

Executeurs Kamer.

In den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed. heer FREDRIK HERMAN KUHARDT en nagelaten echtgenoot Meijfrouw CATHARINA GIE.

TENDERS zullen ontvangen worden voor den koop van de volgende Eigendommen, tot gemelden Boedel behoorende, tot MAANDAG den 30 October aanslaande, te weten:

1. Het HUIS en ERF gelegen in Adelderstraat, (Heerengracht) berattende de welbekende Apotheek, met de daartoe behoorende Meubelen, Verloofschapsche Droogeryn, enz., en grachtige Verzekeren enz in gemeenschap hebbende met de Etkamer, zee Slaapkamers, Keuken en andere Verzekeren.

2. Het drie-verdiepinge ruime en uitgebreid PAKHUIS in de Kortmarktstraat, 110 roeten lang, met daar toe behoorende Toerstel, Rakken, enz., benevens groote voorraad Droogeryn, Chemicaalen, Plesschen en Artikelen behoorende tot de bezigheid van een Chemist en Droogist in het Gros.

Zekere gedeelten van het Eigendom zyn vooreelgelyk verhuurd, en de Huurders verlangen er in te blijven. Over het geheel genomen is er geen soortlyk Etablissement in deze Kolonie, en het is zeer gering vooreelgelyk te weten dat men betrekke dadelijk aanvaarden kan en de bezigheid in het grooten klein kan byeen voortzetten. In een woord, de Koopers van dit kostbaar Eigendom kunnen zich verzekeren van de voordeelen verkocht aan den veerjarigen arbeid daaraan besteedt door wylen den heer KUHARDT, wiens welslagelyk welbekend is.

En inventaris van den voorraad, toetelst en alle andere byzonderheden zyn te verneemen op aanvraag op de plaats zelve, of ten Kantore van de Executeurs Kamer, Wijk-straat, No. 2, afzonderlyk of onder het gesel te zamen.

Kaapstad, 27 Augustus 1851. Tenders zullen ontvangen worden voor No. 1 en No. 2 afzonderlyk of onder het gesel te zamen.

Executeurs Kamer.

DE Directeuren der Executeurs Kamer, geautoriseerd zynde door den Wel-Edelen Heer HENRIK EDUARD FREDRIK PECKER, wonsachtig in Schotland, zullen publiek laten verkoopen, op

Maandag, 3 Novbr. aanst. ten 11 ure,
OP DE PLAATS,

ZEKER HUIS EN ERF, gelegen in dese Tafelvallei, in Riebekstraat, groot 13 kwadraat roeden, 139 do. roeten en 1 do. duimen.

Het Huis bestaat uit drie Kamers, een Provisiekamer, een Pakhuys, een makende in de Straat, en grote Achterplaats. Het geheel is zeer geschikt tot een Bakkerij of Nieuwheid, en door dezelfde nabyligheid aan het Noord-End, kan byzondere aanbesteding als een zeer veerkrachtig Eigendom ter bezigheid van Kapitaal.

Strijkelyd en Bouwzaken zyn gelyk, en de Koopkondities en andere byzonderheden zyn te verneemen op het Kantoor van de Executeurs Kamer, Wijk-straat, of by de Heeren Blare & Bartman, Afslagers.

Kaapstad, 22 Oct. 1851.

Aan de Leden en Begunstigers van het Zuid-Afrikaansche Zending Genootschap.

DE gewone Jaarlyke Algemeene Vergadering, zynde het 52ste van bovengemeld Genootschap, zal worden gehouden D. V. op WOENSDAG, den 29 dezer Maandag, 10 October, ten half Zeven ure, in het Genootschaps Geestes, Langstraat.

Op last der Directie,
J. A. H. WICHT,
Directeur en Secretaris.

Z. A. Maatschappy TOT NUT VAN HET ALGEMEEN.

DE Directeuren der schikkingen voltooid hebbende, om een KLIN KINDER-SCHOOL, by bovengemeld Instituut te voegen, zal dezelve gelyk worden op MAANDAG, den 3 November aanst., ter ontzetting van Kinderen tusschen de drie en zes jaren.

TOBIAS MOSTERT, Sec.

TE HUUR.

BES Oudergeteekends Huis aan Blaauwberg Strand.
F. J. SMUTS.

PUBIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VERKIESLYK EIGENDOM, TE GROOT DRAKENSTEIN.

DE Oudergeteekende zal op DINGSdag den 4de en 5de November, op WOENSDAG den 5de NOVEMBER aanst., per publieke Venditie doen verkoopen, zyn welbekende vruchtbare Plaatzen gelegen te Groot Drakenstein, genaamd "Nieuwe Dorp," berattende zyn afzonderlyke stukken Eigendommen, elk van 60 morgen, groot in zyn geheel 300 morgen Eigendoms en 413 morgen Erfachtland, beplant met circa 100,000 Wynstokken, en een groote hoeveelheid van diverse soorten van Vruchtbomen, behelzende uitgestrekte Vee-velden en goed Water; dezelve zullen in drie afzonderlyke Perelen worden verkocht. De byzonderheden waaraan op den dag der Verkoopking zullen worden bekend gemaakt.

Voorts—Vatwerk en Kelderyn, bestaande in Stukvaten, Loggers, Pypen, kajatenhouten Kuipen, Trap en Onderbalken, Brandwya en Rozenhouten Ketels, Emmers, Trechters, Kransen, enz. enz.

Landbouwgereedschap, Ossen en Paardenwagens, 1 Kapkar, 1 Open Kar, en verscheidene andere artikelen tot een Boerlyk behooren te.

Eindeelyk Huistraad,—als Tafels, Stoelen, Kastelen, Kisten, Ledekanten, Beddens, Glas en Aardewerk en Keukengereedschap.

Groot Drakenstein, 18 Oct. 1851.
J. P. de VILLIERS, A. Bz.
De Heeren D. VILLIERS & HAGRE, Venu-Adms.

DE Oudergeteekende neemt Koeijen aan op de plaats "Bronwel," aan Papendorp, om te laten dekken door zyn oprege Ingevoerde STIER, tegens Tin Shillings de Koe. Hy geeft een ieder vryheid om eerst naar de Vaars-kalven te komen zien.

Bronwel den 20 October 1851.
P. J. WAHL.

DE Oudergeteekende maakt aan het Publiek bekend, dat hy zyn welbekende VRIESCHE STIER nog in zyn bezit heeft, en thans eenen swartbonten Springstier, BEEMSTER genaamd, gekocht heeft van Kaptein C. BRANDLIET, welke in Noord Holland, door de aldaar gevestigde Commissie van Landbouw en Veeveest is goedgekeurd en voorzeker de schoonste is welke in de laatste vyf-tientwint jaren van Noord Holland in deze Kolonie is ingevoerd geweest. Hy zal vooreelgelyk om Koeijen op zyne plaats "Zonnebloem" te laten dekken, hetzoo door den Frieschen, den heer C. H. BOERMAN, tegen over het Boerenplein, alwaar hy in den loop dezer maand begint zal zyne klanten en begunstigers tegen de laagste pryzen en onder bilyke voorwaarden met eenig artikel tot den handel behoorende te voorzien.

Kaapstad, 14 October 1851.
P. U. LEIBBRANDT.

VERLOREN op den 20 October 1851, een Check voor £16 8 1, behoorende aan den heer J. VAN SCHOON. Die deszelve berag bezigt aan de Zuid Afrikaansche Bank, of by den Vader in de Roeland straat, zal 5 Rds. tot bevoeling ontvangven.

J. D. STEPHAN, Jr.

VERKOOPING VAN

Kostbaar Vastgoed.

DE Oudergeteekende heeft last bekomen per publieke Verkoop op de STEOP DER BEURS, op ZATURDAG den 15 November, te 1 uur,

De welbekende WATERMOLEN, en belendende Plaats, met Woonhuis, groot omtrent 1100 morgen, gelegen aan Sir Lowry's Pass, genaamd KNORHOEK.

Dit Eigendom biedt een zeer gunstige gelegenheid aan ter bezigheid van Kapitaal, zynde een uitgebreid Molen-naars byzich op drie plaatsen adert jaren geleden; kundende door het gemak om lading te schepen uit de baai, bekend onder de naam van Gordonsbaai, de handel tot eenige uitgestrekte worden gedreven.

De Molen wordt gedreved door een standhoudende Watermotor en kan 2000 maal per maand malen.

DE GEBOUWEN OP DE PLAATS ZYN,
Een perryfiek Woonhuis
Drie Buitengebouwen
Een Stal, 80 voet lang
Smidswinkel, enz. enz.

VERVOLGENS ZAL WORDEN VERKOCHT,
Het fraaije Pakhuys onder Leden Dak, GELEGEN AAN HET TOLHUIS, "SIR LOW RY'S PASS,"

Dit Eigendom wordt ter aandacht van Handelslaars byzonder aanbevolen, zynde een winstgevend bezigheid aldaar gedreven. Ook aan Koopers van Wol, Koor en andere Producten, door deszels gunstige ligging aan des Groeten Weg van CALDON, SWELLENDAM en WORCESTER.

Voor verdere byzonderheden verzoekt men zich by de Heeren PHILIPS & KING,
Libiraal Stygelyk zal worden gegeven,
R. J. JONES, Afslager.

Kaapstad, 10 Oct. 1851.

In den Boedel van wylen ANDRIES WILLEM BECK, en nagelaten Weduwe A. M. PENTZ.

OP MAANDAG den 10 November 1851, zal by Publieke Verkoop worden verkocht, op de plaats, vier Erven in Chapel straat, achter Cannos Terrace, digt by de Stads Markt,

No. 1 Het Verbyf, bestaande uit een sterk gebouwd Huis, berattende twee Voorkamers met Kacheln, een Slaapkamer, een Etkamer, Keuken en Dienspen, Verrek voor Bedienden boren de Keuken, en ommuurde Plaats, met een gedeelte grondt achter hetzelfde, en private Waterleiding, wel ingeryt en voorzien van alle gemakken voor een private Familie, en een fraai uitzigt op de Baai.

No. 2 Een nette Cottage, berattende twee Kamers, Etkamer, Keuken, Dienspen, en ommuurde Plaats, en een gedeelte grondt als bystrigem.

No. 3 Een Bouwerf, op den hoek van de Straat, over No. 1.

No. 4 Een gelykstandig Perceel, belendende No. 3. Verder Huizenbelen, bestaande in amsouhouthen Sofa, dito en andere Stoelen, dito runde Tafels, Etenstafels, Klederkast, Keukengereedschap, Borden, Schotels, Messen en Vorken.

Benige Boeken, waaronder 32 nummers van de Illustrated London News, in goede orde.

Wed. A. W. BECK, Test. Executrice.
De Heeren BLARE & BARTMAN, Afslagers.

STELLING!

ZONDER RESERVE.

OP ZATURDAG, den 25 October aanst. zal op d' Commissie Verkoop van den heer CAUVIN, worden verkocht, een Stelling voor 20 Stukvaten.

W. C. A. MOLLER.
Kaapstad, 15 Oct. 1851.

PUBIEKE VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBAAR VASTGOED,

In het Bloeiende Dorp Wellington.

In den Boedel van wylen FRANS SMIT, en nagelaten Echtgenoot ELIJAH MARIA LOMBAARD.

OP ZATURDAG, den 1 November aanst., ten 10 ure provis, zal stellig aan den hoogsten bidder per publieke veiling worden verkocht, op de plaats zelve dat welbekende en vruchtbare Erf, met daaropstaande Woonhuis en Buitengebouw, gelegen in het centrale gedeelte van bovengemeld Dorp, staande in de Kerkstraat, gemerkt No. 3, welke eerst in drie Perceelen provisioneel en daarna in een by den afslager zal worden opgedeld.

Lot No. 1.—Loter mede van de helft van gemelde Erf met de zeer welbebouwde en geryfiek Woonhuis en Buitengebouw, geschikt tot ougel Handel, Hotel, dan wel private woning.

Lot No. 2.—I is minder dan een kwart van gemelde Erf, front makende in de straat, onder de benaming van Malherbe straat.

Lot No. 3.—Zynde gelykstaande aan Lot No. 2. VERDER,
Al de Meubelen en andere Goederen, bestaande in Tafels, Stoelen, Ledekanten met Beddeleggelyk, Spiegel, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, enz. enz. enz.

EEN PAARD, Kar en Tuigen.
Wed. F. SMIT, Executrice Testamentair,
J. H. SMIT, Gessumeerde Excuteur.
Wellington, 21 Oct. 1851.
P. S. Koopekond. enz. enz., zyn te verneemen ten Kantore van den heer F. J. PENTZ, Afslager.

Berigt aan Creditoren en Debitoren.

In den Boedel van wylen FRANS SMIT, en nagelaten Weduwe AL Degenen die eenige vorderingen hebben tegen opgem. Iden Boedel, worden verzocht dezelve binnen zes weken van Heden, in te zenden aan den tweeden Oudergeteekende, en die daarvan verantwoordlyk zyn, hante schulden binnen gemelden tyd te veroffenen.

Wed. F. SMIT, Executrice Testamentair,
J. H. SMIT, Gessumeerde Excuteur.
Wellington, 20 Oct. 1851.

BERIGT.

In den Boedel van wylen Meijfrouw MARIA JOHANNA ROUX, Weduwe wylen den heer LAMBERT JOHANNES VOS, van Stellenbosch.

DE liquidatie en distributie Rekening in opgemelden Boedel zal ter vrie van belanghebbende open liggen ten Kantore van den heer C. P. LINDENBERG, Stellenbosch, en ten tyd van 14 dagen, gerekend van den 31 dezer, zellende Executoren za dien tyd,—in dien daertegen geen objeetioe wordt ingebraagt, overgaan tot uitspaling van dezelve.

P. ROUX, Pe. } Test.
J. BOSMAN, } Executoren.
Stellenbosch, 28 Oct. 1851.

PUBIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE heer P. J. A. BASSON, als Testamentaire Excuteur, zynere overledene Huisvrouw gemeenschappeltyk Boedel, zal op DINGSdag den 4 dezer aanstaande maand November, aan zyne woning op een gedeelte van de plaats van den heer LAMUS, LOCMAER, in het Zwartland, publiek doen verkoopen, al de Goederen tot voormalden Boedel behoorende, bestaande in 1 span gedrevede Wagenspaarden, 1 span dito Ezels, enige Aantelpaarden en melkgevende Koeijen met Kalven, en een party Karren, (beste soort). Voorts het Gezaande van 15 mudden Koor, 20 mudden Haver, 3 mudden Berg, 1 mud Garst en 1 mud ruygen, reene voorrelyke optrengende belendende Wagens, Tuigen, Ploegen, en allerlei tot de Boerlyk behoorende Goedschappen. Allerley soorten van Huistraad, sozals Ledekanten met vrede ren Hedden, Kastelen, Kisten, Tafels, Stoelen, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, en hetgeve verder zal worden aangeboeden.

J. W. MOORREES, Venu-Adm.
Malmesbury, 30 October 1851.

HUIS TE HUUR.

DE verkieslyke, g-ryflike en luchtige Familie Woning, No. 5 Pleinstraat, laatst beboudt door den Wel-Ed. heer CHAS. SMITH. Dezelve is van alle gemakken voorzien, heeft eene private Waterleiding, en is gelegen slechts 5 huizen van de Keizersgracht. Huur zeer matig. Best. kan dadelyk genomen worden. Adres aan dit Kantoor.

PUBIEKE VERKOOPING

Aan de Paarl.

OP MAANDAG den 27 dezer, zal de Oudergeteekende publiek verkoopen ten zynen Huis in dit Dorp,
1 Nieuwe Togtwagen (een paarden en een Ossenwagen)
1 Karwy Paardenwagen, genaamaam nieuw, met 6 witte Aluinderen tuigen
4 Goedgedrevede Ry en Trekpaarden
Fraaije Buggy met een twee Disselbomen, als ook 2 nieuwe zwarte aluinderen tuigen met wit beslag en een blinklederen Tuig met koper beslag
6 Nieuwe zwarte aluinderen tuigen met wit beslag.
25 Bestand Trekwagen in goede konditie
1 Sterke Paardenwagen, zoo goed als nieuw
19 Getreeseerle Paals.

Een ruim Cr-diet zal verleidt worden en alles sonder de minste Reserve verkocht worden.
D. A. de VILLIERS,
Paarl, den 16 Oct. 1851.

300 Extra vette Schapen,
110 do. do. Slagt en Trekhossen.

OP MAANDAG den 3 November 1851, zal de Oudergeteekende bovengemeld getal Schapen in Ossen, in een extra goede konditie, publiek doen verkoopen ter zynen plaats Hoek van de Paarl.—De Trekhossen zyn uitgerust, daar zy een geruimen tyd in de Baai gelopen hebben en nog niet weder gebruikt zyn.
H. L. BOSMAN, Is.
Paarl, den 18 Oct. 1851.

D. A. de VILLIERS, Venu-Adm.
6 Maanden Cr-diet zal worden verleidt.

1500 extra vette Schapen.

OP MORGEN den 24 October 1851, zal de Oudergeteekende bovengemeld getal Schapen publiek doen verkoopen, ter plaats van den Hr. NICS. V. BASSON, Kerkfontein. De Oudergeteekende te wel bekend zynde van goed Vee optrengende en het onnodig betzelve aan heeren Slagters en anderen aant-bevelen.
M. M. BASSON.
Den 16de October 1851.
D. A. de VILLIERS, Venu-Adms.

IN het begin van de maand NOVEMBER, den dag na'er te bepalen, zal de Oudergeteekende publiek laten verkoopen,—
1200 extra vette Schapen,
150 do. do. Ossen en Koeijen, en
70 do. do. Paarden, in goede konditie.
M. M. BASSON.
16 Oct. 1851.

UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING.

Komt en Ziet.

150 Extra vette Slagt en Trekhossen en Koeijen, 600 do. Grootte Zware Hamels,
35 Trek en Rypaarden, waaronder enige egale poren zyn, en
1 Ezel Hengst, 4 jaren oud.

DE Oudergeteekende te leur geteld zynde met het ophalen van zyn Vee, daar moet alle Personen van wie hy Vee moet ontvangen afwezig zynen naar de Verkoop van den heer MEICE, zoo zal hy zyne Verkoopingen inste van den 17 en 23 dezer te houden, dezelve moeten uitsellen tot op ZATURDAG, 8 November aanstaande, ter plaats van den heer JAC. DE WAAL, Sakenburg, als wanneer boveng. Vee, door hem voor Kontant Geld ingekocht in Zandveld en Olyphantvriery, District Clan William, publiek zal worden verkocht. Het Vee zal stellig op den bepaalden dag present zyn en de Verkooping precies ten 11 ure beginnen.

J. J. TURPIN.
14 October, 1851.
De heer J. Woor, Afslager.

2000 extra vette Hamels,
100 groote uitgezochte Kapaterbokken.

OP WOENSDAG, den 12 NOVEMBER aanstaande, zullen de Oudergeteekenden ter plaats van den heer JAN DE WAAL, Sakenburg, publiek doen verkoopen, horende gen. getal extra vette Hamels en Kapaterbokken, meest allen voor kontant geld ingekocht. Daar de Oudergeteekende te wel bekend zyn van goed Vee optrengende, zal het onnodig zyn dezelve verder antebereven; Heeren Slagters en anderen zullen dus weldoen deze Verkooping bytewonen.

Den 18 Oct. 1851.
JOHS. & PIETER ROOS.
De heer J. Woor, Afslager.

30 Goedgedreide Ry en Trekpaarden.

OP DINGSdag den 23 dezer, zal ter plaats van den heer MOARIS, Fox and Hounds Inn, worden verkocht, boren gen. getal goede en sterke Paarden. Speculansen zullen wel doen deze Verkooping bytewonen, daar het vee wordt verleidt in een goede konditie te zyn, zynde uit onderschriede troepen uitgezocht. Heeren Slagters en anderen zullen dus wel doen deze Verkooping bytewonen om zich van iets goeds te voorzien.

JACS. KORSTEN.
Den 1 October 1851.
De heer J. Woor, Afslager.

100 Stuks Vee,

BOVENGEMELD VEE, opgebraagt van Namaqualand door den Oudergeteekende, zal worden verkocht by den heer MOARIS, Fox and Hounds Inn, Ersterivier, op DINGSdag den 28 October aanstaande. Het Vee is de aandacht van Hoeren en anderen wel waardig. Verkooping te beginnen op den middag.

F. W. SILBERBAUER.
De heer J. Woor, Afslager.

Hengsten, Mullen, Ezels en Koeijen

EENE publieke Verkooping zal gehouden worden aan "Fox & Hounds Inn," Ersterivier, op

OP DINGSdag 28 OCTOBER, Van 10 opraet en half-gedeelte jonge Hengsten, 1, 2 en 3 jaren oud, door de ingevoerde Paarden Rocco, Gorhamby en Marguit.

Een aantal extra MELKGOEIJEN, Enige jonge MULLEN, en Enige fraaije jonge EZELINNEN, swaar bezet. Zand-hiet, 26 Sept. 1851.
P. L. CLOETE,
De heer J. Woor, Afslager.

EEN ANDER TROEP EXTRA SLAGTVEE.

DE Oudergeteekenden maken by dezes aan het Publiek bekend, dat zy weder een troep Vee staan optrengende, bestaande in

1000 Extra vette groote Schapen en Bokken, meestal overloop Ooijen, welke op HEDEN, den 23 dezer, ter plaats van den heer JAN DE WAAL S-xenburg, zullen worden verkocht, en geve de verzekering dat het Vee een zoo goed is als de vorige troep door hen opgebraagt, zynde allen voor Kontant geld ingekocht. Heeren Slagters kunnen er op rekenen dat geen enkel stuk vee vooraf zal worden verkocht, maar stellig op den bepaalden dag en plaats zullen present zyn.

BAKSTROM & MYBURGH,
Stellenbosch, 23 Oct. 1851.
De heer C. P. LINDENBERG, Afslager.

900 zware vette Schapen, en 150 do. do. Kapater Bokken,

DE heer my in Persoon uit de beste troepen zyn uitgezocht geworden, en ook met alle mogelyke zorg worden opgebraagt, zullen op WOENSDAG, den 29ste OCTOBER 1851, ter plaats "Fox & Hounds Inn" Erste Rivier, worden verkocht.—En daar het vee zoo wel bekend is welke soort van Vee door my stlyd wordt opgebraagt, zal eene verdere aanbeveling daaromtrent overbodig zyn. Men wone slechts de Verkooping by om zyn profyt te maken.

G. F. KUNN.
De heer C. P. LINDENBERG, Afslager.

BELANGRYKE VERKOOPING

VAN VET VEE, MERRIES, ENZ.

DE Oudergeteekende is geautoriseerd te verkoopen in het Dorp Caledon,
Op Vrydag, den 31ste October,
Voor rekening van den heer Wm. CARUTHERS, van "Hag-krak,"

100 Vette Slagtgoeijen, Vaarsen en Ossen, en 25 Merries en jonge Hengsten, Het Vee zal in uilmuntende konditie zyn, en de aandacht van Stads Slagters wel waardig.

T. OSTERLOH, Venu-Adm.
Caledon, 4 October 1851.

OP VRYDAG den 31 October, zal Kapt. THOMAS SVALER door den heer THEODOOR OSTERLOH in het dorp Caledon publiek doen verkoopen,
Slagtossen en Koeijen en Trekhossen
Merino Ooijen en Hamels, en
Enige opregeteide Merino Rammen.

PUBIEKE VERKOOPING VAN
800 Trekhossen, 9 Trek en Rypaarden, en 300 Schapen en Bokken.

OP DONDERDAG den 30 October aanst., al albie, op het Dorp, voor rekening van den heer C. KOCK bovengestelde Verkooping gehouden worden. Dit Vee door hemzelf opgebraagt zynde, wordt verzeekert extra een goed te zyn.

J. W. MOORREES, Venu-Adm.
Malmesbury, 30 Oct. 1851.

1500 Extra vette Schapen,
200 do. do. Kapater Bokken.

ZULLEN op VRYDAG den 31 dezer aan Een-aamheid ter plaats van JACOBUS MYBURGH worden verkocht, Heeren Slagters en anderen kunnen verzeekert zyn dat zy uilmuntend vet moeten zyn, daar zy nu drie maanden, in de bloem en graaryke velden van de Karoo hebben gegraasd.

A. J. de VILLIERS.
Paarl, 21 Oct. 1851.
A. P. de VILLIERS, Adms.

75 VETTE SLAGTOSSEN, en 1200 VETTE SLAGTGOEIJEN.

OP HEDEN den 23 October 1851, zal de Oudergeteekende ter plaats van den heer J. BEYERS, Stikland, Publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal Ossen en Paarden.

M. J. LOUW.
Kaapstad, 23 October 1851.
J. G. STUYLER, Gz., Afslager.

TE KOOP.

DE Oudergeteekende biedt te koop aan op zyne plaats Groenfontein, een span fraaije zware Ossen, welke in goede konditie en goed gedrevede zyn, de aandacht waardig zyn van Wynbouwers en personen die op tegt gaan.

ROBT. HARE.
23 October.

Struisvederen.

OP ZATURDAG MORGEN den 23 dezer, zullen op de Sade Markt worden verkocht,
6 of 7 lb., beste Struisvederen,
3 of 4 dito middelgrote dito.

Het geheel juist van buiten aangebragt.
Kaapstad, 18 Oct. 1851.

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAYS PILLEN.

H. C. ROBINSON, KAAPSTAD, is het Westelyk District, is nu bezig Sub-agenten aantetellen in al de steden binnen de limieten.

A ANGESTELD Agent voor de Kaapstad en het Westelyk District, is nu bezig Sub-agenten aantetellen in al de steden binnen de limieten.

Men zal geen tyd verliezen, waaraan men dit Geneesmiddel in een der volgende Ziekten gebruikt:

Anderslaagbe korts, Asthma, Geelzichten, Blasies op de huid, Ziekten der ingewanden, Koliek, Verstopping der ingewanden, Tettering, Zwaktes, Waterzucht, Rooie loop, Roosachtigheid, Ontrengeligheden der vrosenen, Koorzen van alle soorten, Anvalven van beroerte, Jicht, Hoofdpijn, Slachtespy-vertering, Ontsteking, Geelzucht, Leverzieten, Lendepyn, Aanbeyn, Rheumatism, Moegelyk wateren, Zwerende keelen, Kluiszietten of kooning's seer, Steen en gravel, Secundaire verschynsels, Te Douleuruz, Dikten, Eterbuitelen, Venereische ziekten, Alle soorten van wormen, Zwaktes uit allerlei oorzakten enz. enz.

Voorstellen van partijen die Sub-Agentschappen, in de Buiten Steden verlangen, (indien per brief postvry) zullen dadelyk acht op gegeven, en gunstige voorzagen gedaan worden.

AGENTS ALREEDS AANGESTELD.
De Heeren BARRY & NEPHEWS, Swellendam,
— " " Fort Beaufort,
— " " Breeds Dorp,
— " " Zwartekop,
— " " Baverdale,
— " " Mosselbaai,
— " " George Stad,
— " " Kooptmansrivier,
De heer J. P. WIGGINS,
N.B. Referte moet in de Kaapstad gedaan worden,
H. C. ROBINSON.
Kaapstad, 15 Oct. 1851.

Bureau van den Baljuw.

Kaapstad, 22 October 1851.
IN Executie van het Gewyde van het Hooge Geregelyk, is de onlerg. Zaken, zullen de volgende verkoopingen worden gehoude:

AFDEELING CALEDON.
THEODOOR OSTERLOH v. JAN G. FABRICIJS
Op Zaturdag den 1 November 1851, aan 's gedaagden woning in het dorp Caledon, van enige Huismeubelen, een Nieuwe en 2 oude Ossenwagens, een Schotels Kar, 6 paar Tu

De brief getoekend "Een van de Deputatie" op...

Het volk begint zeer natuurlijk te merken, dat het onder het tegenwoordig verfoeilijk...

Men zal merken, dat de brief hierboven be...

Wy verzoeken de aandacht te vestigen op de...

WYLEN DOCTOR F. FLECK.

De bekwaam lid van de geneeskundige professie...

De Dr. Fleck keerde van zyne studien in...

Oud Hollandsch gedicht toepasselyk op...

De Ezel op den Raadsheer-stoel gezeten...

Stippenle Correspondentie.

DE SYNODALE PETITIE VAN 1850.

Wanneer in de Mail van 11. Zaterdag komt het extract...

Ik ben, enz. J. L. SMUTS.

HET SWELLEN DAMSCHE PROTEST EN DE DEPUTATIE.

Mynheer 1—De Gazette de la nouvelle Belgique...

Ten gevolge van zekere aanmerkingen gemaakt betrek...

Georgestad, 14 October 1851

Mynheer 1—In het byvoegsel tot uw blad van den 9...

Ik verklaar verder, dat ik geen verlangen heb...

W. C. KUYL.

Mynheer 1—Het volgende is een bericht van Hassenp...

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

DE SOUVEREINITEIT.

(Uit de "Frontier Times.")

De zaken van de Souvereiniteit zijn klaarblykelyk...

ANON.

GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN.

(Uit het Extra van de Graham's Town Journal, 14 Oct.)

Het nieuws van King Williams Town, loopt tot...

moord. Maphasa was ongetwyfeld het rusteloozste opper...

Van King, Williams Town, schryft een correspon...

Georgestad, 14 October 1851

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

Ik heb, W onderdanige Dienaar, EEN VAN DE DEPUTATIE.

Georgestad, 14 October 1851

Op 11. Zaterdag, vertrok een party van 24 vrywillig...

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

W. C. KUYL.

Mynheer 1—Het volgende is een bericht van Hassenp...

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

DE SOUVEREINITEIT.

(Uit de "Frontier Times.")

De zaken van de Souvereiniteit zijn klaarblykelyk...

ANON.

GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN.

(Uit het Extra van de Graham's Town Journal, 14 Oct.)

Het nieuws van King Williams Town, loopt tot...

kan van den Britschen Resident, kan in byvoeging tot...

Het is gepast aanmerken dat er even misvertrouwen...

Georgestad, 14 October 1851

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

Ik heb, W onderdanige Dienaar, EEN VAN DE DEPUTATIE.

Georgestad, 14 October 1851

Op 11. Zaterdag, vertrok een party van 24 vrywillig...

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

W. C. KUYL.

Mynheer 1—Het volgende is een bericht van Hassenp...

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

DE SOUVEREINITEIT.

(Uit de "Frontier Times.")

De zaken van de Souvereiniteit zijn klaarblykelyk...

ANON.

GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN.

(Uit het Extra van de Graham's Town Journal, 14 Oct.)

Het nieuws van King Williams Town, loopt tot...

worden op vergunning van hare Majesteit de Koningin...

Het is gepast aanmerken dat er even misvertrouwen...

Georgestad, 14 October 1851

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

Ik heb, W onderdanige Dienaar, EEN VAN DE DEPUTATIE.

Georgestad, 14 October 1851

Op 11. Zaterdag, vertrok een party van 24 vrywillig...

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

W. C. KUYL.

Mynheer 1—Het volgende is een bericht van Hassenp...

Men verlag is ons medegedeeld van een zeer dapper...

DE SOUVEREINITEIT.

(Uit de "Frontier Times.")

De zaken van de Souvereiniteit zijn klaarblykelyk...

ANON.

GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN.

(Uit het Extra van de Graham's Town Journal, 14 Oct.)

Het nieuws van King Williams Town, loopt tot...

We beg to call attention to Mr. J. H. BAX's advertisement, elsewhere inserted, requiring some young men to be taught the business of tobacco and cigar manufacturers. The colony annually spends a very considerable amount in the introduction of these commodities, and if Mr. BAX should succeed, as we are assured he will, in his present undertaking, there can be no doubt that, ere long, a great saving will be effected to individuals and the Colony.

Whilst drawing attention to the foregoing, we would impress upon our farmers the many benefits that would arise to themselves and the Colony by the cultivation of tobacco, for which this Colony is so well adapted. Some difficulties attend the process, we know, but where there is a will, there is a way, and no advantages are gained without a struggle.

THE LATE DR. FRANCIS FLECK.

This accomplished member of the Medical Profession at the Cape departed this life on Friday night last, at the early age of 30 years.

Although the delicate state of Dr. Fleck's health, had for some time prepared his friends for this dispensation of Divine Providence, yet they continued, until very recently, to indulge much hope that they and his afflicted family would be spared their present early bereavement. They part with his presence amongst them in reverent submission to the Divine Will, and yet with the feelings which the respectful estimation in which they held him could not fail to have awakened. His name will be long cherished by them, in most affectionate remembrance.

Dr. Francis Fleck returned to the Cape from his studies in Europe towards the close of 1845. In May 1846 he volunteered his services to the Government for the Kafr War, and was attached to the Hottentot Levies from Swellendam, of which Major Hogge was then Commandant. On this expedition, in which he served for several months, it is believed that a constitution not naturally strong received a shock by which it was ever after affected. After his return to town he entered into private practice, and continued to be engaged in the active duties of his profession until his failing health compelled him to relinquish them. During 1847, Dr. Fleck was favorably known as one of the conductors, his friend Dr. Eblen being the other, of the Cape Medical Gazette, which publication was discontinued on Dr. Eblen's departure for India at the close of that year. —Observer.

Original Correspondence.

THE SYNODICAL PETITION OF 1850.

Sir.—In the Mail of last Saturday, an extract is reported of a speech, said to have been delivered by the Honourable the Secretary to Government, at the first sitting of the present formal and technical Council, on Friday, the 16th instant, in which the following passage occurs:—

"I have been in communication with a gentleman of the Dutch Reformed Church, who stated that they had given no instructions to withdraw their petition, respecting the Church Regulations, and that they consider the Government pledged to introduce the ordinance. As this statement has created a very unfavourable impression amongst the members of the Dutch Reformed Church,—allow me to inform them, that I have every reason to believe that the same is without any foundation whatever; for, at a recent meeting of the Presbytery for the Cape Division, of which I had the honour to be a member, it was communicated to me, that the Reverend the Senior Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Town and Secretary to the Synodical Commission, having been called upon, by the Honourable the Secretary to Government, to explain his views, had informed the Colonial Secretary that he had no authority to press or withdraw the petition; and that a considerable time must elapse before the opinion of the Synodical Commission can be obtained. In the absence of that opinion, I am at a loss to understand upon what authority the ordinance is now introduced, and how the Colonial Secretary can justify the assertion contained in the above extract."

I have, &c., J. J. L. SMUTS.

Cape Town, 20th October, 1851.

THE SWELLENDAM PROTEST AND DEPUTATION.

Sir.—The Gazette containing the appointment of the four Nominators, reached this town on Friday night last, and on Saturday the Protest against the Legislative Fae, now being enacted, was numerously signed.

In consequence of certain remarks being called upon, that accompanied the last Memorials transmitted to England, in which the attempt was made to show that such numbers of the signatures were fictitious, the question naturally arose among the signers of the protest, "Cui bono?" Of what avail will be our signatures if the same play a part in the document? This question was raised at a meeting, held this morning, just as the farmers were about to return home. At this meeting Mr. Theunis Steyn, a respectable Agriculturist and Landlord Proprietor, presided. The attendance was both numerous and respectable,—the feeling and spirit displayed most truly commendable, and an observer would have looked in vain for that "dozed indifference" which the people of England are taught to consider as the most prominent characteristic of the Cape Farmers—however there is one comfort in store for us that even the scales on John Bull's eyes cannot adhere for ever. The truth—like murder—will out. But to return.—After the object of the meeting was explained, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect, "that the misstatements which accompanied the last Memorials transmitted to England, and which were so grossly untrue, should be corrected as soon as possible, and that the signers, in order that no excuse should exist for a repetition of such inaccuracies." Hereupon a great number of gentlemen came forward and undertook the trust. A second resolution was then passed,—that the Deputation should meet at sunrise on Monday morning next, (the 20th), on the Swellendam Market place, from thence to proceed to Cape Town. During the day between 50 and 60 persons, comprising Justices of the Peace, Field-Cornets, Agriculturists, and others, (with one or two exceptions, all landed proprietors) have enlisted themselves, and engaged to go at their own expense to Cape Town, a distance of upwards of 150 miles, thus affording a further illustration that ALL are not actuated by "self and puff," and that the mind which gave birth to such a sentiment, must have indeed gained its experience among some very "noble specimens of humanity," and could have had but slight communion "with the healthy and happy children of God, in the green lanes and pleasant fields of the earth."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ONE OF THE DEPUTATION.

Swellendam, Monday evening, 13th Oct., 1851.

George Town, October 14, 1851.

Sir.—Having observed in the supplement of your paper of the 9th instant, that an Inhabitant of George has thought proper to represent my person as having a desire to disturb the unanimity of the meeting held in this Town on the 3rd October 1850; I therefore request the insertion of these few lines to convince the Public that the "Inhabitant" has represented the case in a quite different light from what actually had taken place; and I am therefore compelled, as

* Received in Cape Town, 21st October.

far as concerns myself individually, to contradict his statement.

After the first resolution had been passed, I rose with an intention to explain the grounds upon which I had not assented to that Resolution; but before I had uttered one word, the "Inhabitant" whom I well know, began to oppose this my object in such an indecorous manner, that I could not proceed, and which conduct was very much disapproved of by several persons present at that Meeting; so much so that several persons, among whom was Mr. F. Flecker, signified their wish to hear me, but to no purpose, as the noise was so great that no one could be heard.

Finding that I had no opportunity to express myself, I left the meeting quietly, followed by Mr. Commissioner O'Connell and others, who were disgusted at the improper manner I was opposed.

I further declare that I had no desire to interrupt the tranquillity of the meeting, as it was histerious enough, although consisting only of about forty persons. I have resided at this place upwards of 32 years, and must appeal to its Inhabitants whether I have ever shown a disposition to sow discord in the community.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. C. KUYLS.

Sir.—The following is an account of Haspenpung, who was chief minister of Hesse Cassel in 1848, and who endeavored to upset the constitution granted to the country by malicious and oppressive measures:—

"The electorate of Hesse was among the governments that during the revolutionary panic of 1848 made ample concessions to the people. But the electorate longed for the old luxury of exercising arbitrary power, and waited for a pretext to overthrow the constitution, which he had so recently granted. Other sovereigns on the continent had succeeded in similar attempts by taking advantage of popular disturbances, under the pretext of maintaining 'order' and preventing anarchy. But the people of the electorate made no disturbance. A more quiet and orderly population was not found in Europe. The elector then set himself to provoke them to rise. First he dismissed his ministers and made Haspenpung his premier. Haspenpung was a man universally odious to the people and bankrupt in character. The elector flattered himself that the elevation of such a man to the chief authority would excite some commotion, and thus give him an opportunity to reassert his power, and to levy taxes without the legislative authority, ergo without the consent of the people. The people contented themselves with an appeal to the judicial courts, by whom the tax was pronounced illegal and its collection was prohibited. The elector, finding that his arbitrary decrees were not regarded, immediately issued a proclamation declaring the electorate in a state of siege, suspending all civil authority and establishing martial law. The people paid no more attention to the soldiers than to the tax gatherers. The attempt to arrest a citizen and try him by court martial led to another appeal to the judiciary, who declared the proclamation illegal; and an impeachment of the prime minister was threatened. In short, the people won universal admiration on account of their wisdom, moderation and firmness. If they could only have been induced to make a riot, to cast a stone or even assail the ministers with unbecoming language, it would have given the elector the advantage he sought. But they interposed a strictly lawful, legal resistance. At last he abandoned and his minister with him; his representatives Austrian, Prussian and Bavarian troops have been introduced to restore 'order,' that is despotism."

I have given you, Mr. Editor, an account of the elector of Hesse Cassel and his famous minister, and as we have also a Haspenpung among us, who is afraid to lose his brief authority, I trust the people of this colony will be similarly to the people of Hesse. No disturbance or riot on the 31st instant, but a legal resistance to arbitrary power—namely, a protest numerously signed.

ANON.

RETAILERS NO MORE!

(To the tune of "Lochaber no more")
By a Merchant, after reading the Cape Town Mail.
My cutter! how dare it be thy lord of it's scales,
How saddy it looks through the Countinghouse rails,
For the pen of the Mailman has smitten us sore,
And the day of Retailers for ever is o'er.
He wrote twice a week—'till the secret must peep,
That a Merchant at Cape—is a Shopman at Cheap.
We are told they were nothing but tinklers of yore,
As the mob loudly scoff, "the Retailers no more!"
Our measures are useless—our weights laid aside,
No longer our "Uitenhage Butter" is tried,
No more shall we barter the half of a cheese,
Or pound of Irua bread, or two quarters of peas.
The Parliament's coming, and when it shall meet
The devil a Merchant shall there find a seat,
For the voice of the public continues to war
"We're done with 'the Ninety—Retailers no more!"
* Cheap—a noted word of London.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the G. T. Journal Extra, Oct. 14.)

The intelligence from King William's Town is to the 11th instant. The chief points of interest have reference to the Trans-Keian tribes, who are restless, if not avowedly hostile. News had been received at Butterworth of the death of Mappasa, the most active as well as the most hostile of the Tumbookie chiefs. He died it appears from natural causes, though his people, or at least his family, attribute his death to witchcraft, as is customary among the barbarous tribes of this country. The practice, so common among them, of employing "doctors" to "smell out" the bewitching matter has been adopted by these people—the result being, that several innocent persons have been seized, most cruelly tortured and finally butchered. Mappasa was unquestionably the most restless chief of any among the Tembus of the colony, and it is hoped, therefore that his death may be a joyful one rather than otherwise, to British interests in that quarter.

Another point of importance is, an explanation which has been voluntarily given by Faku, the Amponaka chief, relative to his mission to Sandilila. He states, that having heard of the great power of the prophet, or doctor Ulanjanji, he had sent down ten men to obtain from him some medicine for his favourite wife, who then lay ill of a serious and, as it proved, fatal malady. Before his messengers returned the sufferer died, and of course, he considered the mission fruitless. His statement is received that it was confined to that single object. The fact, however, serves to show the extent of Ulanjanji's influence, and that nothing has yet transpired to weaken it in the opinion of the tribes who are now pressing upon the colony. The Amagonaka chief Krell is still playing an equivocal part, affording sufficient ground for concluding that he has a perfectly good understanding with the belligerent Kafirs. The British traders in his country are extremely apprehensive of an outbreak, and that notwithstanding the occurrence of one or two circumstances that might lead to a very different conclusion. One of these is the abstraction of the Trader Jeffrey's cattle—all of which were restored to him by order of Krell himself. Another case is an attack on Messrs. Crouch's wagons as they were proceeding up the Kye Hill. Immediately after the oxen had been cut out of the wagons and driven off, a party of Booko's Kafirs came to the rescue and saved the vehicles from pillage. Krell has promised that these oxen shall be restored, but which had not been done at the date of the last advices from that quarter.

Oct. 11.—The 60th Rifles and a portion of the Lancers arrived here some days back. They appear to be fine young men, but I am afraid it will be some time before the Lancers are efficient for the field. Many of the men are mere recruits, and the horses are unlearned and unused to fire. Very conflicting reports are afloat about Umlala and other tribes—who are supposed of a strong leaning to join the war party. There are reinforcements of Kafirs on their way down from the Wittebergen for the purpose of assisting Sandilila.

Another account states that the Rebel Hottentot Uthalaalder has gone to the neighbourhood of the Wittebergen for the purpose of collecting and bringing down the rebel Hottentots which infest that locality.

It is understood that on the 13th inst. John G. Michel, the whole of his division would join with Gen. Somerset, the object being to attack Macono in Water Kloof and the Blink Water. It is expected that this junction would be effected yesterday, and a movement then be immediately made on the enemy's position.

A very successful and gallant affair took place on Saturday night, of rather towards daydawn, on Sunday morning, between a party of volunteers and the enemy, in a deep rocky gorge about 6 miles N. of Graham's Town. The Graham's Town party consisted in number of about 24 young men, under the command of Mr. S. Dell, whose zeal and intrepidity during the war have been alike conspicuous.

The following has been obligingly handed to me by Mr. Dell:—

On Saturday night last, a party of 24 volunteers started from town for the purpose of waylaying and patrolling to the left of the country occupied by Col. Eysie. On the following morning as we were descending the side of a steep mountain, covered with loose stone, shaly rocks, and stunted brushwood, into a deep pool leading from Caerwood's farm into Botha's River, the bright glare of the fire of the enemy in the middle of the pool, immediately below us, arrested our attention. Daylight had already begun to appear, and there was no alternative but to commence an attack immediately from the side of the pool we then occupied, upon an enemy whose strength it was impossible to estimate, or retreat at once to town with the report (which we all knew by heart, from having seen it so often in print) that we found the enemy engaged in a great fight on the edge of the pool, that it would have been "imprudent" to attack him with a small force without artillery. We then sat down for a minute or two to consider what was best to be done, and at once decided upon making an immediate attack from two different points at the same time. One party, directed by Mr. G. Leppan, advanced till they approached within about 125 yards of the fires, whilst the other moving forward to the light, set within 110 yards of the enemy—neither party could possibly get nearer. It had been agreed that Leppan's party should fire the first volley; however before this was heard, our party had come to a stand still, and had an opportunity of contemplating the scene before us. To see the bright blazing of the fires of the enemy in that dark, deep, and lonely spot, with the black savages sitting and standing around, seemed as if a band of fiends had escaped from government cartridges, socks, tinder boxes, &c. As they were making their way through the low brush up steep hill directly opposite us, we kept up an incessant blaze upon the rascals till they disappeared over the hill; they were covered with sheep skins, many of which they left behind as they ran—these were marked G. P. (Geo. Phillips). Whilst our party kept on bulletting the black villains from behind, another made a very spirited effort to get them off at the top of the mountain, and succeeded in overtaking and knocking over one of the low bushes up one Gonal (or Hottentot) were left dead on the field—how many were wounded we cannot say. We believe very few escaped without having received some indelible mark as a token of remembrance. There were 10 of the enemy at the fire. Most of our party were only young lads, but they engaged in the affair with all their soul, and acted admirably. Messrs G. Phillips, G. Leppan, A. McMaster, D. Hartley, and two or three others were only experienced men, hands we had. No inhabitant at Graham's Town has, during the present war, acted a more noble, disinterested, or braver part than David Hartley. Neither intimidated by the fire of the rebels at Fort Armstrong, nor frightened by the bullets of the Theophilus murderers, he is always ready (as every good man should be) to turn up and change the enemies of the country. He is a true and experienced soldier, and his services are not sufficiently appreciated, and in a town sinking lower and lower every day in a state of apathy, to its own best interests.

S. W. DELL.

A very gallant affair has been communicated to us between some wagon drivers (whites) and a strong party of the enemy at Leeuw Fontein, in which four whites were killed on the spot, several wounded, and the whole repulsed without taking a single shot. Two attacks were made, the first on Sunday the 5th inst., and the second on the Tuesday following. Great complaint is made by the parties of the officer in command of the Post, a Mr. Elder, of the levies, who not only looked on, and abstained from assisting the good men who were fighting for their lives and property, but refused to issue a single shot, and even refused to have expended in the affair nearly all they possessed. The consequence was they were obliged to return to Fort Beaufort, where Col. Sutton supplied them most readily with what they required, and treated them in every respect so as to deserve their esteem and commendation. The particulars of this affair we must defer till our Saturday's issue.

ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY.

(From the Frontier Times, Oct. 14.)

The affairs of the "Sovereignty" are evidently in a critical state, and should be attended to without a moment's delay. On the arrival in the colony of the Assistants to the High Commissioner, it was suggested in this paper that they should at once be directed to proceed to that country for the purpose of inquiring into the merits of the disputes which have unhappily led to hostilities between some of the Native Chiefs, formerly the friends of the British Resident, and the Assistant Commissioners, it was pointed out that there could be of no service in British Kaffraria. Under the High Commissioner there were already a Chief Commissioner and two subordinate Commissioners—whose salaries are paid out of the Colonial Revenue—viz. Col. Mackinnon, Captain Maclean, and Mr. Brownlee—all of whom are at the present time competent to conduct a Kafir negotiation as the two Assistant Commissioners, who were sent to the High Commissioner's office, and who, in their ignorance of local circumstances, have sent to British Kaffraria.

We repeat, that the affairs of the "Sovereignty" are in a critical state. A further series of injudicious proceedings or unsuccessful movements on the part of the British Resident may bring about, in addition to the horrors of war with savages, a rebellion of British subjects in that country. No one will assume to affirm that this fear is imaginary. There have been such rebellions before. Not to speak of the rebellions under the administrations of Sir George Napier and Sir Peregrine Maitland, we need only refer to the capitulation of Major Warden to Mr. A. W. J. Pretorius, who allowed its officer to evacuate Bloom Fontein with his handful of troops,—and the subsequent battle of Boomplaat.

It is proper to state that no more dependence can be placed upon the official accounts that have been published by His Excellency the High Commissioner of the political state of affairs over the Orange River, than in the "General Orders" and "Government Notices," in which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, surrounded by his troops in King William's Town, has announced that he has inflicted "a severe defeat" upon the Kafirs, and making their "whole country a scene of lamentable devastation,"—whilst this very enemy have carried their headquarters into the colony, which it was his solemn and paramount duty to protect, and are really inflicting upon the forlorn and unprotected inhabitants, whose hopes are almost lost in despair, those "horrors and miseries" and upon their country that "lamentable devastation" which King William has been unblushingly made upon the imaginary scene.

Unfortunately there is too much ground for believing that British supremacy over the Orange River is more nominal than real, and that men who have fled from the colony to avoid the incumbrance of British law and the wrongs and injuries of British protection, will not be disposed passively to submit to treatment which they deem unjust and oppressive on the part of a government, which whilst it follows them in their expatriation into the wilderness, and insists upon imposing upon them the fetters of law and restraint, is not only too weak to enforce its authority over its own subjects, but is besides so contemptibly feeble as to be unable to humble its native foes or even to protect its

native allies! At all events, under these untoward circumstances, so adverse to the maintenance of British rule in that country (and more especially taking into account the desolation and ruin against which the colony is vainly struggling) it might have been expected—that is, if common sense had the remotest influence in the councils of the Sovereignty,—that no steps would have been taken by the authorities, and as the least prematurely, either to provoke a hostile collision with any of the native Chiefs, or to irritate the British subjects wantonly or unnecessarily against the British rule. Yet what are the facts of the case? The Dutch farmers in the Sovereignty desire to cultivate their lands to graze their cattle, and to live in peace with the native tribes around them. But they are summoned from their peaceful occupations to fight some of these tribes, and to take part in a quarrel between them and the British Resident, with whom the native foe of one day is the native ally of the next. If these British subjects assist the Government they are plundered by its foes, against whose aggressions it is too weak to afford them protection. If they "sit still" on their farms they are plundered by the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at Winburg, which we publish to-day. One Dutch farmer had his horse, saddle and bridle seized by order of the Resident Magistrate of that place (who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the 'Sovereignty') in payment of the fine that had been inflicted upon him for not helping the Government. Let the reader who thinks that "this charge against the authorities of the 'Sovereignty' cannot be substantiated, refer to the letter of a correspondent at