

Marsh & Zonen

LANDEN nu uit de "Gratitude" en "Lavinia"...

AARDEWERK. De "Nata", en versche faktuur, wel gessortoord, en GLASWERK in groote verscheidenheid...

Nieuwe Goederen, EX PROPONTIS.

Thomson, Watson & Co. LANDEN nu, uit bovengemelde Stoomboot...

A. & E. DE PASS.

HEBEN per Harbinger en andere late aankomsten ontvangen...

Ichaboe Guano.

TRoop, tegen £ 5 per Ton, en het pakhuys van A. & E. DE PASS.

Per "Harbinger."

WM. CREIG & Co., hebben ontvangen per Stoomboot Harbinger, aanzienlijke byvoegingen...

A. W. & W. H. FLETCHER.

HEBEN juist ontvangen met de Stoomboot "Harbinger,"...

Nieuwe Goederen

EX HARBINGER. HENRY RUDD & Co. HEBBEN ontvangen pr. bovengemeld vaartuig, een wel gessortoord koopje...

Londonsche Zeep.

TE koop aan de Pakhuizen van HENRY RUDD & Co.

Vet en Compositie Kaarsen.

TE koop aan de Pakhuizen van HENRY RUDD & Co.

Boter.

VAN UTMUNDENE KWALITEIT, te koop aan de Pakhuizen van HENRY RUDD & Co.

Uitgegeven te No. 39, Waterstraat, Kaapstad, op Maandag den 29 Maart 1852...



Public list of No. 39, Waterstreet, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning...

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTEN. D Hr. W. P. R. Dixon, Bloemfontein, De Hr. J. C. Hofmeyr, Burgersdorp...

DEEL XXII MAANDAG DEN 29 MAART 1852. No. 1708.

Nieuwe Goederen.

W. S. BRUCE & Co., LANDEN NU EX "HARBINGER," Een uitgezocht Assortement FINE EN FANCY GOEDEREN...

GOEDEREN

Per Stoomboot "Harbinger." DE HEEREN GEO. GREIG & CO., HEBBEN ontvangen per Stoomboot Harbinger...

Goederen

HEBEN ontvangen per Stoomboot Harbinger, een zeer groote Faktuur voor het SAIZOEN...

Goederen

HEBEN juist ontvangen met de Stoomboot "Harbinger,"...

Goederen

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VERKOOPING VAN LAND AAN ZOUTRIVIER.

DE Ondergeteekende, bevoegd geautoriseerd door den Heer JAMES SMITH, zal publiek doen verkoopen...

VERKOOPING VAN LAND, AAN ZWARTRIVIER.

DE Ondergeteekende zal publiek doen verkoopen op VRYDAG, DEN 2 APRIL 1852...

VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED.

DE Ondergeteekende, bevoegd geautoriseerd door den Heer J. G. STETTLER, zal publiek doen verkoopen op WOENSDAG DEN 14 APRIL...

VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED.

DE Ondergeteekende, bevoegd geautoriseerd door den Heer J. G. STETTLER, zal publiek doen verkoopen op WOENSDAG DEN 7 APRIL...

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ONTVANGEN PER 'HARBINGER'.

FRAAIJE ENKELE en DUBBELE LOOP RIFLES van JAGTGEREEDEN, door beroemde Makkers, de aandacht van Jagers wel waardig.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

In den Boedel van wylen GEORGE KOTZE, Dirk Zoon, OP den 30 Maart 1852, ten 10 ure 's voormiddags...

VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED.

DE Ondergeteekende, bevoegd geautoriseerd door den Heer J. G. STETTLER, zal publiek doen verkoopen op WOENSDAG DEN 7 APRIL...

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Photographisch Etablissement.

NAAUWKEURIGE PORTRETTEN worden in eenige uren, ten 10 ure 's ocht.

Kennisgeving.

VACANT alle de betrekking van Revisor. Aanzoek te worden gedaan bij den Ondergeteekende.

Uit de hand te Koop.

EEN FRAAIJE BILLIARD TAFEL, EEN FRAAIJE KAMINET PIANO.

Belooning.

WEGELOOPER, veronderstaand in de richting van Heer...

1000 Extra vette Schapen en Bokken.

ZULLEN tegen het einde der aanstaande Maand, (dag der plaats naar te bepalen), worden vercocht...

Van 1200 vette Schapen EEN MAAND LATER.

800 Extra vette Schapen, ALLEN VOOR KONTANT GELD INGEKOCHT.

Opregt geteelde Hengsten.

DE Ondergeteekende zal OP DE PARADE verkoopen, op Donderdag, den 22 April 1852.

60 Extra vette Singlossen.

OP WOENSDAG den 31sten Maart zal bovengemeld geteelde Singlossen aan "Kraai" Paarlse Hengst...

1000 Schapen en 200 Bokken.

DE Ondergeteekende zal in den loop der aanstaande maand April (dag en plaats naar te bepalen) per Publieke Venditie laten verkoopen...

OVERLEDEN op zyne plaats Leliedal, op den 17 Maart 1852.

DE Ondergeteekende, bevoegd geautoriseerd door den Heer J. G. STETTLER, zal publiek doen verkoopen op WOENSDAG DEN 7 APRIL...

AN Nabestaande Bloedverwanten en Vrienden word bekend gemaakt dat onze geliefde Zoon met name MICHAEL ABRAHAM BENSON...

OVERLEDEN, op den 29 dezer, ons jongste zoontje JEAN BAPTISTE MARTIUS...

GRENDS-AANGELEGENHEDEN.

(Uit de Grahams Town Journal, 15 Maart 1852.)

Handels Voorraad.

In den Insolventen Boedel van wylen JACOB STEPHANUS KRIGER...

OP WOENSDAG den 7 April aanstaande, ten 10 ure precies, zal worden vercocht in het dorp de Paarl...

Bengalisch Zaadhaver.

TE KOOP, tegen verminderde prijs, twee honderd Manden van bovengemelde, gewaardigd te zullen groeien...

EZELHENGST.

TE koop, een Ezelhengst, juist aangekomen van Arabie, de grootste ooftalhier ingevoerd...

VERKRYGBAAR BY A. S. Robertson, Adderley-straat, PRYS IS.

THE Principles of Proportion, or a Substitute for the 5th Book of Euclid, by LEOPOLD MARQUARD.

Kennisgeving.

WOORDT by deze kennis gegeven, dat Dingsdag den 6 April aanstaande door dit kantoor zal worden gehouden als een vacante dag...

VERKRYGBAAR BY A. S. Robertson, Adderley-straat, PRYS IS.

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WOORDT by deze kennis gegeven, dat Dingsdag den 6 April aanstaande door dit kantoor zal worden gehouden als een vacante dag...

TO DEBTORS.

All those indebted to this Office for subscription or otherwise, are requested to settle their accounts to the 31st December last, without delay.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 29, 1882.

There can be no question that the terms of Lord Grey's despatch to Sir Harry Smith, inserted elsewhere, are the most severe of which any superior officer can avail himself towards his subordinate; but whilst we make this admission and are of opinion that unnecessary harshness has been used by the Colonial Minister towards the victim of his own perverseness, impartiality demands the painful admission, that Sir Harry Smith has himself been a willing instrument of his fall. Many of the circumstances that have conducted to it are directly chargeable to his heartless Judge; but notwithstanding this, the fact cannot be overlooked that he was willing at all times to execute his master's commands and suggestions, without having the moral courage to deviate therefrom in the least particular or even to thwart the designs of his subordinate in office, Mr. Secretary MONTAGU.

As a military commander Sir Harry Smith had distinguished himself and obtained some renown. It was owing to this chiefly that he was invested with the Governorship of this Colony, and not on account of his abilities as a statesman. This should always be borne in mind. But as every man is the best judge of his own capacities, Sir Harry should not have allowed himself to be hushed into the belief that a battle field and a Cabinet are one and the same thing; nor should he, in lieu of consulting his own judgment, have placed implicit confidence in the superior wisdom of his chief, or in the greater official experience of his local Secretary.

Had he paid more attention to matters and things as they occurred, and listened to the warnings and the advice which were given to him by the press as well as through the press, and acted thereon, without allowing Lord Grey's injunctions or his jealous Secretary's counsels to lead him from the right path, Lord Grey would not have dared to upbraid him in the manner he has now done, without eliciting an expression of the most profound indignation from the generous British nation, who, as well as the colonists, sympathize with and honor him even in the midst of the disgrace so unsparringly showered upon him by the noble Minister.

Sir Harry Smith has failed in various respects to give satisfaction either in his civil or military capacity. This fact it is impossible to deny, whatever allowance we may be inclined to make with a due regard to the maxim that "it is human to err"; and having been once avowed, it would have been utter recklessness not to have caused him to be relieved by one in whose hands the destinies of the Colony will be more safe.

Notwithstanding all this, the Colonists felt disposed to overlook his failings; and they felt the more disposed so to do, because they seldom really doubted his good intentions and were quite satisfied that but for the bad counsels of some of his subordinates, he might have proved a good Governor. The Chief of those counsellors is Mr. Secretary MONTAGU. Without respecting any principle himself, it was not to be expected that he would advise the Governor to do so, and at last he came to such a pass that, though with the full concurrence of Sir Harry Smith, Mr. MONTAGU was in reality the Governor.

When Sir Harry Smith is culpable, his Secretary is the more culpable. The first is to lay down the reins of Government at the bidding of his Queen; is the latter to remain? The colonists pray her Majesty that he may not. His measures have already secured the partial ruin of the colony, and he is striving hard to render it utterly prostrate by attempts to set class against class. Even the introduction of the Colonial Parliament may be no guarantee against his designs. We have to part with the one by reason of his failings.—Let us also be relieved of the other by reason of his guilt.

The *Montagu Organ* continues, for purposes of its own, to put forth falsehoods of the most glaring and dangerous nature. One of these refers to the late meeting at the Town House to receive the Clanwilliam deputation. Although deputed by public meetings, the organ represents them as some fifteen deluded farmers; and with regard to what was then spoken by Dr. Tancred, it has the following: "Dr. Tancred stated that 800 Boers from Clanwilliam would have accompanied him, if he had allowed them to bring their guns!"

We have attended that meeting and we proclaim the *Monitor's* statement to be the most unblushing falsehood we ever met with. The reference made by Dr. Tancred to the 800 men from Clanwilliam was this: "Eight hundred men," he said, "would have come to town in a body to represent their grievances, and a gentleman in town, upon whose opinion they placed great value, had dissuaded them from doing anything having the appearance of a physical demonstration, and they deemed it more prudent to act upon that advice. As to himself, he did not concur in that opinion; a physical demonstration, according to his interpretation of the term, was, when men came in a body with arms in their hands to overawe and inculcate fear. But these men intended no such thing. They would have come with an ostrich feather or the olive branch of peace in their hands, and with good will towards all men in their hearts."

After the exposure of this one falsehood amongst many others of the *Monitor's* own invention, we leave the public to judge of the character of that paper.

DUTCH COLONIES IN WEST INDIA.

The Dutch papers which have come to hand contain the draft of a law now under consideration of the States General, from which it appears that the Dutch Government is about to confer on her Colonies in the West Indies the boon of a Representative System of Government. There is to be elected by the inhabitants of the Colonies in elective wards. The right of voting at the election is given to every inhabitant being a major and paying annually taxes to the amount of £20; who are also eligible to the elected, provided they have resided in the Colony during two years. Those in

military or clerical service are excluded. The board is to meet at least once a year, and may be adjourned or dissolved by the Governor, but in the latter case, he has to issue new writs of election within three months. The board is to have all legislative powers, and the entire control of the finances, under the sanction of the King. The Governor, in the administration of the affairs of the Colony, is to be assisted by an Executive (called advising) Board, to consist of functionaries to be appointed by the King. The Colony is to be divided into District Boards, to be called Boards of Landdrost and Heemraden, to be elected by the proprietors or agents of the plantations, three of whom shall annually retire, but be re-eligible. The number of Heemraden to be fixed by the King. The law also guarantees the free exercise of every religion, and suppression of all slave trade, or importation of slaves.

Latest Frontier Intelligence.

The Frontier news by Saturday's post is again very meagre. A patrol had returned to the Blinkwater Camp on the 16th March, after three days' work. It had captured 155 head of cattle and 30 horses; about 12 Kafirs had been killed; 5 women had also been killed by the shells and 5 wounded. Tambouk had, about 12 years old, and 54 women and children were taken prisoners. The boy relates that Micoome had been wounded by the 1st Regt. attached to the 1st division, in such a manner that he sent for a female doctor to take off the wounded limb. 137 head of cattle had been stolen from the farm of Mr. J. O'Reilly, Karrelge, but were retaken; also 33 oxen belonging to Mr. Webb.

ADDITIONAL POST OFFICES.

The Government Gazette of the 25th instant contains the following: "His Excellency is prepared to establish additional Post Offices, under the charge of Deputy Postmasters, upon any line of the inland mail route, wherever eligible persons and premises can be obtained. It is intended that such Post Offices shall in every respect be conducted in a similar manner to the Post Offices now existing in the townships, with the exception that the Deputy Postmaster will have to deposit for postage receipts to the Civil Commissioner of the Division in which he resides, instead of the Postmaster-General. The want of intermediate Post Offices between the several townships occasions, it has been represented, serious delay and inconvenience in correspondence.—Letters, &c., are now carried very many miles beyond the places for which they are destined, and are left at the Post-Office at the nearest township until demanded. It is to remedy this defect that the additional Post Offices are proposed; and any person desirous of undertaking the duty of Deputy Postmaster is requested to address the Postmaster-General, stating the situation of his house, and remuneration he will require for his services."

Having, in our review of the instructions to the new Governor, been obliged to break off rather abruptly that part which refers to the future policy towards the Kafirs, we now proceed to give a more detailed account of the instructions in that behalf. After having, as stated, urged the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war with a view to its successful termination, the Colonial Minister directs that a report be drawn up for the information of Her Majesty's Government and the Parliament, fully setting forth the views of the High Commissioner and his assistants, relative to the best policy to be hereafter adopted, and the measures deemed best calculated to guard against a recurrence of the evil.

The fullest discretion is allowed, but the following points are submitted for consideration:—That while it is due to those persons and their descendants who were induced with the direct sanction of Parliament to leave this country for the purpose of settling in the Eastern division of the Colony, that they should not be abandoned without aid or support in a position of so much danger, their right to look for the support of the mother country is by no means without its limits, and that it depends upon their not failing to make those exertions which may reasonably be expected for their own protection, and to conform to those rules of conduct which may be necessary for their safety. In like manner, there are other considerations affecting the native races, which ought not to be lost sight of. If Colonists of European descent are to be left unsupported by the power of the mother country, to rely solely on themselves for protection from fierce barbarians with whom they are placed in immediate contact, they must also be left to the unchecked exercise of those severe measures of self-defence which a position of so much danger will naturally dictate. Experience shows that in such circumstances measures of self-defence will degenerate into indiscriminate vengeance, and will lead to the gradual extermination of the less civilized race. To avert this result (which has hitherto been the aim of our policy), and by the enforcement of order to provide for the civilization and betterment of the aboriginal tribes, instead of leaving them to be destroyed, is a high and noble object, well worthy of considerable sacrifice on the part of the British people. But, on the other hand, it is more than is required from them by the duties of humanity that they should submit to the necessity of indefinite expense, and of a constant renewal of such costly efforts as have lately been made, in order to prevent the strife of hostile races, and maintain peace and security in the wide regions of Southern Africa, over which British power has been asserted.

That, beyond that very limited extent of territory required for the security of the Cape of Good Hope as a naval station, the British crown and nation have no interest whatever in maintaining any territorial dominion in Southern Africa, and that the only motives which can influence Parliament and Her Majesty's Government in doing so are that sense of the claims upon them of those of Her Majesty's faithful subjects who are inhabitants of the colony, and that philanthropic desire to promote the civilization and conversion of the tribes amongst whom they dwell, to which I have adverted. I have hitherto believed that by a proper system of management those for whose welfare it was alone desired that British power should be maintained in this distant region might be made to understand their interest in supporting it, and that, without any expense disproportionate to the object in view, that object might be accomplished, and both the European and native races might be induced to yield obedience to the authority exercised by British officers for their benefit. This belief was encouraged by the success which for nearly three years appeared to have attended the measures adopted by Sir H. Smith; and I looked forward with confidence to the complete establishment of security by the civilizing effects of commerce and of missionary enterprise if the tranquillity and good order which had thus long been preserved could only for a few years be continued. Unfortunately these sanguine hopes have been disappointed, and it will be a question demanding the most serious consideration, whether the attempt which has thus failed can be renewed, or whether the exercise of British authority in South Africa must not be restricted within much narrower limits than heretofore.

The answer to this most important question must greatly depend upon whether, by firm but conciliatory measures, we can allay those jealousies and animosities which have

unfortunately divided the colonists, and can unite them in supporting the Government. With such united support from the colonists of European origin, I still see no reason for despairing that, by adopting a system of managing the native tribes, in which injudicious indulgence and that forbearance which arranges always attributes to weakness, should be no less carefully avoided than injustice, the security of the colony might be maintained without a heavier demand on the resources of this country than the Parliament would probably be prepared to sanction.

RECALL OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith, Bart., G.C.B.

Downing-street, January 14, 1882.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Despatches of the 5th and 19th of November, reporting the results of the operations of the war since the date of your Despatches by the previous mail.

2. I learn from these Despatches that another month of this distressing warfare has passed away, and though the force at your disposal had been increased to a very considerable amount, no advantage of any real importance has been gained over the enemy, while the loss of Her Majesty's troops has been exceedingly heavy, and very distinguished officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Foylce, being included among those who have fallen.

3. I have said that no real advantage has been gained, because, while you state that positions of extraordinary strength have been stormed, and it is clear that the most determined courage has been shown by Her Majesty's troops, the success of which can be gauged by the reports of Major-General Somerset, and particularly from his Despatch dated the 9th November, that the ground thus hardly won could not be retained, and that the position which was carried at the price of such heavy loss to the 74th Regiment on the 6th of November, was only held until the Major-General withdrew the troops in the afternoon, when it would the enemy, and that in fact it was so.

4. For several months your despatches have been of a similar character. You have described to me operations which I have constantly been assured had been attended with success, and had inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, while there could be no doubt that the troops had fought with their accustomed gallantry; but at the same time I am disappointed to discover that any ground had really been gained, while it was obvious that the enemy, far from being discouraged by their supposed defeats, were from month to month increasing in boldness and determination, and the list of casualties too clearly proved that the loss they had inflicted was at least as certain, and bore no small proportion to that which they were believed to have sustained.

5. It was impossible that I should continue to receive intelligence by subscription by many successive mails without being led to entertain serious doubts whether the war had been conducted with the energy and judgment which were necessary to bring it to an early and successful issue; but distressing as was the anxiety which these doubts occasioned, I have not hitherto allowed them to induce me to deprive you of that support which I know it is of the utmost importance to the public service that you should be able to rely on, and that the advisers of the Crown, when in situations of difficulty and danger, success does not at once attend their exertions.

6. But the information I have now received has converted what was before only a very serious doubt into conviction; and it is my painful duty to inform you that, having consulted my colleagues on the subject, they have concurred with me in coming to the conclusion that, upon a careful review of the events of the war and those which preceded its breaking out, there is evidence which it is longer to resist, that you have failed in showing that foresight, energy, and judgment, which your very difficult position required, and that therefore we should not be justified in shrinking from tendering to the Queen our humble advice that the Government of the Cape of Good Hope and the conduct of the war should be placed in other hands. It has accordingly been my duty to submit to Her Majesty my advice that Major-General Cathcart should be appointed to relieve you, of which Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, and that officer will very shortly proceed to the Cape for that purpose.

7. I need hardly assure you that I cannot make this communication without great pain and sincere reluctance, and me in coming to a decision of imperative duty would have felt my colleagues and myself to take the course, we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt.

8. I must remind you that the first error which was otherwise sound and the policy of a policy attributable, was the premature reduction of the British force under your command. I must take upon myself a share of the blame for this mistake, inasmuch as I had probably too strongly pressed upon you the importance of reducing the number of troops as soon as this could be safely done. Still, yourself when you should have sent home, since this was a point on which a judgment was to be formed, and that a large proportion of the force which you found in the colony could without danger so soon be dispensed with.

9. I must also remind you, that, up to the eve of the actual breaking out of hostilities, you continued to send me the strongest assurance that no real danger, and that the apprehensions expressed by the British farmers were unfounded. Even when the war began, you were so little aware of its true character that you made no application to me for additional force; and neither in your public nor in your private letters did you give me the slightest intimation that such aid was required; and the reinforcements which were immediately despatched, as well as those of the late, anticipated reinforcements, were in no way to express any opinion on the detail of your military operations; but it must even strike an unprofessional observer that by the employment of means which you considered adequate for the purpose, no serious impression appears to have been made on the enemy. It follows that you have either been entirely mistaken in your judgment, and as to the character of the war and the amount of force required, or else that you have failed in using with effect the force at your disposal.

10. I must also observe that you have, I believe, truly represented to me that if you had had the Kafirs only to contend with, the war would long since have been brought to a close; and that what has succeeded by such formidable enemies has been the assistance they have derived from the rebel Hotentots, too many of whom had been trained as soldiers in the ranks of the British Army. But if this is, as I believe, a correct view of the subject, I must regard it as a most fatal error that the first instances of treason amongst this class of the inhabitants of the Cape were not dealt with more promptly and more severely. I cannot resist the belief that had this been done, the contagion of disaffection would have been stayed, as the prompt punishment of the real traitors would have calmed the fear naturally excited among the white inhabitants by seeing their impunity, and would

not have prevented the colonists of European descent from being led to entertain and display the indiscriminate jealousy of their coloured fellow-subjects which has been, as there is too much reason to fear, the means of driving into disaffection many of the latter who were not originally inclined to do it.

11. Lastly, I must regard it as a grievous error that you have allowed the administration of the Orange River territory to remain too long in the hands of an officer in your own opinion unequal to the task; and that by this and other mistakes in your management of the Dutch inhabitants of the frontier districts, you have failed to facilitate that important class, by whose cordial co-operation there can be no doubt that you would have been enabled to bring the war to a much earlier termination than there is now a prospect of; while, on the contrary, by the distracted condition of the Sovereignty, your difficulties in Kaffria have been very seriously increased. The manner in which, by judicious management, Mr. Fane has succeeded in Natal in securing the confidence and attachment of the Dutch farmers, as described in your despatch No. 193, clearly proves that, if properly treated they may be rendered loyal and useful subjects of the Crown.

12. It has been with much reluctance that I have entered into this review of the errors which you seem to me to have committed; but I have thought it due to your position and to your high reputation to show to Her Majesty's Government and to the public that you were not without cause for being so severely and so long reproached; and that in the midst of the war without sufficient cause for doing so, and for this reason, painful as it has been to me to write you in such a tone of censure, I have been compelled to point out the errors into which you have been betrayed. It is, however, my wish that you should be able to do so, that I have no doubt it has been to you a severe trial, which has been in itself, and to the best of your ability, you have endeavored to acquire yourself of duties of no ordinary difficulty; nor do I doubt that in more regular warfare against a civilized enemy, and if your military operations had been less complicated by political difficulties, you would have achieved the success for which you had formerly been so much distinguished.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, March 20.)

Head Quarters Camp, Blinkwater, March 15, 1882.

Since the Government Notice of the 13th instant, the troops have been most actively engaged in completing the Waterkloof. Every success attended the retreat of the Rebels into the Amatolas, in effecting which the troops at Post Relief, and the Kingoes from Fort Beaufort and Fort Hare, have been particularly successful. By waylaying the different drifts of the small rivers they have taken many cattle and horses, and shot numerous Kafirs. These Raucage parties are very widely extended and of great utility.

The Commander-in-Chief hopes in two or three days to follow the flying Rebels into the Amatolas, leaving General Somerset with his division and 200 burghers to act on the interior line.

Mr. Brownlee, the Gaika Commissioner, reports that the want of food among the Rebel Hotentots in the Amatolas is excessive.

Many cattle and horses have been captured within the last few days.

By His Excellency's Command, JOHN GARVOCK, Lieut. Col.

A subsequent General Order, dated 16th March, relating to the late operations in Waterkloof, contains the following:—

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the Officers, Soldiers, Levies, and Burghers in the field, upon the success of the late six days' operations over the enemy in every direction in which he could be encountered,—a success which it may well be expected to lead to a permanent, lasting peace. The Kafir tribes have never been previously so punished, and if their expulsion over the Kei be effected, tranquillity on a permanent basis may be looked for.

No soldiers ever endured greater fatigues, none ever encountered them with more continued cheerfulness, and devotion to their Sovereign and country. Throughout these operations the loss of the enemy, from the fire of nine guns and the intrepid Infantry, has been estimated at 1000 head of cattle and 130 horses have fallen into our hands—poats, some arms, ammunition, a great quantity of stores in Macoum's den. He has been driven from his stronghold in every direction, and the troops are moving to complete his final expulsion over the Kei. The casualties among the troops have been comparatively few.

One officer, Lieut. Wrotterley, 43rd Regt., seven men, killed, and eighteen men wounded.

As a part of the general operations ordered, Lieut-Col. Perceval, 12th Regt., commanding a force of 300 men, had been assembled by the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of driving the Chiefs Tola and Dodo from the Fish River Bush, and the Chief Tola from a second position of that Bush; and on the 11th, Lieut-Col. Perceval in two columns assailed the position of Stock, which was most gallantly carried, and Major Armstrong, C. M. Rifle, distinguished himself; 190 head of cattle fell into his hands, many goats; fifteen of the enemy were counted slain, many arms taken, and they fled in disorder.

We have not had a single deputation reported to us from any part of the country during the past week. This is a favourable symptom, which we sincerely trust may from this hour be established.

FORT HARE.

(From the *Colonist*, March 20.)

March 17th, 1882.

The following is a copy of letters just received, by which it appears the 91st has had another encounter with Waterkloof miscreants:—

Yellow Woods, 12th March, 1882.

"We have just returned from Water Kloof, after another severe skirmish with the enemy, in which the 91st has again suffered heavily."

"The following is the detail of operations. On the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., we left our camp at Haddon, and marched to within two miles of the Water Kloof, where we bivouacked for the night. At the grey dawn of the morning following, the 10th, we advanced right through the centre of the Kloof and our progress unopposed until we reached a narrow pass. Here the foe lay concealed amongst sawpits, behind rocks, &c., and numbers found ample cover behind numerous trees which had fallen on each side of the pathway. Scarcely had the advanced guard entered the defile, when the enemy opened a tremendous fire from their several positions on a T. A volley was the quick reply from the advance, who were immediately joined by the supports, and the action raged in earnest. After a long and arduous struggle we at last, step by step, drove the skulking rascals from their vantage grounds, and sent them flying in all directions."

"Yesterday, the 11th, we patrolled all through the Water Kloof, without the slightest opposition."

"We start in an hour on our return to Haddon, whither we bring our wounded; four of the worst cases are I fear to be sent into Port Beaufort; they are nearly all bad cases."

The following are the names of the men of the 91st wounded in the action of the 10th—none were killed:—

Corporal	Edmond	severely
"	Thomas Martin	do
"	John Watchers	do
"	John Frame	do
"	James Laggan	do
"	J. Keen	do
"	W. Mackley	do
"	J. Bolton	do
"	Thomas Rain	do
"	Robert McGavin	mortally—

(since dead.)

"Of the wounded and killed of other Corps I cannot speak with certainty. The late named of the 91st (McClellan) was a married man, and his widow and two orphans are in Fort Hare. God help her in her struggles through this cold-hearted world. We are bringing her husband's body to Haddon—there to be interred."

"We start again in a day or two, and will see if we can not bring Macoum's body guard once again to action, and then see how they stand the dose we gave them on the 10th. We owe them many a grudge, and I only wish for an opportunity to clear off all scores, but I begin to save, and the express is just starting."

SIR HARRY SMITH.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 12.)

The public are now in possession of all the circumstances that are likely to be disclosed relative to Sir Harry Smith's removal. The recent Bluebook on the subject of the Kafir War brings down the correspondence to the latest period, and includes the despatch in which the Colonial Secretary intimated to his Excellency the resolution of the Government to supersede him. The reasons for that measure are fully stated in the communication in which Sir Harry Smith's removal was announced. The reasons for that measure are fully stated in the communication in which Sir Harry Smith's removal was announced. The reasons for that measure are fully stated in the communication in which Sir Harry Smith's removal was announced. The reasons for that measure are fully stated in the communication in which Sir Harry Smith's removal was announced.

The Duke of Wellington's remarks on the conduct of his subordinate may, in like manner, be regarded as amounting to an acknowledgment that, up to the present period, Sir Harry Smith has not had the means of success. With respect to his Grace's proposal to cut roads through the Kafir precipices and jungles, and to make a plateau of a country which, in the neighbourhood of the Waterkloof alone, was described by Major-General Somerset as "containing twenty square miles of fastnesses, each forming a strong position"—the omission to carry out such a scheme, with the very inadequate resources at his disposal, was of course he made matter of accusation against Sir Harry. Effectual as the measure would doubtless be, it would involve an expenditure which, in time of peace, no colonial Governor could undertake on his own responsibility; while, in time of war, the difficulty of guarding the host of pioneers whom it would be necessary to employ in such widespread operations, would far exceed the expense of the force that has yet been assembled in South Africa. We may observe that his Grace's opinion of the nugatory character of the attacks actually made on the enemy confirms the view which we have always taken of them; and, to his content, it qualifies the friendly language in which he generously and gallantly expressed his "approval of all Sir Harry Smith's operations, all his orders to the troops, and all the operations made by him to secure success." The eulogistic terms cannot, however, be wholly explained away—still less can they be reconciled with the terrible condemnation pronounced upon the deposed commander by her Majesty's Government.

It is obvious, therefore, that Earl Grey's refusal, on the following evening, to inform the House whether the Duke's concurrence had been obtained to Sir Harry's removal, admits of as easy an explanation as his eagerness to cite his Grace's approval of Major-General Cathcart's qualifications for the vacant post. But we are not a little surprised to find his lordship stating, on the same occasion, that he was not led to these stringent measures by "purely military considerations." If this denial has any point or relevancy, we must infer that the Government desire us to suppose that causes on which the Duke was not officially competent to decide, justified them in inflicting, without his concurrence, this heavy military disgrace on a distinguished officer. In other words, we are to look for the Ministerial justification in Sir Harry's civil shortcomings. We are to believe that his Excellency, who has been engaged for upwards of a year by his duties at the seat of war, and whose civil avocations have been entrusted meanwhile to the local Government Secretary, has been removed from the conduct of the campaign either for faults which must have preceded it, or for the acts of his deputy at Capetown. Earl Grey's colleagues will hardly thank him for this plea. But we prefer examining the despatch which Sir Harry Smith will himself read the gist of his sentence, and speculating on the precise force of this unauthoritative evasive of responsibility on the part of his lordship. We there find that the fire paragraphs which introduced the announcement of his Excellency's recall are exclusively devoted to a review of the campaign.

"But the information I have now received" (he continued) "the unfortunate affair in the Waterkloof" (has converted what was before a very serious doubt into conviction; and it is my painful duty to inform you that, having consulted my colleagues on the subject, they have concurred with me in coming to the conclusion that, upon a careful review of the events of the war and those which preceded its breaking out, there is evidence which it is impossible to resist, that you have failed in showing that foresight, energy, and judgment, which your very difficult position required, and that therefore we should not be justified in shrinking from tendering to the Queen our humble advice that the Government of the Cape of Good Hope and the conduct of the war should be placed in other hands."

Nobody can read these words without perceiving that it is the military censure conveyed in them which gives them their whole severity—while the military suppression is that portion of the penalty which will fall most heavily on the gallant officer to whom they are addressed. Any striates on his policy, whatever their abstract justice, are irrelevant to his Excellency's responsibility for "the events which preceded the breaking out of the war," he might easily have brooked the taunt from one who primarily brought most of those events, and who made himself accountable for all of them. The charge made against Sir Harry Smith, in any portion of his despatch, of having counselled an undue diminution of the Cape force, loses something of its point when we recollect, not only that that counsel was elicited, as his lordship avows, by his own pressing suggestions, but that it might have been harmless, had not a yet more fatal error—for which alone is responsible—alienated the burghers on whom Sir Harry relied as a substitute. The remaining charges thrust by way of aggravation, into this ungenerous indictment might be retorted with equal ease on their author. It is, we repeat, the military slur—the insult—that Sir Harry has needlessly provoked. The year, and has thrown away opportunities of terminating it—none of which have in fact been given him—it is this that constitutes the gravamen of the whole; and it is upon such a matter that the batch of civilians who sit in the Cabinet have overruled the judgment of the highest military authority in the empire. Sir Harry's real fault has been that he would not even remain passive during the interval preceding the arrival of the reinforcements which were necessary to enable him to act with effect. He might have conquered, had the means of conquest been placed in his hands. Even as it is, he is informed by Earl Grey (Jan. 31, 1882) that "the honour of Her Majesty's arms has been fully maintained." Is it not monstrous, then, to stigmatize, in the same breath, a fail-

...circumstances—circumstances brought about by the Colonel's Secretary himself—had made inevitable? Without discussing Sir Harry's generalship—without retracting any of the criticisms we have pronounced on maneuvers which the Duke himself shows to have been nugatory—we must dispute the right of the Government, in opposition to their military advisers, to degrade a Commander-in-Chief in active service by removing him from his post, and—without even pretending that a chance of success has been afforded him—to reprimand him for failure. For the suppression of Major-General Somerset—whose character for efficiency amply justifies the encomium passed by the Duke on the officers under Sir Harry Smith—Ministers do not even offer a pretext; and as they decline giving any reasons for their conduct, they must not be surprised at the omission being supplied by others. We must therefore tell them that, though they may degrade and sacrifice the veterans who serve them—though they may teach a gallant profession to fear danger before which the bravest may well tremble—though they may prove that no laurels are safe under the Whig masters—they will not disguise from the country the real object of all this indelible mean-spiritedness and cruelty. Their unscrupulous efforts to divert attention from their own blunders will avail them nothing. The origin of the war will not be forgotten in a change of Commanders, nor will Sir Harry Smith's degradation ensure impunity to Earl Grey.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. ST. "MEGERA."
The "Megera," which arrived in Simon's Bay on Wednesday last, had experienced very bad weather between England and Madeira, at which place she arrived on the 24th January, left again on the 27th; reached Sierra Leone, the 6th February, and left the next day at 11 p.m., from which time until within the last few days they had a succession of calms, and expended all their coals, with the exception of a small quantity which they kept to bring her into port. Her passengers are Lady Alexander Russell, Col. Buller, C.B., Major Horsford, Captains Roper, H. Somerset, M.P., Lord Alexander Russell, (a brother of the Premier.) Harding, Woodford, and Glyn, 1st Lieut. Clifford, 2d Lieut. C. Buller, Lindsay, Bramstone, Bouchier, the Hon. G. Legge, and Hale, Adj. Brewster, Quar. Mas. Peacocke, Surgeon Lloyd, Ass. Surg. Scott, 650 rank and file, 18 women and 23 children, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. After landing the women and children, the "Megera" proceeds with the troops to the Buffalo.

Just Published,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
THE Principles of Proportion, or a Substitute for the 5th Book of Euclid,—by LEOPOLD MARRASAND.
A. S. ROBERTSON, Advertiser street.

Landed Property!
PUBLIC SALE.
THE Undersigned wishing to divest himself of part of his fixed Property, has instructed Mr. L. P. CAVIN, to sell by public Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 7th APRIL 1852,

His large and agreeable Dwelling House in Plain Street, No. 5, at present in the best state of repair, and adapted for a rental value. It contains Hall, and 8 airy Rooms, one of which is a large Saloon, besides the necessary Out offices. Owing to its central situation, in the vicinity of the Public Offices, the Exchange, the Custom House, &c., it is particularly adapted for a man of business, or for a Lodging House, or Boarding School, and offers a rare opportunity for the investment of capital.
Conditions and particulars will be made known on the day of Sale.
S. H. BAARD.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Stock-in-Trade.
In the Insolvent Estate of Jacob Stephanus Krige, deceased, and surviving Spouse Esther Suanna Krige, of the Paarl, Shopkeeper.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold in the Village of the Paarl, the Stock in Trade of the Insolvent, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Tobacco, Dates, Cigars, a Counter, Scales and Weights, sundry Merchandise, some Household Furniture, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle, &c. &c.
W. C. A. MOLLER, Sole Trustee.
Cape Town, 24th March, 1852.
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
A Splendid Billiard Table, nearly new and quite complete; also, a beautiful Cabinet Piano.
For particulars, apply at the Office of Messrs. STREYLER & Co., Advertiser-street.

THOROUGHbred COLTS.
THE Undersigned will sell on the Parade,
On Thursday, the 22d April, 1852,
Being in the Race Week,
TEN THOROUGHbred COLTS, got by *Glucus*, all quiet saddle horses, six of them trained for harness, amongst which a pair of well matched Bays, and a pair of well matched Browns.
Pedigrees will be provided on the day of Sale.
JNO. VAN RENEN.
Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.
Gansse Kraal, March 24, 1852.

Paul's
Photographic Establishment.
No. 38, Loopstreet.
CORRECT PORTRAITS taken by J. PAUL, at any time of the Day, between the hours of 10 and 4, in any Weather.
N.B. Terms Moderate.

PUBLIC SALE AT GROENEKLOOF,
On the Place "Vygekraal,"
AT A LONG CREDIT.
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on the above-mentioned Place,
On Wednesday, the 7th April next,
150 muids Cape Wheat,
200 do. Oats,
90 do. Rye,
300 Wethers,
Draught Oxen, riding and draught Horses, breeding Mares. Further, some Agricultural Implements, as Ploughs, Harrows, Wa:ons, Yokes, &c., and what will be further offered on the day of Sale.
The whole will be positively sold to the Highest Bidder.
Paardenburg, March 30, 1852. G. P. C. KOTZE.
Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

1200 Excellent Sheep.
THE above number of SHEEP, equal to the best brought up this year, will be sold at D'URBAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April next, on account of
J. H. DU TOIT.
J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

GOODS,
Per Steamer "Harbinger."

Messrs. George Greig & Co.
HAVE received per Steamer "Harbinger," a very large invoice of SEASONABLE GOODS, for Sale, to Town and Country Dealers, at Market Rates, comprising—
DOESKINS, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cords, Vestings, fine and super. Cloths, Beavers, Pilots, Blue and Drab Dufls, Blankets, Ordnance Blankets, Cotton Blankets, Negro Sheets, Balze, Flannels.
GREY PUNJIMS, White Punjims, *Agas*, Shirts, Shirts, super. Voerchitz, 9-8 Prints, Molestias, plain and printed. Velvetens, Cords, Furniture Choesias, GLACE SILKS, in white, black, and colours; Brocaded and Figured Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Gloves, de Laine and Lautre Dresses, figured and shot Orleans, Corals and Bandannas, Shawls and Handkerchiefs in variety, Children's Dresses and Paletots, Trimmings, Worsteds Hoods, Capes, Bows, Polkas, Frills, Neckties, Collars.
HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING, Soldiers' Great Coats, Worsteds Socks, Striped Cotton, Regatta and fine White Shirts, Soft Felt Hats, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
BLUCHER BOOTS, Wellington, Clarendon, and Prince George do., Oxfonian and other Shoes, Ladies Shoes, in Lasting and Patent Leather, Cloth and Lasting Boots, Clogs, &c. &c.
ALSO,
CORK BUTTER,
YORK HAMS,
BACON,
CHEESE,
SARDINES and HERRINGS,
FIGS and PRUNES,
BELMONT CANDLES,
And many other GOODS.

Per Steamer "Harbinger."
MAURICE & JOSEPH have received an invoice of WINTER CLOTHING, also and assortment of superior PLATED WARE,
44, St. George's Street.

Per Steamer "Harbinger."
FRESH SWEET MILK CHEESE, and WESTPHALIA HAMS, for Sale at the Store of
MAURICE & JOSEPH,
44, St. George's Street.

Sparkling Champagne,
Champagne Ale,
Bottled Stout,
American Flour,
Blacking,
LANDING ex "GRATITUDE,"
GEORGE GREIG & Co.

Per Steamer "Harbinger."
MAURICE & JOSEPH have received an invoice of WINTER CLOTHING, also and assortment of superior PLATED WARE,
44, St. George's Street.

Per Steamer "Harbinger."
FRESH SWEET MILK CHEESE, and WESTPHALIA HAMS, for Sale at the Store of
MAURICE & JOSEPH,
44, St. George's Street.

Sweet Milk Cheese
AND
Prime Butter,
Now landing from the *HARBINGER,*
March 25, 1852. VAN DER BYL & CO.

A. & F. de Pass
HAVE received per *Harbinger* and other late arrivals,
PRIME IRISH BUTTER
CHEDDAR CHEESE
CARLSBERG BEER
RED HERRINGS, in tins
PICKLES,
BOTTLED FRUITS
PEARL BARLEY
SPLIT PEAS
SCUPE EN BOUILLI
VINEGAR
STARCH
TWINES
FISHING LINES
LOG LINES,
And a large assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

NEW GOODS.
W. S. Bruce & Co.
ARE NOW LANDING
EX "HARBINGER,"
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
FINE AND FANCY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF:—
LADIES' cloth and silk Mantles, Children's Dresses in great variety, French Glace Silk and Brocade Dresses, Coventry and French Worn Ribbons, Damask Satin Robes, Lady Franklin's Polkas, Lima Handkerchiefs and Vicuna Shawls, printed Delaines and Balzettes, FLOWERS, choice Winter Gloves, Embroidered Robes and Dresses, Mufflers, Laces, Edgings, Blouses, Habit Shirts, Sarcos, Dress Caps, Hair Nets, &c. &c. Under Clothing, Hosiery, Long Cloth, Regatta Shirts and Haberdashery.
New Pattern Voerchitz, Cloths, Cussimores, and Tweeds.
21, St. George's-street.

Marsh & Sons
ARE NOW LANDING ex "GRATITUDE" and "LAVINIA,"
Patent Cutlery
Hollow Ware
Blucher Boots
Iron Cots
Japanned Buckles & Rings
Fancy Mats and Matting
Ladies' Work Boxes
Shoe Thread
TIN Plates, &c. &c. &c.
Painters Brushes
Blue White Girths
Brass Buckles and Rings
Fenders and Fire Irons
Iron and Brass Wire Sieves
Best English Scrap
Iron
Lump Alum
No. 4, Spades

ARE NOW LANDING ex "GRATITUDE" and "LAVINIA,"
Patent Cutlery
Hollow Ware
Blucher Boots
Iron Cots
Japanned Buckles & Rings
Fancy Mats and Matting
Ladies' Work Boxes
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Fenders and Fire Irons
Iron and Brass Wire Sieves
Best English Scrap
Iron
Lump Alum
No. 4, Spades

£1 10 Reward.
STRAYED, supposed to have gone in the direction of Hex River, a light brown Gelding, with white hind foot and star, on the left fore blade the mark of a wolf bite, 3 or 4 years old. Whoever returns the same to the undersigned, or gives information leading to his recovery, will receive the above reward.
Boontjes Kraal, Caecoon, March 24, 1852.
L. H. B. SCHENCK.

Per "Harbinger."
W. M. GREIG & Co. have received per Steamer "Harbinger," considerable additions to their Stock, consisting of NEW AND FASHIONABLE MATERIALS, FOR WINTER DRESSES, also,
Silk Striped de Laines,
Printed, do.
Fancy Prints, new patterns,
Colored Voerchitz, do.
Satin and Lutering Ribbons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
White and Black Cotton Hoos,
Lambs Wool, half-Hose,
Red Caps,
Guernsey Frocks,
Blucher Boots, &c. &c.
And, per *Malabar and Warrior*, are expecting further supplies of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.
St. George's-street, corner of Church-street.

TO SPORTSMEN & OTHERS.
Received per "Harbinger,"
SUPERIOR Single and Double Barreled Rifles and Fowling Pieces, by famous makers, well worthy the attention of Sportsmen
ALSO,
Holster and Pocket Pistols
Double and Single Shot Belts
Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches
Wid's Patent Wire Cartridges,
&c. &c.
J. B. ROBERTSON & Co.
Ironmongery and Timber Stores,
60, Plain-street.

A. W. & W. H. FLETCHER
HAVE just received ex Steamer "HARBINGER,"
Black, Colored, and Chamelion Coburgs
Alpacas and Orleans
Alpacas Serges
Printed Cashmeres, new style
Embroidered Coburg Robes
Fancy Prints and Gingham
Fashionable Bonnets
Rich Bonnet Ribbons
Woolen and Cotton Table Covers
Vestings in great variety
Glazed Furniture Prints
24 in. Black Glace Gros de Naples
White Satin and Black Crepe
Stays and Infants' Bodies
Woolen and Cotton Hosiery
Mens' Black Silk | Hose
Club House Shirts
Drap and self | Cords
Embroidered White Muslins
Harness, bordered Muslins and Crinolines
Embroidered Muslin Sleeves
Black Velvet Bracelets
Porte Mounnies and Silver Thimbles
Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes
Back, Side, and Dressing Combs
Scissors, superior quality
Colored Cotton and Worsted Buttons
Boars' Head Crochet Cotton, &c. &c.
J. Keizersgracht.
Ironmongery and Timber Stores,
60, Plain-street.

BENGAL SEED OATS.
FOR SALE at reduced price, two hundred muids of the above, warranted to grow. Any description of Produce taken in exchange. Application to be made to
H. CRIGHTON, No. 1, Plain Street.

Stallion Donkey.
FOR Sale a STALLION DONKEY, just arrived from Arabia, the largest ever imported into the Colony. Mules taken in exchange.—Apply to
H. CRIGHTON,
No. 1, Plain-street.

New Goods per "Harbinger."
HENRY RUDD & Co.
HAVE received by the above vessel a well selected Parcel of
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO, Molestias, Velvetens, Corduroys, Drab Pilots, Regatta Shirts, Chamelles and many other Articles, too numerous to particularize.
St. George's Street.

LONDON SOAP.
FOR SALE at the Stores of
Henry Rudd & Co.

BUTTER,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for Sale at the Stores of
Henry Rudd & Co.

TALLOW AND COMPOSITION CANDLES,
FOR SALE at the Stores of
Henry Rudd & Co.

Guano.
SUPERIOR Ichaboe Guano, for sale at the Stores of the Undersigned at £5 per Ton.
ROBT. GRANGER & Co.
Castle Street.

Ichaboe Guano,
FOR SALE at £5 per ton, at the Stores of
A. & F. de Pass,
22, St. George's-street.

NOTICE.
THE Situation of Sexton being vacant here, application is requested to be made to the Undersigned,
Somerset, Hottentots Holland,
March 26, 1852.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that TUESDAY, the 6th APRIL NEXT, will be observed by this office as a HOLIDAY,—it being the 20th Anniversary of the Settlement of this Colony and of the introduction of Christianity into South Africa.
By order of Directors,
S. DE KOCK, Secy. Secretary.
"Protectors' Fire and Life Assurance Office,
27th March 1852.

WANTED.
A FEW South African Bank Shares, price Forty Two Pounds (£42) Sterling, each Apply to
VESP. SCHONBERG, &c.
WANTED, a Respectable Youth in a Retail Shop.
Apply to T. at the office of this paper.

MEETING UNDER INSOLVENT ESTATE.
IN the Master's Office, Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Wednesday, the 31st March 1852, viz. at 11 o'clock, J. G. GEORGE Christian Metz, 1st final Meeting.

SALE OF
Land at Salt River.

THE Undersigned, duly authorized by Mr. JAMES SARTON, will cause to be publicly sold
Peremptorily to the highest Bidder,
ON THURSDAY, 1st APRIL,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
With liberal Competition Money and Bonus,
CERTAIN Piece of Ground situated near the Place SMITHFIELD, on the Road to Montagu Bridge, adjoining the Place "Hass van Kester," now called "Essex," measuring One Morgen and 32 Square Roods, and 73 do. Part of Fiechald Land, all beautiful Arable and Grazing Ground.
G. V. R. MULLER.
J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

SALE OF
Land at Zwart River

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold
ON FRIDAY,
The 2nd April, 1852,
A beautiful little FREEHOLD FARM, called "Pereira Fontein," situated in the Cape District, at the Junction of the Kromboom and Zwart Rivers, measuring 10 morgen and 210 square roods. It has beautiful GARDEN GROUND, for vegetable and fruit, and is well watered, with a good HOUSE, and is well lit.
F. C. PEREIRA.
Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF
A Fine Residence and Fertile Garden.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Executrix Testamentary in the Estate of the late P. VAN BRADA, Aged son, Esq., to sell without the least Reserve
On Monday, the 5th April, 1852,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
With liberal Competition Money and Bonus,
That well known Estate called "REEZIGT," situate in the Gardens, near Cape Town, adjoining the Estate "Orange-Grig," containing nearly six acres of the most fertile Ground.
The Residence, which is in the best order, and built of the best material and in the latest style, is erected on an eminence, and commands a beautiful and uninterrupted view of Table Valley, of Cape Town, and surrounding scenery. For coolness and salubrity, it cannot be surpassed by any dwelling in Cape Town or the vicinity.
In the House there are 8 fine Rooms, among which a large Saloon and Drawing Room; besides which there are Pantry, Kitchen fitted with Hoop-iron, Wine Cellar, Servants' Apartments, Stables, Cow-house, Dairy-room, a spacious Coach-house, Manège, &c.
Adjoining to and communicating with the House is a comfortable Cottage containing 9 good Rooms.
A good road through the Garden leads to the Residence. Amongst the Gardens in Table Valley, this may rank as the most fruitful—the profits it will be known to have yielded sufficiently proving this; while the Trees it contains, being Oranges, Guavas, Loquats, Apricots, Peaches, Pears, &c., always bear plentifully,—the Fruits being of excellent quality. The Garden has a right, 8 hours twice a week, to the "Orange Zigt" stream of water.
The whole Ground will be subdivided INTO LOTS, Plans and Particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable and Desirable LANDED PROPERTY,
IN THE VICINITY OF CAPE TOWN.
THE Undersigned duly authorized by the Hon. H. CLOUTZ, L. Son, will cause to be publicly sold, on
WEDNESDAY,
THE 14th APRIL,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
Peremptorily to the Highest Bidders, with liberal Competition Money and Bonus,
1st.—That beautiful, eligibly situated Estate, called
"WOODSTOCK,"
Containing the advantages of a Gentleman's COUNTRY SEAT, with the airy and enjoyments of a MARINE VILLA. It is immediately beyond the Military Lines, about 2 miles from Cape Town.
THE HOUSE, which is at present in the occupation of the Hon. JOHN MONTAGU, Esq., contains many spacious and comfortable Apartments. There are numerous Outbuildings, among which fine Stable, Coach House, Dairy and Cow House, Servants' Apartments, &c., &c.
A luxuriant plantation of *Ficus* surrounds the House from the South East Wind.—It commands an unobstructed view of Table Bay, and is without exception the most pleasant Residence in the vicinity of the Town.
2dly.—All the GROUND, situate between the *Upper and Lower Main-roads*, the *Military Lines* and the *Place Alton*, well adapted for *Building Lots, Brickfields, &c.*, a portion of which is let to Mr. A. DENNIS.
3dly.—Three substantially built COTTAGES, facing the Upper Main Road, always well let.
4thly.—A small COTTAGE, with the Ground adjacent thereto, situate opposite the *Police Office* at Altona.
5thly.—The Ground will be subdivided into Lots, the plan and Particulars of which may be ascertained on application at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 19, Graevestreet.
E. NORDEN.
Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

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Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE
Landed Property.
THE Undersigned having determined to disencumber himself of the whole of his Immovable Property, in Cape Town, will cause the same to be sold by Public Sale, to the Highest Bidder, on
WEDNESDAY, the 7th,
AND
THURSDAY, the 8th April next,
VIZ:
That very eligible and extensive HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in St. George's street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. HORN, EAGAN, & Co. These are adapted for any business where extensive premises are required, and can easily be converted into Two splendid Stores; they are too well known to require any particular description.
A HOUSE and PREMISES, situated corner of Loop and High Streets, partly tenanted; the greater part being under flat roof. The walls of this house are sufficiently strong to support another story, and it could be converted into Two Houses at a trifling expense.
A HOUSE situated in Zee Steeg, between Buitenkant and the Gees Works.
FOUR HOUSES situated in Spin Steeg, Plain Street, adjoining the Property of Messrs. TAUNAN and MONTAGU.
Terms will be made to suit the convenience of purchasers, and liberal Competition Money and Bonus given.
Sale to commence with the Houses in Spin Steeg.
R. C. LOGIE.
Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE.
In the Estate of the late GYSEBERT KOTZE, Dirk's Son.

ON the 30th of MARCH 1852, at 10 o'clock a.m., will be offered for sale on the spot, for account of the Estate, certain House and Premises situated in the Table Valley, being part of the Garden *Uitkyt*. Conditions of Sale will be favorable, and Transfer and Title Deeds are for inspection at the Office of Attorney BARRAGAN.
Bonus will be given.
A. M. KOTZE, Executrix,
G. J. KOTZE, Auctioneer,
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless Mr. PIERRE FRAVOIS DE WILLIERS, formerly residing at Vette River, District of Rive, sends the three young horses of his at present running on my place Kraggs, within one month from the date hereof and pay the expenses of this Advertisement, the same will be sent to the nearest Post there to be disposed of according to law.
(Signed) H. J. ODENDALL
Kraggs, District Riversdale,
March 23, 1852.

1000 fat Sheep and Goats,
WILL be sold towards the end of next month (day and place to be hereafter notified), for account of Mr. W. DE VOS; and another flock of
1,200 fat Sheep,
ONE MONTH LATER.
C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer,
Stellenbosch, April 30, 1852.

800 fat Sheep,
ALL PURCHASED FOR CASH,
WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 5th April, at the Place Saxeberg, of Mr. JAM DE WAAL, for account of Mr. D. DE TOTT.
C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer.

1000 Sheep and 200 Goats.
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold in the course of next month, (day and place to be hereafter notified), the above number of superior selected Wethers and Kapote Bucks. They need no recommendation. It will suffice to say that they are to be brought up by the famous Traders H. M. H. THURSTON and J. W. B. SOMERSET, Hottentots Holland,
March 20, 1852.

60 Superior Slaughter and Draught Oxen,
ON WEDNESDAY the 31st March, will be sold at Kraggs, Paarl, Halfway House, the above number of Cattle for account of Mr. JAMES E. DE WOLFF.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.
Paarl, 24 March, 1852.

DIED on the 22nd instant, our youngest son
JEAN BAPTISTE MATHIEU, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.
J. A. FERRANDI,
J. S. C. FERRANDI, both LEGAL.

RELATIVES and Friends are hereby informed, that our beloved Son MICHAEL ABRAHAM BERGEMAN, deceased this life on the 23rd March, aged about two months.
M. FENTZ, M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
March 24, *Nemesis*, bark, 345 tons, J. White, from Algoa Bay March 17, to this port. Cargo here.
J. Phillip, Agent.
27. H.M. Steamer *Rhadamantus*, from Simon's Bay.
SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.
March 24, *Bucophalus*, ship, W. Bell, to London.
24. *Sarah Bell*, brig, Williamson, to Algoa Bay.
24. *Potlaria*, bark, R. Domes, to Bombay.
24. *Vestal*, bark, A. Berg, to St. Helena Bay.
24. *Derna*, bark, T. Tully, to Mauritius.
26. *Nectar*, bark, J. Kyle, to Sydney.
26. *Waban*, American, W. Nelson, to London.
ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.
March 26, H.M. Steamer *Rhadamantus*, Commander J. Belam, from Buffalo March 21, to Simon's Bay. Passengers Messrs. Armytage, Cameron, and King, Capt. Armytage, and Funder, L. King, 61 invalids, 1 woman and 6 children, 25 men of Catty Rifles, 4 grooves.

MARKT PRYZEN
Van den 25 tot den 27 Maart, 1852.

	1852	1851
Aloe per lb.	0 0	0 0
Amandelen per lb.	0 5	0 11
Appelen per lb.	0 4	0 5
Abrikenen, per ditto	0 4	0 11
Aardappelen, per mud	7 2	0 11
Ayze, per legger	29 0	0 0
Beens per mud.	11 5	0 11
Boter per mud.	0 1	0 11
Brandewyn per legger	161 0	192 0
Bokkervellen per stuk	1 5	1 0
Drooge Ossenhuizen	3 3	3 0
Benden on Maakevoren Ducks & Musc	0 7	1 11
Erven per mud.	11	