





THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JANUARY 2, 1851.

The past day has been, as usual on such occasions, distinguished by felicitations, all having reference to the future of the period upon which we have just entered, and which a veil obscures from human vision.

This incontrovertible truth, confirmed by the experience of ages, should not, however, inspire us with indifference. The wisdom gathered from the past, should serve us as a guide for the future, and induce us, at the commencement of a new year, to adopt such resolves as are calculated to secure the rights we enjoy, to avert, as far as this is in our power, the calamities which may threaten us, and to place us in possession of those higher immunities to which, as civilized beings, we are entitled.

The struggles to which, in the past year, the Cape Colony has been exposed, were critical—very critical, and the year achieved by them in a particular instance, has justly called forth the admiration of every eye. What would it have availed them to have been satisfied with a mere contemplation of their own safety, and to neglect themselves for the future against similar calamities, when the noble task which immediately succeeded their victory,—and it is that agitation, so vigorously commenced, and so perseveringly continued, which, we have reason to believe, will ere long place them in possession of the invaluable privilege to govern themselves through themselves.

The evil designed for them, has been disposed to their advantage. Their efforts for self-preservation were blessed, and thus were they confirmed in the truth, that the God of Heaven helps those who endeavor to help themselves.

The same line of conduct must be adopted by the Colonists whenever necessity shall render it expedient. Peaceful constitutional resistance against tyranny and oppression, is the inherent right of every British subject; and, as directly connected therewith, protection to life and property, which cannot be better secured by any system than by that known by the efficacious appellation of representative self-government.

This privilege which, during a considerable portion of the period just terminated, engrossed their attention, and which, through their united efforts, stood such a fair chance of being conceded, may, however, in future, for aught we know, meet with opposition in the adjustment of its details, tending to diminish or altogether to destroy its value.

The contemptible spirit of resistance raised in this colony, may perhaps exercise influence elsewhere, and it is the possibility of such an not improbable event, which should induce the colonists to adopt the inflexible determination to adhere firmly to the wishes and desires so unequivocally expressed and set forth, in the petitions to Her Majesty the Queen, which by this time may have been presented to Her by the representative of the people.

Experience has taught how niggardly privileges of such a nature are dealt out, and how eagerly even the least moiety of power is retained by those whose interest it is to perpetuate the present mode of government, which enables them to secure a handsome income at home, and an extensive system of patronage for their relatives and friends in the colonies.

The matter cannot as yet be viewed as altogether gained, and nothing therefore can be more fitting, regard being had to this uncertainty, than to remind the colonists of the propriety, not to endanger the vantage ground by either relaxation or indifference. The position once taken must, despite of all resistance, be defended,—retained;—nor must the contest be looked upon as brought to a close, before the privilege, for the obtaining of which we put ourselves in motion, shall have been conceded to us—free and unshackled.

Colonists! Be not terrified or disheartened by the bawling of your adversaries. The conviction that your cause is a just one,—that your motives are pure, and that you ask for nothing more and nothing else than that to which you have been declared entitled, should urge you to persevere,—even were your endeavors to prove a failure on this occasion. Perseverance should be your motto,—for you know it, that amidst the uncertainty which lies in the future,—amidst all the inconsistency by which you are surrounded,—this at least is certain, that nothing but the free control of your own affairs is calculated to make this good land really prosperous, and to preserve it against those manifold troubles by which it is constantly disturbed.

THE KAFIRS.

Alarming Intelligence.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Frontier Mail arrived, bringing the distressing intelligence that the Kafirs were at open war with the Colony, and that both the assegai and the torch had been sparingly applied. The particulars of the proceedings of the troops as well as of the Kafirs, will be gathered from the following extracts. The Governor was hemmed in at Fort Cox, and the state of things such as to induce the most fearful apprehensions. The Kafir police had gone over to the enemy with a vast quantity of ammunition. Martial Law had been proclaimed in all the Eastern Districts, and the inhabitants called upon to take up arms; and in order to induce civilians to do so the Governor has added the condition that they may select their own officers, and that they shall be subject to no punishment whatever but by the direct authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

This news having reached this city on new year's day put a damper upon the festive mood of the inhabitants. It is said that all the troops still in prison here will be forthwith despatched to the seat of war.

The information from Kafirland, which reached Graham's Town, by Express yesterday afternoon, is of the most serious character, setting at defiance every conjecture as to what may be the result of the contest in which the frontier inhabitants find themselves so deeply involved.

It is now clearly developed that the Kafir tribes have prepared themselves for a death struggle, in order to regain their forfeited possessions, and destroy, if possible, the power which has of late been exercised in the suppression of their evil practices. They have apparently entered upon a war of extermination, and woe to the colony if it do not at once exert all its power of resistance to the threatened danger.

In a previous part of this Journal we make some brief comments on the affair between the troops under Colonel Mackinnon and the Kafirs in the gorge of the Keiskamma River, but on which, from the scantiness of detail contained in the official despatch, it was impossible to offer any other than a doubtful opinion. Two or three points in that despatch were, to say the least, of a suspicious character. For instance, we were at a loss to understand whence sprang that sense of security which led the Commander of that detachment to suffer it to enter a defile like that described, without first ascertaining whether it had not been pre-occupied by the crafty enemy. We have a high opinion of Colonel Mackinnon, and can only account for the omission of the precaution in question to an overweening confidence in the pacific disposition of the Kafirs, his entire misinformation as to their real designs, and a conviction of the perfect fidelity of every arm of the service then under his command.

Subsequent events now lead us to believe that he was led into that ambuscade by the Kafir Police, who there is reason to fear have been spies in the camp, and who if so been armed and drilled by us to our own discomfiture. The intelligence from the front received yesterday leads us to these conclusions, and is altogether of so ominous a character as to fill the mind with surprise, indignation and sorrow. The evidently deep-laid plans of the Kafirs, and the atrocity of their proceedings, are far beyond any previous experience in Kafir wars. Up to the moment we write, their plans and movements must be pronounced to have been decidedly successful.

From the multifarious reports which came in yesterday, and which were quite bewildering, we were enabled to gather the following particulars:— Resuming occurrences at the period to which they are brought in the despatch of Col. Mackinnon, it appears, that on that officer resuming his return march he was followed by a considerable body of Kafirs armed with guns, which continued to hang upon his flanks and r-r the whole way, keeping up a desultory fire, but without, as far as we can learn, doing much, if any execution. On reaching the D-be Flats a shocking spectacle presented itself: 14 men of the 45th Regt. lying dead; their throats cut and their persons stripped by the merciless savages. Three of these men it appears had been sent out on escort duty, but not making their appearance as expected, another party of 11 men were dispatched in quest of them, all of whom were waylaid by the Kafirs and butchered as above described. Proceeding a short distance further, the detachment discovered that the enemy in force had attacked Fort White on the D-be Flats, and had succeeded in driving off all the Contractor's sheep and cattle. Here the Kafirs were repulsed, but without as far as is known recapturing any part of the booty. Up to this period the Kafir Police appear to have eluded suspicion; nor was it supposed when they reached Fort Cox late on the same day that they were in league with the enemy. All were thrown off their guard until the next morning, when it was found that 80 of them had gone off in the night, taking with them their arms, ammunition, cattle, goats, families, and in short, everything they possessed. So completely are the public communications obstructed, that the party bringing this information consisted of 80 of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under the command of Major Somerset, and even this strong body of well mounted men were followed and fired on by the lurking enemy.

Most appalling information has also been received of the fate of inhabitants of what are termed the Military Villages. These it is stated, have been destroyed, and no less than seventy individuals—men, women and children—murdered by the ruthless savages. We give this as the current report in Graham's Town, but with this reservation, that no written account of the massacre had reached our hand, though we are told that the fact is stated on unquestionable authority.

At present His Excellency the Governor is at Fort Cox, in the gorge of the Amatola, where it is said he is hemmed in by the enemy, who, as before remarked, have entire possession of the surrounding country. All the slaughter cattle of the Contractor have been taken by the enemy, and it is confidently expected that the troops will be obliged to fall back, not merely for the protection of the colony, but in quest of supplies. The state of King William's Town is most critical, but it is hoped, as Colonel Eyre, with the column under his command, would fall back from the Kabousis, that the inhabitants there will be protected, though at the expense of many abandoning their own dwellings, and at the sacrifice of a considerable loss of property. It is said, that in the course of the affairs narrated, the Kafirs have possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of ammunition, besides a number of Military guns.

Within the Colonial border the excitement has scarcely been less intense than in Kafirland. Yesterday the whole of the cattle belonging to Messrs. Hoole were taken from his servants on the way from Trompetters Drift on the Fish River to Graham's Town. The owners had kept them on their farm up to the time of the commencement of actual hostilities. But then, thinking it high time to remove them, they sent out directions for them to be driven to this place. On their way a body, as affirmed, of 200 Kafirs, chiefly armed with guns, emerged from the bush, and with little ceremony took possession, not only of the whole herd, but also of the people in charge of them, colored persons, with the exception of one man who was in front, and who brought the information to his master. The herd consisted of about 170 head belonging to Messrs. Hoole, and about 70 to his servants. There were several horses captured with them, besides a small flock of goats. Several Kafirs have been seen lurking among the hills and kloofs around Graham's Town, and it is said that the spoil of a large number is plainly perceptible, crossing the flat from Botha's Hill in the direction of New Year's River, a favorite track of their's in times of war, whence they penetrate to the Addo Bush, and to the rugged kloofs of the Zuurberg mountains.

Amidst all this, it is a relief to find that the inhabitants of Graham's Town have responded to the call made upon them to enrol themselves for the general defence. All have been mustered and armed. A slightly guard is maintained in each ward, and a strong picket of Finnes placed on the neighboring heights—200 of these people having volunteered their services, and received arms and ammunition from the Ordnance Stores. Every man in the Colony will, we trust, be roused to stern, determined action. Deeply distressing it is to see the farmers flocking into town from the surrounding country, with their families and furniture, and leaving their property behind them, and a very inadequate supply of water, and hence there is but too much reason to fear, that even if the live stock is saved from the hands of the Kafir, it will perish from starvation. Such is the state of affairs at the moment we write.

The following came to hand by the latest express from Fort Cox:— Extract of a letter, dated Thursday, 26th Dec. 1850:— We have made a deplorable beginning. We had hoped till late last night, that the worst had happened; but the destruction of the Kafir Police, with all their horses, arms, and ammunition, was the crowning mischief of the last two days. We will end, God only knows! We are all for the present shut up in the Post, Sir Harry, and are likely to be for many a day to come,—the roads on both sides impassable, unless for strong detachments,—the Kafirs swarming about,—all the cattle about the post, including the slaughter oxen, gone.

This goes by a troop of C.M.R. to Fort Hare. A pleasant Christmas we have had of it! We have not heard of the wounded from Fort White, but they are doing well yesterday. Poor Bisset was badly hit. He would have been a great loss just now. The murder of the fourteen men of the 45th yesterday was frightful. The 6th officers have lost all their horses, and everything they had with them. The place they were attacked in was frightful. I know it well. The wonder is they got off so well.

About 5 o'clock this (Saturday) morning an express arrived from the front, the sum of whose intelligence is, that the Kafirs of the tribes of Botman, T-la, and Stock are marauding the Colony. The others of the Galkas are watching and annoying the British forces in Kafirland. Two of the Cape Corps riding an express from Fort Peddie to Fort Hare on Friday, were fired upon, and one of them shot. The other was speedily rescued by a detachment of 10 men from Fort Hare, under an escort of 30 men, are said to be missing not having arrived at a time when much overdue. Alarming apprehensions are entertained respecting the escort and the men accompanying the wagons.

CATTLE THEFT. About sundown last evening, 3 spans of the best oxen we have had of it! We have not heard of the stolen from the charge of the herd, whilst outspanned within a mile and a half of Graham's Town! The theft was committed by four Kafirs, who fired upon the herd, who returned the fire, and then fled. This is proof positive of the enemy being at our doors, and ought to awaken every man to a due sense of the necessity of strengthening his position, or of hastily co-operating for mutual defence.

A KAFIR REPORT.—Last night a Kafir was escorted by the men belonging to one of the Graham's Town Finns pickets. He had a large flock of ammunition in his possession. The Kafir says, he had just arrived from the Bay. He is now in the goal, and is looked upon as a prisoner of war.

SATURDAY, NOV. The Post from Fort Beaufort and Alice has just come in. At the former place everything was quiet, and the best spirit manifested on the part of the inhabitants. All served themselves to the conclusion that the present must be a final struggle. This morning (27th inst.) the Civil Commissioner has received information to engage 200 Hottentots, to whom bounty will be given to assist in the operations to be commenced. We have information also from Fort Peddie yesterday, but it is brief, and very hurriedly written. The following is an extract:— A report is current here that a number of wagons have been captured by the Kafirs. Mr. Lamont's Police station has been driven into Buck Knoll. The Police at Junction Drift have also been taken at the conclusion of the contractor's stores at Lamont's Police station.

Report says that there has been some skirmishing around Alice, but as Col. Somerset is there with a detachment of the Cape M. Rifles, there is no need for serious apprehension by the inhabitants there. It is said that a but in the suburbs of the Cape Mounted Rifles have, it is said, acquitted themselves throughout most nobly, and fully upheld their character as active gallant soldiers.

We had written the above when information reached us that the affair at Alice was more serious than we had been led to believe. It appears that the Kafirs presented themselves in great force under cover of the bush—that they were most gallant in the mounted Rifles, and were repulsed—the men of the Cape Corps pursuing them with cheers—with the loss of several of their men.

Lieut. Stacey, late of the 45th Regt., and Mr. Phelps are among those reported as murdered in the attack on the Military Villages.—G. T. Journal Dec. 28

The conduct of the most gallant and useful Regiment (the Cape Corps) is re-acted by the few private letters as agreeing with its former bravery. Lieut. Salis' company had a severe encounter with the Kafir Police. With the usual success. Among the casualties a patrol of fifteen or sixteen of the 45th Regiment, left to guard some wounded, had been killed. Eighty volunteers succeeded in recovering the dead bodies.

The casualties among the 6th and 45th Regiments are represented as amounting to 107 killed and wounded. The town to-day presents a sad aspect—housewives arriving from the country—farmers driving in flocks of cattle from Lower Albany—women and children with wagons of furniture constantly arriving—some fortify their houses. By the time the time is passed, there can be no doubt but that the Colony will be full of Kafirs. Here in Graham's Town to day people have begun in earnest to prepare. The Roman Catholic Church one of the strongest places in the town, is being built into a state of defence, and will afford an excellent retreat for the women and children in case of an attack. We trust that our friends in the west will not abandon us to our fate at present things look very gloomy.—Cape Colonist, Dec. 28

Last and worst. Nearly the whole body of the Kafir Police, some 400 men, have deserted to the enemy, taking with them all their horses, ammunition, &c., and they have then appeared in the field against us. Sir Harry, in the afternoon, is cooped up in Fort Cox, with about 1500 men under his command. The number of Kafirs is estimated at 10,000; and their butchery of those who fall into their hands is far cruelly almost unparalleled in the history of savage warfare.—E. P. News, Dec. 28.

The published account (says a letter in the P. E. Mercury,) does not mention the fact that the baggage of the division (Mackinnon's) and no doubt lots of ammunition, fell into the enemy's hands, and that the dead were abandoned.

COL. MACKINNON'S REPORT. Near Uniondale (Niven's) Mission Station, Dec. 24th, 1850. Sir,—Having marched from Fort Cox, according to your Excellency's orders, at day-break this morning, with a force as per margin, I proceeded up the valley of the Keiskamma, meeting with the friendly conduct on the part of the Kafirs until within about three miles of the place. I had particularly cautioned the officers and men to hold on to the march, and not to fire unless attacked. Whilst passing through a narrow rocky gorge of the Keiskamma, where the men could only proceed in single file, a fire was opened on the column of infantry, the Kafir Police and most of the ground already passed the spot. The fire was most resolutely maintained for a considerable period, and the nature of the ground was such that the troops could not dislodge the Kafir, until they had suffered a serious loss, and the C. M. Rifles and Kafir Police could not be used in any way to turn the flanks of the attacking party. Asst. Surgeon Stuart, C. M. Rifles, 1 corporal, and 9 privates of the 6th Regt., and 1 corporal of the 73rd Regt., were killed. Brigade Major Bisset, C. M. R., and Lieut. Catty, 6th Regt., were wounded severely (not dangerously), 5 privates, 6th Regt., and 2

6th Regt.,—8 officers, 236 rank and file. 73rd Regt.,—2 officers, 75 rank and file. C. M. R.,—7 officers, 167 rank and file. Kafir Police 2 officers, 90 rank and file.

private, 73rd Regt., were also wounded. The troops at last succeeded in clearing the bush and rocks of Kafirs, and in killing a considerable number. I proceeded to the neighbourhood of this station, as affording a good clear ground for an encampment, and because I was anxious to afford protection to the Missionary, Vike, the headman, assured me he will protect him. As it is impossible for me to know how far this warlike disposition will spread, and as your Excellency is left with so small a number of troops to protect the Colony, I shall move back to-morrow by the wagon road, to Bailey's grass, and then by Fort White to Fort Cox. I beg to assure your Excellency, that the conduct of the troops and Kafir Police was admirable, and that I received every possible aid from the Officers commanding the different Corps, viz. Lt. Col. Napier, commanding C. M. Rifles, Capt. Robertson, 5th Regt., commanding the Infantry, and Superintendent Davies, commanding the Kafir Police. The services of Major Bisset, my Brigade Major, were on this occasion, as on all others since I have known him, most valuable.

I will communicate with Lt. Col. Eyre to-night, and order him back to King William's Town, as I am convinced your Excellency will agree with me, that his remaining at the Cape is not at present advisable. I send this by a Kafir of the Mission station, who I request may be handsomely rewarded. I have, &c. G. MACKINNON, Colonel.

(Signed) G. MACKINNON, Colonel. Sir H. G. Smith, Bt., G.C.B. (A True copy.) H. L. MAYNELL, Military Sec.

It is said that, in consequence of the foregoing news, the Government as well as speculators will at once send their agents to the country to make large purchases of wheat and other grain. The Governor, it is said, has written for assistance, and Messrs. Pild and Juritz will consequently proceed to-day to Genadendal and Elim, in order to raise a force of 4 or 500 men, who are to proceed to the Frontier within a few days. Mr. Borchers, the Civil Commissioner, will proceed to Groenekloof for the same purpose.

THE first Liquidation and Distribution Account of the above Estate will lie for inspection at the Office of the Deceased, at the office of the Notaries BERGAWG and ROSSBERG, No. 23, Burg-street, Cape Town, for a term of fourteen days, from Monday next, the 6th Instant, after which time, should no objection be made therein, the same will be acted upon by the Executors.

Office of the Divisional Board of Public Roads, Worcester, Dec. 28, 1850. NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 16th of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for keeping the undermentioned lines of Roads in a proper and efficient state of repair, during the year 1851, viz.:

1.—From the Eastern side of the Nieuwe Drift at Breede River, to the place Steilyn, in the Boesjeweid, of Mr. J. C. Botha. 2.—From the place Steilyn to the summit of the Rooie Hoogte. 3.—From the Town of Worcester to the place "Noona," at Over Hex River, of Mr. P. R. du Toit. 4.—From the "Noona," to the Top of the Gares Hoogte. 5.—From Worcester to the place Drie Kullies, in the Hex River, of Mr. P. G. de Wet. 6.—From P. G. de Wet, to the Erf of Jacobus Stoffberg, in the Hex River. 7.—From the said Erf to the Modderdrift of Mr. F. Conradie. 8.—From the Modderdrift to the foot of the Hex River Mountain. 9.—From the latter place to Karbouatjes Kraal, of Mr. G. Hugo. 10.—From the Town of Worcester, to the Erf of Mr. S. Jacobs, at Hartebest River. 11.—From S. Jacobs to the Slangehevel. 12.—From the Slangehevel, to the place Boesjemaans Valley, of Mr. P. D. Botha. 13.—From Boesjemaans Valley, to the Erf of P. Viljoen, at Wagenbooms River. 14.—From the said Erf to the place of the Fieldcornet, P. P. du Plessis, at Breede River. 15.—From P. P. du Plessis, to the Erf of P. F. Theron, situated on the Northern side of the Breede River, including the River. 16.—From the said Erf to the Toll House, at Roozendaans kloof. 17.—From the Toll House to the Paal, at the Western side of Roozendaans kloof. 18.—From the Paal to Koopmans River. 19.—From the Paal to the place of Mr. Myburgh, at 24 Rivers. 20.—From the Western side of the Wyzerdrift, to the Slangehevel, including that River.

ADVERTISEMENTS. LOST from Joostenberg, between the 22nd and 25th December 1850, 40 Merino Ewes, mostly marked with a hole in the left ear. Whoever will give information to WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq., respecting the whereabouts of these Sheep, will be rewarded if required. Joostenberg, Dec. 31, 1850.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK. CAPITAL, £100,000. DIRECTORS:— P. M. BRINK, Esq., Chairman, JOHNS TROMP, Esq., P. J. ROUX, P. Son, Esq., Wm. SMITH, Esq., J. A. BAM, Esq., P. VAN BREDA, Aresd's Son, Esq., J. A. LE SOUEUR, Esq., G. J. DE KOUVE, Esq., J. M. WENDEL, 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 received and attended to daily between the hours of 9 and 11.

G. RAWSTORNE, Cashier.

THE public Sale of Immovable and Movable Property, Harriet, and Cattle, belonging to the above Estate, will take place in the month of February next,—day to be hereafter fixed. For the Directors of the Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates. J. ANDRES Sec. A. DE WET Sec. J. M. BRINK, Esq. Mr. J. G. STRYZZER, Auctioneer.

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. H. C. Robinson, Cape Town. APPOINTED Agent for Cape Town and the Western District, in view of process of appointing agents in all Towns within the Limits. For the convenience of country Customers, the labels and directions are printed in Dutch and English. Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for the following Diseases:—

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Consumption of Bowels, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Head-aches, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Sore Throat, Scrophulous or Kings Evil, Stomach and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, The Venereal, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Proposals from parties wishing sub-agencies in the Cape Towns, (if by letter post paid) will meet with due attention and favorable terms submitted. N.B. A reference must be made in Cape Town. H. C. ROBINSON. Cape Town, September 10, 1850.

FOR Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned also at their Place "Varsehe Drift," formerly the property of P. VAN BREDA, Esq., CAPSOLE LEATHER, 8s. to 10s. per hide, ENGLISH Do. Do. 10s. to 12s. per hide, RIO and PERAMBUCO Do. 10s. to 12s. per side, CAPE DRESSED CALF SKINS, ENGLISH Do. Do. at very low rates, FRENCH Do. Do. at very low rates, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOOT FRONTS, BAZILS, very superior and light color, 6s. to 10s. per doz., HARNES LEATHER, ALUM. 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per doz. Do. do. ENGLISH Do. do. ROANS, MOROCCO, PATENT LEATHER, &c. &c. Liberal Credit to Country Dealers.

Always open to purchase for Cash the following PRODUCE: WOOL, washed or unwashed, HIDES, SKINS, &c. &c. THOS. H. BAIRD & Co. N.B. A good Wagon Road to and from their Place "Varsehe Drift," at Montagu Bridge, and a little nearer Cape Town. Stores in Cape Town, 22, Longmarket street.

High Sheriff's Office. Cape Town, Dec. 31, 1850. IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases the following Sales will take place, viz.:

CAPE DIVISION. ALBERTUS GILDENHUYIS, versus CHRISTIAAN ERASMUS WENTZEL. On Monday, the 6th January 1851, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Defendant's Residence, situated at Papendorp, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Plate and Plated Articles, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a Piano Forte, &c. &c.

DIVISION OF ALBANY. C. T. CAMPBELL versus HENDRIK BEZUYDENHOUT & WERNAND BEZUYDENHOUT. On Wednesday the 15th January 1851, opposite the Commission Sale Rooms of Mr. C. Potts, High-street, Graham's Town, of One Wagon and 12 Oxen. HENRY ROWLES versus STEPHANUS HARTMAN, and JANE WOOD, Executrix of Cas. Wood, v. the said STEPHANUS HARTMAN. On Wednesday, the 15th January 1851, opposite the Commission Sale Rooms of Mr. C. Potts, High-street, Graham's Town, of One Wagon and 12 Oxen.

DIVISION OF SOMERSET. CAESAR ANDREWS versus GERHARDUS LOURENS VAN NIEKERK & JOHN HUGHES versus the Said G. L. VAN NIEKERK. On Wednesday the 15th January 1851, at the Place of Mr. Jons. Bosch, Brunter's Hoogte, of some Household Furniture, one Gun, 10 Oxen, 2 Cows, 4 Saddle Horses, 40 Sheep, &c. &c. D. J. CLOETE, High Sheriff.

NOTICE.—It has pleased Almighty God to take unto Him on the 27th December 1850, after an illness of about 8 days, my dearly beloved Wife, MARIA MARIA JOSEFA LOUBSER, born SMIT, at the age of 46 years, 11 months and 28 days, leaving me with twelve children to deplore the loss of a tender mother and an affectionate wife, of which painful bereavement, notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends. I also avail myself of this opportunity to offer my thanks to those humane friends who assisted me during her indisposition. J. A. LOUBSER, Riebeck's Kasteel, Dec. 23, 1850.

RELATIVES and Friends are hereby informed that it hath pleased God to take unto him on the 25th Instant my dearly beloved wife ALIDA CORNELIA BRINK, at the age of 78 years and 17 days. G. E. OVERBERG, Sec. Cape Town, Dec. 31, 1850.

DEPARTED this life, on Friday last, the 27th Dec. 1850, 1850, my beloved Husband, MORITZ ELKAN, Native of Saxe Weimar, in his 42d year. Widow ISABELLA ELKAN, born MASKEW. Cape Town, 2 January, 1851.

