bedford, whose status is in Russell's eyes; it is swayed by Queen Victoria, and governed by Lord John Russell, assisted by Earl Grey, son of the late Earl Grey, and Sir George Grey, nephew of the late Earl Grey. The English are a free people, and discussion, being quite free, is very animated. Ireland is very poor and turbulent; she always has been so. All these facts are history: it is thus Lord John reads it. Persons who don't read history, but only the newspapers, are for going faster, or going back, or going on one side. Lord John smiles. Demagogues fall in with those wild ideas; so do some statesmen. The Duke of Wellington says that men not used to good society are not suited to hold commissions in the army, because the uneducated who at men get into their heads; Lord John sees that men who are elevated to the rank of statesmen, without being well born, are liable to have their heads affected. It is a sign of plebeian birth. He is never so. Other men are; they are not members of the House of Bedford, or of any other "house," except the House of Commons. But he is proud to see how our free institutions enable the man of humble origin to attain the highest posts of the state, and it is with magnanimity that he encounters the consequences of this freedom which the House of Bedford has done so much

to maintain. Lord William Russell suffered for it at the block, and Lord John Russell would do the same; only that now days we are too polite to use such filthy modes of enforcing noble responsibilities. All these troublesome incidents of state are history: it always has been so, and always ought to be. The wise statesman sits on high and moderates all; Lord John is doing so; it only requires "the application from time to time of plans suited to the occasion"; and there is always somebody at hand to provide a little when it is wanted. People blame him; great statesmen always are blamed; their country is always ungrateful; but three things do not move him, at least not much; he looks to posterity to do him justice, and to the future historian of the lives of British statesmen. That is all: there is nothing else going forward in the world, nothing extraordinary—only another volume of history brewing, just like the whole set.

Of course there is no moving such a man; you might as well invite Sheriff Alison to compose a *Nova Atlantis* or a third volume to *Comos*. Headed by Lord John, the Cabinet is set to go by the week, like an eight-day clock. He has excellent lieutenants. Sir George Grey, nephew of the late Earl Grey, is a most respectable Minister, and a great speaker. He can pour out all the usual reasons for any small measure, with the oratory of a perfect gentleman. He is a good sound Liberal—a Whig strong in language and careful in conduct, and a sound lawyer—who can imagine no departure from the rule of lawyers.

Sir Charles Wood, son-in-law of the late Earl Grey, is Lord John's Chancellor of the Exchequer: a most useful and creditable colleague; a stern man than Sir George, and less pleasing in speech; more hard-spoken, as befits a hard-headed man; and very up, too, in political economy and parish thrift; able to "answer" anybody with a crushing common-place, and always well informed as to the last price of stocks; quite a suaver. It was edifying to see how Mr. Cobden's sad imaginative budget was dashed to pieces as it was borne by the stream of time against the pier-head of Sir Charles's moveless officialism. A safe man in Sir Charles, no better; though he will "dress up" a budget as well as any Chancellor for the House, and speak as Liberal a speech at public dinners or banquets as Mr. Cobden or Mr. Pease.

Earl Grey—yes, there's the rub. Earl Grey, son of the late Earl Grey, must be in the Ministry, and he is. He is one of the family party. He is a very constitutional man, although he does talk Liberalism, or has talked it, with the best. His temper, indeed, is infirm; but that seems to be a constitutional infirmity—in the medical, not the political sense of the word. Lord Grey is by some accounted arrogant, because he is Earl Grey of Towick. Occasionally he has extravagant projects, but he is always restrained them; he is impracticable, but he is almost more negative than he looks, yet he speaks boldly, and could ill be spared in the House of Lords, if it were only to be pitted against Lord Stanley. And Lord Stanley's high Tory politics are truly useful to Lord Grey, especially in Colonial topics; they enable him to seem still quite Liberal.

Some inconvenience arises when the head of an active department is a member of the House of Lords, as he is obliged to have a conference in the chamber where public business is chiefly transacted; disqualified for admission to the Commons, Lord Grey may have his proxy there; and the increased exigencies of Colonial affairs have dragged that proxy into unexpected prominence. Mr. Hawes was a leading inhabitant of Lambeth; then Member for his native place, and rather formidable to mere Whig Ministers from a certain Dissenting turn, which gave him influence; he was invited to the office, and has fallen in with most established modes. He has taken a very intelligent view of the understanding on which he is invited, and knows all the difference between being Member and Minister; Lambeth wanted certain things and he supplied them; Lord Grey wants other things, and Mr. Hawes supplies them. He suits his merchandise to his market; he knows better than to go to a brick chapel among the factories of Lambeth, and to court, in the same costume. He is Lord Grey's Under Secretary; and Lord Grey is well pleased with him on the whole, though he does bully him now and then. It is an awkward circumstance, that when it is necessary for the House of Commons to believe what Mr. Hawes says, it has to be repeated by Sir George Grey; but Mr. Hawes is a very honorable man, though not of any "house" except a commercial house in Lambeth; and he is always faithful to his trust. The country may not trust him; but Lord Grey does.

Lord Palmerston's position is peculiar—it is merely personal. He is the ablest diplomatist in Europe, in proved by the fact that he always gets the affairs which he has to deal in the same state. It is like that popularly called a "state of hot water"—a sort of simmering ferment, threatening an explosion. His is a temperance which likes to balance on the edge of a precipice—to enjoy a repose applied by the surprise in the countenance around; his chosen bed is a tight rope, he expatiates "stans pede in uno" amid the flash of rockets; he only states against another; plays with revolutionaries with treat, and brings Europe about his ears; and when you think that he is lost in the crash, they presto! like Herr Clinic after a struggle with the attraction of gravitation, he stands before you in an attitude of graceful and ostentatious aplomb. He would not play these tricks, he would not tamper with the affairs of nations, if he gravely cared for the weal of his kind and country; but they are life to him. As tight-rope dancers can only get along while the band makes noise, so he cannot survive unless there is a stir. It is his life. It keeps Lord Grey in a fever; and Lord Grey, who is a man of old traditions—for his own crochets are a mere morbid twitching, which passes off—cannot see the necessity for admitting the noble adventurer to the family party. But Lord Palmerston is too adroit to be spared.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's position is still more peculiar. As principal Minister in the House of Lords, it falls to his lot to answer for Lord Palmerston; and the venerable Marquis is a man of still older and more steadfast traditions than Earl Grey. Besides, he has antiquated ideas as to the dignity of state-manship. Accordingly, he cannot frame his lips to talk Palmerstonisms in his capacity of extra Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and so the incohesive state of the Cabinet often appears through Lord Lansdowne's cadour. Lord Lansdowne unweary remembers the days of strong Ministries, and cannot conceal his present discomfort. Political heat would evidently be a happy release to him; but he has not the heart to shut the door against the sons of old friends who used to enjoy the hospitalities of Lansdowne House; although the young fellows do sometimes bring strange new companions.

The Government is formed of these and the like incongruous materials. The analysis of the personal explains the history of its administration: unconstructed itself, but only pieced together, it cannot construct. It brings in "bills"; according to form, but they are only the simulacra of bills; there is no power in the engine to form a measure of substance. A view of the personnel is a review of the session thus far, as it has been of former sessions, and will be of the rest of the session, and of future sessions; for the Ministry will last for ever.

ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB. We have just received the following Extras from our N. W. contemporaries, and we lose no time in laying them before our readers:—

(From the Delhi Gazette Extra, April 2.) A grand durbar was held at Lahore on the 28th of March, at which all the chiefs and a number of British Officers were present, and before whom the proclamation annexing the Punjab was read.

Duple Singh, who signed the document, is to have four lakhs of Rs. per annum, and to reside wherever he may be sent by our Government; the rajahs Ty Bop and Denna Nath Shaikh Egan-ood-deen, and Khuleefah Noor-ood-deen to retain their jagheers. All others forfeited. The Koh-i-noor to be presented to the Queen.

Moolraj is to be hanged, it having been proved that he gave an elephant to the murderer of Mr. Vans Agnew.

We had written thus far, and were preparing to issue the above as an Extra, when the following Notification reached us, by Express:—

NOTIFICATION.—Foreign Department, Camp Ferozepore, the 30th March, 1849. The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the accompanying Proclamation, by which the Punjab is declared to be a portion of the British Empire in India, be published or general information; and that a royal salute be fired at every principal station of the army, on the receipt thereof.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, with the Governor-General.

PROCLAMATION, 20th March, 1849.

For many years in the time of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, peace and friendship prevailed between the British nation and the Sikhs.

When Runjeet Sing was dead, and his widow no longer guided the councils of the state, the Sikhs and the Khalsa Army, without provocation and without cause suddenly invaded the British territories. Their army was again and again defeated; they were driven with slaughter and in shame from the country they had invaded, and at the gates of Lahore the

Maharajah Duleep Singh tendered to the Governor-General the submission of himself and his chiefs, and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

The Governor-General extended the clemency of his government to the state of Lahore. He generously spared the kingdom which he had acquired, a just right to autonomy; and the Maharajah having been replaced on the throne, treaties of friendship were formed between the states.

The British have ever faithfully kept their word, and here solemnly observed every obligation which the treaties imposed upon them.

But the Sikh people and their chiefs have, on their part, grossly and faithlessly violated the promises by which they were bound. Of their annual tribute no portion whatever has at any time been paid; and large loans, advanced to them by the government of India, have never been repaid.

The contract of the British Government to which they voluntarily submitted themselves has been resisted by arms. Peace has been cast aside—British Officers have been murdered when setting for the state. Others engaged in the like employment have treacherously been thrown into captivity. Finally the army of the state and the whole Sikh people, joined by many of the Sardars in the Punjab who signed the treaties, and led by a member of the Regency itself, have risen in arms against the British Government, and have declared war for the proclaimed purpose of destroying the British and their power.

The Government of India formerly declared that it desired no further conquest; and it proved by its acts the sincerity of its promise.

The Government of India has no desire for conquest now; but it is bound in its duty to provide fully for its own security and to guard the interests of those committed to its charge.

To the end and as the only sure mode of protecting the state from the perpetual recurrence of unprovoked and warring wars, the Governor-General is compelled to resolve upon the entire subjection of a people, whom their own government has long been unable to control, and whom (as events have shown) no punishment can deter from violence,—no acts of friendship can conciliate to peace.

Wherefore, the Governor-General of India has declared, and solemnly proclaims that the Kingdom of the Punjab is at an end; and that all the territories of Maharajah Duleep Singh are now and henceforth a portion of the British Empire in India.

His Highness the Maharajah shall be treated with consideration and with honor.

The few chiefs who have not engaged in hostilities against the British, shall retain their property and their rank. The British Government will leave to all the people, whether Mussulman, Hindu, or Sikh, the free exercise of their own religion; but will not permit any to interfere with others in the observance of such forms and customs as their respective religions may either enjoy or permit.

The Judges and all the property of Sardars or others, who have been in arms against the British shall be confiscated to the state.

The defenses of every fortified place in the Punjab if not occupied by British troops shall be totally destroyed; and all forts and places of arms shall be destroyed, and the means of renewing either tumult or war shall be removed. The Governor-General calls upon all the inhabitants of the Punjab—Sardars and people—to submit themselves peaceably to the authority of the British Government, which has hereby been proclaimed.

Over those who shall live as obedient and peaceful subjects of the State, the British Government will rule with mildness and beneficence.

But if resistance to constituted authority shall again be attempted; if violence and turbulence shall be renewed; the Governor-General warns the people of the Punjab that the time for leniency will then have passed away, that their offence will be punished with prompt and most rigorous severity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, H. M. ELIOT, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Gov. Gen.

MILITARY.

The following is from the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary, dated 25th March, 1849, received yesterday:—

Major General Sir W. R. Gilbert, having made a forced march of some thirty odd miles, on the 17th of March, reached Attock in time to seize twelve out of the sixteen boats at that place. He found the fort evacuated, but his advance was so rapid that the Afghans had only time to burn four boats before they fled. Had similar energy been displayed in October, in intercepting Sher Singh, on his advance from Mooltan, there would have been no second Sikh campaign.

The troops intended for the Wazirabad Cantonment are to remain on the right Bank of the Chenab till further orders.—The whole of the remainder of the Army of the Punjab marched across on the 19th. A wing of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, and a Wing of the 46th, to be temporarily posted at Puaroor, and a Wing of the 6th Light Cavalry, and of the 25th N.I., to be temporarily posted at Eminabad.—Sir Dudley Hill gets the command of the Sirdind Division, General Whish goes to Berrackpore, and General Gilbert we presume takes the Punjab. Sir Joseph Thackwell remains with the Wazirabad force for the present.—The 72d N.I. are to be stationed at Ferozpur, the 73d at Meerut.—The 4th go to Allahabad, the 47th to Cawnpore, and the 62d to Mainpore and Etawah.

The Government of the Punjab is to be conducted by a Council of which Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Lawrence is to be President, and Messrs. John Lawrence and C. G. Mansell, Members. Many more appointments than those we mentioned yesterday, have already taken place; amongst them are those of Messrs. Jas. Barnes, F. B. Pearson, and J. R. Carnac to be Deputy Commissioners, and of Messrs. P. Egerton, Forsyth, H. P. Fane, Breerton, Simson, Henderson, and MacLeod, to be Assistants.—Mr. Montgomery, to have the Jullundur Doab, Major Mackeson Peshawar and the districts beyond the Indus. We will give full particulars on Wednesday.

Stellenbosch Omnibus Company. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. IS hereby given, that in pursuance of the 15th Section of the Deed of Agreement THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY Instant,

at 6 o'clock P. M., in the Government School Room, for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report of the past year's management, and for deciding in what manner the Surplus Fund shall be disposed of.

By Order, O. M. BERGH, Jr., Secretary. Stellenbosch, 3d July 1849.

NEW BUTCHER'S SHOP. P. BIEL takes the liberty to inform the Public, that he has opened a Butcher's Shop at No. 125, Loop-street, adjoining the Hat Manufactory of Mr. J. A. STOLL, at which he offers at the most fair prices, excellent fat Mutton and Beef, Veal and Lamb.

By strict attention and good treatment, he hopes to meet a share of public support.

Extensive Sale of a large quantity of Merchandise, at Stellenbosch. MR. F. B. HOFFMAN not having been able to dispose of his Stock of Merchandise, will cause a second Sale to be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, of Chintz, Linen, Handkerchiefs in sorts, Shawls, Dresses in sorts, Muslin, Alpaca, superior black and white Hats, Drilling, Molestin, Cloth and Cassimere, as also all kinds of

IRONWARE. And many other Articles too numerous to insert, all without the least reserve. JACS. WEGE, Vendue Adm. Stellenbosch, July 3, 1849.

Outstanding Claims. In the Insolvent Estate of JOACHIM GERHARDS HERMANUS SWYMAN, of Stellenbosch.

ON MONDAY, the 16th July 1849, at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold at the Sale to be held for account of Mr. F. B. HOFFMAN, the Outstanding Claims belonging to the above Estate.

J. WEGE, Sole Trustee. Stellenbosch, July 9, 1849.

THIS DAY.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS. Public Sale of Immoveable Property. THE Directors of the Board of Executors, duly qualified...

HOUSE & PREMISES. IMMEDIATELY after the above Sale, Messrs. BLOOM & BARTMAN (Instructed by the Underigned who is on the eve of leaving this Colony) will sell by public auction...

Spanish Ship Zafiro. TO be sold by Mr. R. J. JONES, at 2 o'clock, at the North Wharf, on TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) the 6th instant...

Tonnage for Cadiz. TENDERS will be received until Noon THIS DAY (THURSDAY) the 5th inst., for the conveyance HENCE TO CADIZ of each part of the Cargo of the Spanish Ship "Zafiro"...

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Cape Town, 5th July 1849. REQUIRED for the Public Service FIFTEEN or TWENTY-THOUSAND POUNDS OF BISCUIT. Tenders for the supply...

The South African Agricultural News and Farmer's Journal. THE first number of this Journal, printed in English and Dutch, in a convenient form for preservation...

S. A. ASSOCIATION. At a General Meeting of the Members of the S. A. Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, held on SATURDAY the 30th June 1849...

CONVICTS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Underigned (whether on bonds bearing interest or otherwise) are hereby cautioned not to employ or harbour any Convicted Felons or Felons transported to this Colony...

CONVICTS.

THE Underigned warns all those residing on any of his Farms, or who may be indebted to him, not to employ or harbour any of the Convicted Felons transported to this Colony...

CABS TO HIRE.

WITHIN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN. THE Underigned, in order to accommodate the Public with cheap rides within this City, has now at the North Wharf and in front of Mr. ROBERTSON'S, Heerenracht, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Cabs plying at the following rates:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of cab ride (e.g., From the Stand in the Heerenracht to the North Wharf) and Price (e.g., 0 6).

FOR SALE at the Wine Stores of R. A. ZANDERBEEK, Jun. French Brandy in Punchoons, Ditto in Hogalades, Ditto in 10 Gallon Cases, Ditto in Cases of 1 dozen, Do. in large Red Cases, Do. do. small Green Cases, Liqueurs in Cases of dozens, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Anchovies, Sliced Oil, Lump Oil, Coriander, Olives, Perfumery, By large or small quantities.

UNION BANK.

STATEMENT of the Liabilities and Assets of the "Union Bank," on the 30th June, 1849: LIABILITIES. Deposits £76,308 7 0, Bank Post Bills 277 14 1, Circulation 9,100 0 0, Proprietors Capital £72,690 0 0, 14,539 shares, £158,276 1 1. ASSETS. Securities £134,607 6 1, Gold and Silver 23,727 12 10, £168,334 18 11. H. RUDD, Accountant.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS. THE Directors of the Board of Executors having been appointed by Mrs. the Widow of the late JOHANNES WERNDELY VAN DER RIET, Esq., as her general Agents, hereby call upon all persons...

Fidei Commissary Inheritances.

In the Insolvent Estates of JOHAN GEORGE MULLER, DIK GRASSER MULLER, and ABRAHAM MARTINUS MULLER. WILL be Sold, on SATURDAY the 7th July next, precisely at 12 o'clock, on the Step of the Commercial Exchange...

Fidei Commissary Inheritance.

In the Insolvent Estate of DIK GYSEBART MULLER, as Married in Community of Property with Miss MARIA JACOBIA SERAUBER. WILL be Sold on SATURDAY, the 7th July next, precisely at 12 o'clock, on the Step of the Commercial Exchange...

ON THURSDAY, the 12th July next, the Underigned will cause to be publicly sold on the Spot, Certain LOT of BUILDING GROUND situated in the Village of Swellendam.

ON MONDAY, the 9th July next, will be sold at the late residence of the deceased, in B189-street, all the Effects belonging to the above Estate, consisting of:— IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th July next, will be publicly sold at the Place of Mr. D. J. DE VILLIERS, the above number of Draught Oxen, in good condition, brought up by Mr. J. D. DE VILLIERS.

ON MONDAY, the 14th July, will be sold at D'Urban on the Place of Mr. D. DE VILLIERS, the above number of Oxen, for account of J. A. J. ROOS.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, will be sold at "Eenzaamheid," the above number of Oxen, for account of Mr. J. A. J. ROOS.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th instant, will be sold at the Place of Mr. RATHENBERG, Diep River, the above number of Cattle, which are already present.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, the Underigned will cause to be sold at the Place of Mr. RATHENBERG, Diep River, the above number of Cattle, which are already present.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th July 1849, the Underigned will cause to be publicly sold at "Eenzaamheid," the above number of Wethers, purchased for cash and brought up by Mr. D. TANNENBERG.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th July 1849, the Underigned will cause to be publicly sold at "Eenzaamheid," the above number of Oxen, for account of Mr. J. A. J. ROOS.

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Inside Sale without Reserv. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) MORNING, the 6th inst. Messrs. BLOOM & BARTMAN will hold an INSIDE SALE of Ribbons, Silks, Shawls, &c. &c. ALL WITHOUT RESERVE.

AN EVENING CLASS is open at this Seminary for instruction in English, French, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Book Keeping and Mathematics, in all its departments, comprising Algebra, Land Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, &c.

THE Underigned offers for private Sale his Farm called "Matjeget," situated at River Zander End, District of Caledon, being an excellent Sowing and Sheaf Farm.—Purchasers are requested to attend on the 10th inst.

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A. W. & W. H. FLETCHER, HAVE just received per "Countess of Zeland," a supply of that celebrated Article, the BOARS HEAD COTTON.

PAPER HANGINGS. of all Descriptions, with Borders to suit, at low Prices, to had at No. 48 St. George's-street. J. M. BROWN.

PRINTING PRESS. FOR SALE, a good Stanhope Printing Press, second hand. Terms moderate.—Apply at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE. In consequence of the Underigned having received his Dutch Bull, he will offer for Sale on the Parade, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, his ALDERNEY BULL, descended from the imported stock of the late Mr. MONGAN.

THE Underigned offers for private Sale his Farm called "Matjeget," situated at River Zander End, District of Caledon, being an excellent Sowing and Sheaf Farm.—Purchasers are requested to attend on the 10th inst.

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NOTICE. A Serious Fire having taken place on the 1st July, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, by which a Store, with the Harvest, &c. &c. therein stored, and a Hay Stack were entirely consumed, and a loss of £300 occasioned to me, I have offered a Reward of £50 to any person or persons giving information leading to the conviction of the malicious perpetrator or perpetrators thereof.

100 trained Draught and Young Oxen, and some superior Slaughter Oxen and Cows. THE Underigned will cause to be sold on MONDAY the 9th July 1849, at the Place of Mr. A. P. ZANDERBEEK, District of Caledon, the above number of Cattle which will certainly be present.

60 Excellent fat Slaughter Oxen, 50 ditto do. do. Cows. THE Underigned will cause to be sold on FRIDAY the 13th July next at Eenzaamheid, the above number of Superior Slaughter Oxen and Cows, which will not be sold privately.

150 Slaughter Oxen, 30 Young Oxen, 30 Cows, and 3 Horses, all in excellent condition. WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 19th July, at the Place "Eenzaamheid," for account of J. M. ENSLIN.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY. July 1. Zenobia, ship, 583 tons, E. H. Owen, from Calcutta April 18, to London, Cargo sundries, Passengers, Messrs. Ford and King. W. Dickson & Co., Agents. 1. Lady Nugent, ship, 663 tons, J. Parsons, from Bombay May 9, to London, Cargo cotton. Brings a few letters. Borradailes & Co., Agents. 2. Racebud, schooner, 83 tons, A. Murison, from Port Natal June 14, Algon Bay June 25, to this port, Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. de Villiers, Moll and 3 children, Messrs. Truett, Carpenter, Treduz, Upward, 10 men R.E., and 1 prisoner. Brings a mail. H. Ross & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY. July 1. Reflexor, bark, T. Manning, to Mauritius. 1. J. J. Perle, ship, J. Booth, to Calcutta. 1. G. H. Blas, schooner, T. Metcalf, to Algon Bay. 1. Iris, schooner, W. N. Hall, to Algon Bay. 2. Gem, schooner, W. Gleiding, to Port Natal. 3. Louisa, schooner, H. Davies, to Mossel Bay.

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