

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN BESCHADIGDE GOEDEREN.

Ex "Faithful" van London.

VOOR REKENING VAN DE ASSURADEURS.

Van front van de Pakhuizen van de Onderge-... Met al hetgeen verder uit het schip geland moge zyn in...

ALSMED, William Gillies, van Singapore, PAABL SAGO, ORANJE PEKOE, CONGO, en KNOPJES THEE.

Meer of min beschadigd door zee-water HAMILTON ROSS, & Co.

8 Mei 1852.

BESCHADIGDE GOEDEREN.

Op aanst. Maandag den 10 dezer,

ZULLEN de Heeren BLORE & BARTMAN ver-... H. 457-1 baal 20 doz. witte Hemden

449 4 Balen, elk 100 stukken Voerchits

453 4 Kast, 100 dozyn Cravats

454 500-2 Kast. Speelgoed

Geland ex Kamille Kapt. Hodder, zynde alle meet...

Terzelfder tyd, zullen worden verkocht

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De volgende Goederen om verscheidene oversendingen te...

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408 Blikwerk

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Cigaren, enz. enz. enz.

En verscheidene andere Goederen, te veel om te melden.

PRINCE, COLLISON & Co.

Nieuwe Goederen.

McDONALD, BUSK & Co.

LANDEN NU

EX BONANZA, ELIZABETH,

En andere vaartuigen van London,

UITGEBREIDE Facturen FANCY en STA-... 1000 STUKKEN GOEDEREN, waaronder...

DIFFEL, LOOTSIAKEN, BEVER

HEMDELINEN, LAKENSLINEN, Longcloths en...

Swanston, Keemrik Chitzen, dames Keuralyven...

WOLLEN COMFORTERS, roode wollen Mutsen

WOLLEN DEKENS en NIEGEL KOMBAAZEN

MUWEL GERUIT, gerolde Voerchits

MONTPONSIE R en gekleurde Cashmere, Schots en Geruit...

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TAPYZAKKEN en andere PORTMANTEAUS

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ADELWERK, GRAVEN

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MUNS BLUCHER en CLARENCE LAARSEN

Dames en Kinder SCHOENEN en LAARSEN

MOEDERKAMERY, Dames gekleede Mutsen, Rouwmut-

ten, zylten en duweten Hoedjes, blond BRIDES

Taatsch Wollen SHAWLS en DOEKEN

Dames Keemrikache en Lawe DOEKEN, enz.

McDONALD, BUSK & Co.

Graanzakken.

DE Ondergeteekenden landen nu, sterke gekerpede...

GRAANZAKKEN van volle grootte.

McDONALD, BUSK & Co.

HOWARDS DUBBELE PLOEGEN.

DE Elizabeth, van London, aangekomen zynde...

met een voorraad van bovengemelde WEL-

BEKENDE PLOEGEN, dienen degenen die dezelve...

verlangen te bekomen, dadelijk aanzoek te doen.

Zy zyn opzettelyk voor deze Kolonie ontboden, en zyn...

byzonder sterk gemaakt, overeenkomstig met den raad...

Wegens de voordeelen welke dezelve bezitten boven...

elke andere soort ooit ingevoerd of in deze Kolonie...

gemaakt, verzyden wy met vertrouwen naar al de Boeren...

die dezelve ooit beproefd hebben. In de Keren Distrikten...

van Zwartland en Koeberg geraken dezelve suel in al-

gemeen gebruik.

McDONALD, BUSK & Co.

N.B. Bovengemelde Ploegen worden thans...

geland, en zy die dezelve besteld hebben worden ver-

zoekt te zoo spoedig mogelijk te laten afhalen.

George Findlay,

ONTVANGT nu uit de "Faithful,"

Beste C. S. Troffels

Beste Wegg Machinen

Wegschalen

Uitgegeven te No. 99, Waterstraat, Kaapstad... De Zuid-Afrikaan.



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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

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DEEL XXIII DONDERDAG DEN 6 MEI 1852. No. 1716.

AUSTRALISCHE KONINKLYKE SCHROEF STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPE

NAAR SYDNEY, Kaap de Goede Hoop, King George's Sound, Adelaide en Port Philip aandoende, "De Australian," A.L.

1500 TONNEN, 300 PAARDENKRACHT

ZAL vertrekken van Plymouth op den 3de Juny, en kan in de Tafelbaai verwacht worden tegen den 7de July.

Deze Stoomboten hebben zeer prachtige en ruime Zalen tot geryf van Passagiers, op wier gemak alle acht gegeven worden.

Ieder Vaarttuig voert een ervaren Chirurgyn.

Voor verdere byzonderheden, Vracht of Passagie, adres by de Agenten van de Maatschappij.

WALTON & BUSSELL, 40, St. Georgestraat.

Nieuwe Goederen.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

LANDEN nu uit de "Bonanza" verdere byvoegingen tot...

MOLESKIN, in vaal, bruin, zwart, herders gervit, buff, gedrukt enz.

Gedrukte Velvetsen

GEKOORD, vale, molenaars, bruin enz.

Sterke witte PUNJMS en Baftas

A. C. W. B. zwart en blauw Goren

Fancy katoenen Banannas

Mans katoenen Kruisbanden

Kousenwaren, in katoen en wol

Gemaakte Winterklederen

Platen Blik 1c. 1x. 1xx.

Violen en Strykstoffen, Accordons

ZOETEMELKSCHIE KAAS.

24 Addeleystraat.

VAN DER BYL & CO.,

LANDEN nu uit de Elizabeth en Faithful, een...

algemeen assortiment Goederen, geschikt voor...

Vaal en blauw Ploelaken

Gry gemengde Arnee Laken

Ordinance en katoenen Kombaazren

Neger Lakens en Dekens

Laken en Kassimier

9-4, 10-4 en 11-4 Witney Kombaazren

4-4 en 6-4 Flanel en Baal

Winter Tjals en Kleeden

Blucher Laarzen en sterke Schoenen

Dames Lasting en Morocco Schoenen

Dames Laarzen en Kinder Schoenen

HOLLANDSCHE MEDICYNEN.

ONTVANGEN per Bonanza, een voorraad van...

versche Hollandsche Medicamenten, waaronder:

Vlier Bloemen

Vlugsout of Bakken Zout

Steenklaver

Galanga Wortels

Harlemmer Olie in enkele en...

dubbele fleschjes

Doerharsche Suiker

Van der Veen's Maagbitter

Lamberton's Maagruiden

Muskus

Anysaad

Nerolie of Olie van Orange

Eloesem

Anys Olie

welke door een der eerste Huizen in Holland met byzondere...

zorg uitgezocht zynle, geene aanberelyng behoeven en tegen...

bil, te pryzen te bekomen zyn by

H. W. TEITGE, Hoogduitsche Apotheek,

No. 117 Loopstraat, Kaapstad.

Tevens voorhanden, een uitgebreide voorraad van...

oprupte Hollandsche, Engelsche en Hoogduitsche, Hallische...

en Patente Medicynen.

Dr. Huxhams Hoest Pillen.

DEEN voornaam middel tegen Hoest, Konde,

Engborstigheid, Influenza, Kortademigheid,

Pyn in de leden, en andere aansloeningen ontstaende uit Koude.

Prys 1 Rds. en 2 Rds. 4 Sch. per doosje.

Gemaakt volgens het oorspronkelyk recept door W. H. Burgass,

Dover, en vercocht door zyne agenten.

J. T. POOCK, & Co., Kaapstad

WOL.

OP aanstaande ZATURDAG, den 8 dezer, zal...

de Heer R. J. JONES, op de Parade ver-

koopden, 4 balen Wol, zynde monsters van eene...

party van omtrent 40 Balen, ter afschepping gereed te Port...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING, IN DE STAD WORCESTER.

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer PIETER GERHARD...

MEIRING, en nagelatenes Wed. ANNA GERTRUIDA DE VOS.

OP DONDERDAG en VRYDAG, den 13 en 14...

Mei aanst., en indien vereischt, den volgende...

dag, zullen in openbare Boedel publiek en zonder reserve...

worden vercocht, al de Goederen tot denzelven behoorende,

als:—

ONROEREND.

Dat kostbaar en vruchtbaar stuk VASTGOED, gelegen...

in deze stad en front makende op het Droosdy Plein, naby...

de Publike Kantoren, groot in Grond 3 morgen, 90 kw.

roeden en 58 voeten. Op hetzelfde staat een hecht en sterk...

gebouwd Woonhuis, laast doop zonder eenige kosten te...

sparen; hetzelfde is voorzien van alle noodige gemakken;...

ook staat op dit Eigendom een afzonderlyk gebouw, be-

havende 3 ap. rimenten sedert vele jaren geberigt als een...

Handels Establisement, benevens nog een derde Gebouw,

bevattende Stalling voor 20 Paarden, anex welke thans...

een net Woonhuis staat, bevoond door zyn Droeder JACS...

MEIRING. Hetzelfde is gedeelyk beplant met Wyn-

gaarden die rykelyk opleveren aan Rozynen, Brandewyn,

Wyn, enz., waaruit de koper alleen een bestaan kan heb-

ben, alsmede vruchtboomen van alle soorten, en een frayne...

Moestuin.

Daar dit Eigendom genoeg bekend is als het kostbaarste...

en vruchtbaarste in de stad, is het onnodig nog iets te...

zeggen, als dat de handel, zyne reeks van jaren met goed...

succes op hetzelfde gedreven is geworden en het gelegen...

is aan de algemeene Waterleiding.

WAARNA VERCOCHT ZULLEN WORDEN, AL DE LOSSE GOEDEREN.

Te meten:—

Een groot gedeelte Handels Voorraad van allerlei soorten...

als Linnen en Katoenwaren, Yzerwerk in groote ver-

schcheidenheid, Messenwaren, enz., kortom alle artikelen...

op een weinigerigte Buitenhandel te beginnen, doch te...

veel om bekend te stellen, Pakhuisrakken, Toonbanken,

metalen, looden, yzeren en koperen Gewigten en Kantoor-

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN Kostbaar Vastgoed.

In den Insolventen Boedel van Willem Hendrik Wium, van...

de Kaapstede Afdeling.

ZAL PUBLIEK WORDEN VERCOCHT, OP HEDEN,

Donderdag, den 6de Mei 1852

Ten 11 ure precies,

STELLIG AAN DEN HOOGSTEN BIEDER,

Met Liberaal Strykgeld en Bonus,

DE Eeuwigdurende Erfpachtplaats genaamd...

TURF HALL, met de daarop staande Gebouwen,

gelegen in de Kaapstede Afdeling, in de Kaapstede Vlieten,

in de Wylen van Grauwe Heuvel, groot per rest 120...

morgen en 43 1/2 akkers roeden; alsmede een ander stuk...

Land, gelegen als boren, groot 58 morgen en 977 kwadrat...

roeden.

Dit Eigendom bevat een goed gebouwd Woonhuis, met 2...

Kamers, Dispens, Keuken, enz., thans in volkomen...

reparatie. Deze Plaats biedt een goede gelegenheid aan...

rood Slagters, als zyde zoo naby de Kapstadt en Wynberg...

De Grond is alles ryk Turf, gelykelyk tot het tulinieren...

gekozen. Er is thans behoudende Grond roer 40 madden...

Aardappel Moeren en alloe overvloedig Water het geheel...

jaar door. Dit Eigendom is op algemeen bekend zyde,

vercocht gevele aanbelyng; men kan betelyke echter...

Te gelyker tyd zullen al de Meubelen worden vercocht,

bestaende in Stinkhoutse Tafels, Stoelen, Kleedkast, een...

Steenen Tafel, Duitschleren Edelpels, Soepel en...

Wasselpels, Ledekasten, Vederen Bedden en Kussens, een...

Mahonykassen Kleedkast, Toilettafel en Spiegel, een...

Schietgeweer, een Goudse Horologie, en Stinkhoutse Kati...

met Vederen Bed, Keuken Tafel, Yzeren Potjes, Pannen,

Ketels, enz.

Eindelyk een Kar op Veren, een paar Kartuig en twee...

Paarden, Zadel en Toom, een Yzerse Ploeg, en verder...

zoodanige artikelen als tot de Boerdery behooren.

D. S. A. WAGNER, Enige Curator.

Kaapstad, 6 Mei 1852.

De Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager.

Tevens zullen in Commissie vercocht worden, een...

extra Bul en enige Melkkoeken, alle in goede conditie.

200 Extra vette Slagtoeren.

OP MORGEN den 7de Mei zal de Onder-

geteekende ter plaatse van den Heer JACS. MY-

BAUGIT, "Benzamraeth," publiek doen vercoopen bo-

vengemeld getal extra vette Slagtoeren, de attentie van...

Slagters en het publiek waard.

M. A. GOETZ.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

2000 Extra vette Schapen.

OP WOENSDAG den 12de Mei zal worden vercocht

ter plaatse van den Heer J. DE WAAL, "Joostfontein,"

bovengemeld getal extra vette Schapen in een uitmuntende...

conditie.

Den 27 April 1852.</



CAPE TOWN, MAY 3, 1852.

The inhabitants of the British Colonial empire, and those of the Cape of Good Hope in particular, lately met with a happy relief. The compulsory resignation of the Ministry, has pushed Earl Grey out of the Colonial Office at home, and the arrival of a fresh staff of functionaries for this colony has rendered it expedient for Mr. MONTAGU to quit these shores, in order to escape the disagreeable emotions which this altered state of things would inevitably occasion him.

Both these functionaries, although the analogy may not be altogether correct, are virtually out of the way, and for the satisfaction which is felt here at the retirement of both manifold reasons might be assigned. No Colonial Secretary has brought the affairs of his office into greater confusion and disorder than the late Earl Grey, and the first named; and the greater discomfiture, than the first named; and the greater discomfiture, than the first named; and the greater discomfiture, than the first named.

It is a coincidence, not altogether unimportant, that both Earl Grey and Mr. MONTAGU have departed from the colony of a removal by their own voluntary act. That the first has in reality done so, is the general opinion of the English press, and that the latter saw no other mode of extricating himself from his unexpected dilemma, allows but of one opinion, at least with those who have deemed it their duty to relieve themselves of his presence by an appeal to the supreme government.

But, some will say, Mr. MONTAGU has not resigned. He has only asked leave of absence for the recovery of his health. Nonsense! Mr. MONTAGU knew and felt it, as well as we know and feel it, that after such a general demonstration of just indignation against him, no minister of the British Crown will ever dream of again forcing him upon the colonists against their will, as little as the head of any new government would venture to place the seals of the Colonial Office into the hands of Earl Grey. Both have outlived their usefulness, and it would be most absurd to presume for one moment even that the home Government would be so cruel as to sacrifice the peace, tranquillity and welfare of the Colonies, and of this dependency in particular, to the ambition and tyranny of two functionaries, who, however much their position in society may differ, are certainly on a par in this respect, that both are equally unpopular, and have given equally little satisfaction to those constituents of the empire whose interests were entrusted to their safe keeping.

But, is there really just cause to feel so exceedingly gratified at the departure? We hesitate not to give an affirmative response. Earl Grey has been the scourge of the colonies generally, and Mr. MONTAGU little less as regards this colony in particular. Both stand charged with gross mismanagement; both have defied the opinions of the colonists; both have employed the power of their protectors to the benefit of their families and favorites, and neglected the real interests of those whose welfare constitutes the main-stay of the mighty British empire.

As a matter of history, and with a view to useful reference for the future, we have made room for the Cape Town address to Mr. MONTAGU. It contains 163 signatures, to which are to be opposed those appended to the numerous petitions, from various parts of the colony, for Mr. MONTAGU's removal, one of which, that of Cape Town, alone numbers upwards of 800 names.

The intelligence from the frontier by Monday's mail is not favorable. The post from King William's Town to Graham's Town, had been attacked between Forts Marray and Peddie, and one of the postriders killed. The party sent out to receive the surrender of MACOMO, had returned without accomplishing their object.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court were opened on Monday last, by His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir John Wylde.

In charging the grand jury, His Honor adverted to the salutary nature and advantages connected with the system, and, after a laudable explanation of the principles by which they should be guided, referred to the several cases appearing on the calendar. The first was of a new description—at least it had never arisen before the Supreme Court. High treason was defined by the law authorities as an act committed with a hostile intention to injure or endanger the safety and independence of the state. Now, if a man levied war against the state, there could be no doubt that the safety of the state was endangered; so that, if the facts charged in the indictment were proved, there could be no doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. His Honor then alluded to the Bill of Indictment, setting forth the charge, its nature and circumstances.

His Honor next referred to the other cases. One, that of Fortuin and Snel, charged with the murder of Piet Lynx, was a circumstantial case. There was evidence of violence, but not of the particular act of violence that caused death. This case arose entirely from drunkenness, showing the unfortunate state in which the neighborhood of the town. The parties got into a quarrel, and the man was killed. The man was dead, and the great principle of English law was, that whenever a man was found dead, death by violence is presumed. Whether there had been a quarrel or not, or whether the deceased had brought the knife upon himself did not appear; and it would be wrong to say whether the statement of the prisoner left the case and its difficulties. After some remarks on the other cases, the grand jury retired, and returned all the bills, except one against a lad named Sapsford, who was immediately discharged.

The cases decided by the jury are as follows:—  
1. A labourer, was put to the bar and pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing goat skins, the property of Mr. J. G. W. Sentence 2 years' hard labour.  
2. A man, charged with breaking into the house of Mr. J. F. and stealing three rings and three shillings, pleaded guilty. Sentence 18 months' hard labour.

He did not see, a servant, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing two watches, the property of Mr. F. Maynard and W. Cutting. Sentence 6 months' hard labour.  
Three Hottentots, named Platjes, Ceylan, and Witbooy, pleaded guilty of stealing three sheep, the property of Mr. Wessels, of the Paarl. Sentence, 3 years' hard labour.  
Joseph de Sique, a cook, was put to the bar, charged with stealing a piece of silk handkerchiefs the property of Messrs Home, Egar & Co. The case was fully proved. Sentence 6 months' hard labour.

Elizabeth, alias Lys, charged with murder, in stabbing a man named William, on the 1st January, at Moddergat, of that it was unintended. Verdict, guilty of culpable homicide. Sentence, 7 years in the House of Correction.  
Piendie, a Hottentot labourer, was found guilty of assault with criminal intent upon a child 4 years of age. Sentence, 25 lashes and 9 months' imprisonment.  
Adam Joseph, charged of murder, as fully described in our last, was found guilty and sentenced to DEATH.  
Jacob Hertzberg, for housebreaking, millbreaking and theft. Verdict guilty. Sentence, 3 years' hard labour.  
Joseph William Drayton, in obtaining by false statements on the 5th of November 1851, in Cape Town, from one Hans Windvogel, ten oxen, the property of Johannes George Christophers Siebert, an agriculturist, and afterwards converting the same to his own use. Verdict guilty. Sentence, 2 1/2 years' hard labour.

Fortuin & Snel, charged with the murder of Piet Lynx, at Salt River. Verdict Fortuin, guilty of culpable homicide. Sentence, 7 years' hard labour.  
Snel, not guilty. Sentence, 7 years' hard labour.

Original Correspondence.

Cape Town, May 4, 1852.  
Sir—As I perceive that you published in the Zuid-Afrikaan of the 29th ultimo, with editorial comments, a letter signed W. Pascher, taken over from the S. A. C. Advertiser of the preceding day, I shall be obliged by your inserting in your next issue my letter of the 31st ultimo to the Editor of the C. Advertiser on that subject, a copy of which I enclose.  
I am, your most obedient servant,  
PERCY VIGORS.

Cape Town, April 30, 1852.  
Sir—As I am the person referred to in a letter signed "W. Pascher," and published with editorial comments in your newspaper of the 28th instant, I have to request your insertion in to-morrow's S. A. C. Advertiser, of the following corrections of the statements contained in that letter.  
Mr. Pascher (not Pascher) has called upon me several times during the last ten months on the subject of a claim to some private property on the part of a family with which he is, I believe, unconnected by interest or relationship.  
He appeared at the window of my room, his usual practice, a few days ago, when the circumlocution of my having but shortly before notified his signature attached to a petition praying for the removal of the Secretary to Government, led me to remark jocularly, "So, Mr. Pascher, you want to have the Secretary to Government removed." This he denied. I replied, "But you do; your name appears in it." He denied again. I said, "You have signed a petition in favor of it." Mr. Pascher replied that he had never done so, and that he had only signed two petitions in his residence in Cape Town, one praying against the introduction of convicts, the other for the £25 franchise.

I then showed him the signature, which he admitted to be his, explaining to me, that a person named Scheib (a copy in the employ of Mr. Jarvis, the chairman of the Cape Town Municipality), had taken him lately to the Town House to sign his name to a petition in favor of the £25 franchise.  
I then read the petition to him, which he stated he had never read nor seen open, that he had only signed for the constitution and the franchise, and he appeared irritated and displeased, walking up and down before my window, with an appearance of vexation.

He expressed a desire to make a statement that he had never signed for the removal of the Secretary to Government, but only in favour of the objection stated above.  
Knowing he was unable to write English, I put his repeated declaration into writing in the few lines given in your paper, and on his calling again, read it to him, inquiring whether it was correct. He stated that it was, and took it away to re-write and sign.

The most casual observer will perceive the improbability of my handing him such a paper, unless it were in accordance with his own statement and desire.  
I may add that my conversation with Mr. Pascher was heard by a gentleman who was with me at the time, and who agrees in the perfect accuracy of this statement.  
I am, &c.  
PERCY VIGORS.

Paarl, May 1, 1852.  
Sir—Upwards of a month ago a parcel of color was put upon his trial in the Court of the Resident Magistrate here, for an assault committed upon Jacob Malan, of Wellington, an old and respectable man, between 60 and 70 years of age. The prisoner asked him a "glass of brandy," which was refused, he having already had one. He then assaulted the complainant, knocked him down, & upon him, beat him, laid hold of him by his neckerchief, which he twisted until the blood oozed out of complainant's nose and mouth. Complainant's daughter who was a hand, ran out of the house screaming for assistance, when another person hastened to the spot, and rescued him. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.  
Whether this is a case which can be tried in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, I know not; but yet it has happened. Should you consider this worth a place in your columns, you may insert it.  
Your obedient servant,  
A. P. HEBNER.

Paarl, May 1, 1852.  
The following is an abridged report of a trial in the Magistrate's Court here, on Monday, the 26th April 1852.  
The Public Prosecutor v. Paul Johannes Retief, W. The indictment was to the following effect: "That said P. J. Retief had, on or about the 14th April 1852, at Klein Drakenstein, unjustly and unlawfully assaulted, beaten, and injured a certain person of color, by giving her three blows in the face with his fist, laying hold of her by the throat, thrusting his hand into her mouth, injuring her tongue, dragging her along the ground, and striking upon her."  
The Public Prosecutor stated in the indictment, not present, "That the Magistrate acted as Judge, Prosecutor and in one respect, to be hereafter stated, as witness."  
The indictment having been read, the defendant pleaded not guilty.

The first witness for the prosecution, Regina, having been sworn, deposed—On the 14th April I went to defend my house; his wife had requested me to come there to nurse her child during her absence to a funeral. I was in the garden. Defendant asked me what I came to do there. I answered, I came by the desire of your wife. He turned me off. He gave me three blows with his fist in my face; thrust his hand into my mouth, laid hold of my tongue, and dragged me along the ground. Tramp-d upon me he did not. I was stunned.

Second witness for the prosecution, Soiva, a Prize Negro, I reside with and am in the service of defendant. I and Kamia were at work in the garden on the 14th April Regina came through the garden. There was a pig near Regina in the garden. Defendant called out to her to drive the pig out. She did not hear it, as the wind was blowing. Defendant called out to us to tell her, as we were nearer. We told her of it. She replied, I shall not, I am no swine herd. Defendant then came nearer; he asked her why she did not drive the pig out. She replied, I will not do it. Defendant said, then you have nothing to do here; be off with you. She answered, I shall not. Defendant then took her behind the neck and led her a distance off.

Cross examined by defendant's agent—Regina was drunk; she stood with her hands in the side and staggered; she made a terrible noise; she was very insolent; she often fights with her husband, when they beat each other; she is then often covered with blood.  
The Court objected to the latter part, saying that it formed no part of the indictment, and consequently was not to the purpose, and loaded the witness with so many questions, which, as a very plain Mozambique, he for the greater part could not understand, and did not know how to answer.  
Defendant's agent thereupon observed, that the Court confused the witness by those questions.

The third witness for the prosecution, Kamila, alias Jan, called and sworn, fully corroborated the evidence of Soiva, adding, Regina sat in the garden, not two paces from the pig; we called out to her to drive the pig out. When she stood before defendant, her hands were in her side, she staggered backwards and forwards; she was beately drunk and kicked up a terrible row. I have out at all seen defendant strike or drag or kick or do any harm to her. If it had taken place I must have seen it. After defendant had left and had gone to inspect the cart, she still continued to scold and curse. She had no mark on her face, nor did I perceive any blood. I passed her at a distance of less than two paces.

Cross examined by defendant's agent—She is often drunk, when she fights with her husband; they beat each other with sticks and pieces of spades, so that the blood is made to run down.  
The Court again objected to the last part, as in the former case, and also the word "beately drunk," which he would not record but simply drunk.  
Defendant's agent then addressed the Court and said, that he conceived nothing had been proved against defendant of which he had been charged, as both the last witnesses deposed the very reverse of what was set forth in the indictment. Even the first witness had contradicted her own statement with reference to the tramping. Nor was there any declaration of Dr. Smuts, who had examined her, produced in Court, or had Dr. Smuts himself appeared; and as to the examination of Mr. Gird; even if he did appear, it could not be admitted as he was no Doctor. He estimated no doubt therefore but the Court would perceive the malice, rancourness and falsehood of the complaint, punish Regina and acquit the defendant.

The Magistrate said that he felt scrupulous to incur expenses, and therefore had not summoned Dr. Smuts, but that he would now adjourn the case till Thursday, the 29th April, to hear Dr. Smuts, for that he had himself examined her and found her neck badly swollen.  
THURSDAY, 29th APRIL.  
Dr. Smuts sworn.—I examined Regina on the 21st April her tonsillary glands were swollen. The swelling can also be produced by the pressure of a large hand of a man. The swelling is not to the neck, but under the cheeks. It can also have been caused by cold. If drunkness it can grow worse. The glands alone were swollen.  
The Court gave judgment against the defendant. Fine 10s for assault.

As is likely that others in the Paarl District, particularly the white population, may commit similar acts from ignorance, not knowing how to get drunk and abusive persons of the colored class from their property, inasmuch as they are not allowed to touch their property, I request you to insert this in your valuable paper for their information.  
I have the honor to be, one of the marked, calling himself  
A. P. HEBNER.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON'BLE JOHN MONTAGU, ESQ.  
CAPE TOWN ADDRESS.  
To the Hon. JOHN MONTAGU, Esq., Secretary to Government, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.  
Sir—We cannot allow your departure from these shores, after a residence of upwards of eight years, without conveying to you an assurance of the respect and esteem we entertain for your high qualifications and character, and an expression of our deep sense of the merit of the important services which you have rendered to this colony.

To enumerate the many great and beneficial public works which have been commenced since you devoted your talents and energies to the service of this colony, would far exceed the limit of an address upon such an occasion as the present, nor indeed is it necessary to do so. The public roads, by which many parts of the country are now traversed, the bridges by which some of our previously impassable rivers are now spanned, the causeways, by which dangerous swamps which have been crossed, the stupendous mountain passes which have been opened, the numerous other public works and measures for effecting safe and rapid communication between the different parts of the colony, and developing its resources, for which the public are mainly indebted to your untiring exertions and great abilities, are too well known to require any specific notice. Happily, these works are of a kind of the utility of which there can be no one opinion amongst the people, and the interests of the colony are better established, or more universally appreciated, for no truth is better established, or more universally appreciated, than that the moral, agricultural, and commercial interests of all communities are dependent to a great extent, upon the ease, safety, and rapidity with which communication and intercourse between the different parts of any country can be effected, and hence the high importance of good roads and bridges.

The consciousness of having contributed so largely as you have done to the establishment of the system under which these works have been begun, carried on, and many of them completed, and which we trust are but a proof of what may be effected by the successful results of your able and judicious management, under which the Colony has been relieved of a burdensome debt, and its resources made available for the prosecution of public works and the general advancement of its best interests, the admirable system which you organized, and ultimately brought to its present state of perfection, for the care and enjoyment of our community, must ever remain a source of the highest satisfaction to you. Nor can we withhold our admiration of the fearless and independent manner in which you have discharged the duties of your office with a view to the public good, irrespective of all other considerations. That your health may be soon restored, and that you may long be spared to devote your abilities to the service, and resume your duties, is our sincere desire.

REPLY  
Cape Town, April 29, 1852.  
To the Clergy, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Cape Town.  
Gentlemen,—I duly appreciate and gratefully acknowledge the assurance of respect and esteem for my qualifications and character entertained by the influential and intelligent inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, and sincerely thank you for the complimentary manner in which you have expressed your estimation of my services in this country.

At an early period after my arrival among you, my attention was necessarily drawn to the great importance of improving the then imperfect state of internal communication and the want of a reformatory system of convict discipline.  
To the attainment of these ends, many and great difficulties had, naturally, to be encountered, but under the sanction and countenance of the several Governors under whom I have had the honour to serve, those difficulties have, I am happy to say, been surmounted, and the important objects have been accomplished, and so combined, as to produce the most beneficial results to the colony, and the satisfaction of the community.  
I cordially join with you, however, in trusting that they are but proofs of what may yet be effected, and tend but to prepare the way to those greater advantages to the colony which under a sound and efficient system, must inevitably follow.

It has ever been my constant endeavour, in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me, to adhere, strictly and faithfully, to that course which impartiality and justice demand, knowing that a deviation from it, however trivial, entails nothing but disappointment and regret, and must be detrimental to the real welfare of the community whose interests are involved. It is therefore a source of great gratification to me to learn that my conduct in the several public measures in which I have been engaged has earned for me your high admiration.

Thanking you, Gentlemen, for your kind wishes for the speedy recovery of my health,  
I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN MONTAGU.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.  
(From the Cape Frontier Times, April 27.)  
GENERAL ORDER.  
Head-quarters, King William's Town, April 21, 1852.  
1.—The district order by Captain Tylden, dated February 20, 1852, appointing Captain W. Way to command the Kai River River Levy, is confirmed.  
2.—Five hundred Misket men on a new principle of great power and accuracy, have been placed at the disposal of the Lt.-Genl. commanding the forces on the continent of South Africa for the use of the troops under his command. In order to give effect to the intention of Her Majesty's

Government in respect to these muskets in the manner, which it seems to him the most serviceable, he is pleased to direct as follows:—  
1st.—That there being 62 companies of battalions under his command, the muskets shall be equally distributed at 6 per company, with their proportion of ammunition.  
2nd.—That officers commanding battalions shall carefully select the 6 best marksmen, being also men of trust and intelligence, in each company, and that these arms shall be placed in their hands, their present arms being taken into store, and that one of these men per company, and not more than one, shall be a non-commissioned officer.  
3rd.—That the six selected men shall be correct "marksmen," and on the firing off of a company, so two marksmen shall stand at front and rear rank relatively to each other, but otherwise they shall have no particular place assigned to them in the formation of their respective companies, but form as usual according to size or otherwise.  
4th.—That under any circumstances, whether in column or in ordinary formation, but as an addition to these essential precautions which must never be omitted:  
5th.—Should the marksmen of a whole battalion be so employed, an officer will invariably be selected to take the command.

When the special service for which they have been sent out shall have been performed they will at the signal of rear, return to their respective places, if detached to flank or rear, but if the line or column be on the advance and they are covering the front, they will halt and fall in when they are picked up by the advancing troops.  
7th.—The first selection, which must be immediately made, will not be considered as permanent, but will be subject to revision annually after the result of the company ball practice has been carefully considered by the commanding officers of battalions, who are enjoined to be most careful and scrupulous in their selection for this important service, which will be considered to carry with it a high honorary distinction and to entitle the man who merits it to all favorable consideration in the promotion of his rank, and should the commanding officer extend to him, and should this important experiment be entered into with spirit and found to succeed, the Commander in Chief will not fail to report favorably to Her Majesty's Government and doubtless to be able to obtain some mark of approbation for those who shall have merited it.

As the muskets are in store at King William's Town, and 250 at Graham's Town, the necessary repairs will be made upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the battalion.  
A. J. CLOETE, P. Q. M. G.

For continuation see Supplement.

Press & Seligmann  
A R F now landing ex "Coromandel," a most extensive assortment of WINTER GOODS, in:—  
MANTLES, in Cloth and Tweed  
Castles and Hooded SHAWLS  
Woolens and Cashmeres do  
FRENCH MERINO, fine and plain  
BONNETS—in Velvet, Satin, Glacé and Craps  
FRENCH FLOWERS and Silk APRONS  
POLKA JACKETS, Knitted Wool,  
DRESSERS, Tartan Jaspé and Velouté  
GOSBORG and ALPA CASH,  
REBATA and FANCY SHIRTS,  
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, in Silk and Cotton  
FANCY VESTINGS, and FANCY MIXED DOBSKINS  
ARMY BLANKETS, ELASTIC BRAVERS  
NAPPED WITNEY and CLOTH SHOOTING COATS  
Corinthian, Velveteen, and Californian CORD HUP  
JACKETS and TROWERS  
MARKING and COPYING INKS  
Men's and Women's BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS  
AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.

Best Congreves  
WITH reference to Mr. J. B. MUNNIK'S Advertisement the Undersigned begs to announce, that he was previously in the employ of that Gentleman, but stands in no connection with him at present, nor does he desire to have anything to do with him; and that the NIPP SHOP alluded to by him, has been opened by the Undersigned at the House of Mr. CAROLUS WILCH, in the MARKING and COPYING INKS, THACKERAY, GIGARS, &c., may be had at a reduction much below 10pct., requesting to be favored with the public support.  
G. F. D. VAN SCHALKWYK.

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS  
H. C. Robinson, Cape Town.  
AN extraordinary cure of the Gravel and a most dangerous Liver complaint.  
Copy.—Sir—A Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, a Settler of Lake George, was for a considerable time severely afflicted, with complaint of the Liver together with the Gravel. His medical attendant after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless. In this situation, a friend recommended him to try HOLLOWAY'S PILLS; the first dose gave him considerable relief; he therefore persevered in taking them, according to direction, and is now restored to perfect health, and is willing, in order to make an allusion to the same effect, should it be required. Signed—Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.  
Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for the following Diseases:—  
Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Hiccups on the Skin  
Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of Bowels, Consumption, Dizziness, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of various kinds, Head-aches, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Dolorous, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause &c. &c.  
Proposals for parties wishing sub-agencies in the Country Towns, (if by letter post paid) will meet with due attention, and favorable terms submitted.  
N.B. A reference must be made in Cape Town.  
AGENTS ALREADY APPOINTED:  
Messrs. Barry and Nephews, at Swellendam,  
Do. do. do. at Port Beaufort,  
Do. do. do. at Breda's Drorp,  
Do. do. do. at Swart Berg,  
Do. do. do. at Riversdale,  
Barry & Co., at Mossel Bay,  
Do. at George Town,  
Mr. J. P. Wiggins, at Koopman's River  
Messrs. Van der Byl & Dommisen, Malaga's,  
Mr. Huxley, at Simon's Town.  
H. C. ROBINSON.  
Cape Town, October 22, 1851.

BIRTH in Cape Town, on the 23rd April 1852,  
Mrs. J. C. DE WAT, of a daughter.

BIRTH at the Paarl, on the 3rd May 1852,  
Mrs. I. J. DE VILLERS, A. I. Soe, of her sixth Son.

NOTICE.—Died on the 4th August last, at Klein Zekiver, my beloved eldest Son JACOBUS JOHANNES VAN DEN BERG WENTZEL, aged 31 years and 1 month.  
Widow D. E. WENTZEL, born MAASBORG,  
May 5, 1852.

DIED This Day, at his residence "Little Gastrow," Jonkershoek, JACOBUS VAN NULDER ORKRAUVER, Esquire, aged 60 years and 18 days.  
"Little Gastrow," 2d May, 1852.

A. W. & W. H. FLETCHER  
HAVE RECEIVED by Steamer "Hellepont," and are landing ex "Bonaire,"  
Men's Black and Brown Wideawakes,  
Moccasin, in Black, Brown, and Slate,  
Pat. at Leather Bags, Carpet do, extra size,  
Black Dunstable Bonnets,  
Shirts, French fronts, do, veined, do, Regatta,  
Black Gros de Naples,  
Albert Cravats, and Military Stocks,  
Dress Trimmings, in Gimp, Cord, and Silk Braids,  
Embroidered Muslin Collars, do, sewn black,  
Embroidered Chemisettes, sewn black,  
Colored Bomb Webb, light dye sewing silk,  
Flannels in Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire,  
Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 1/2 4, and 13-4, crib do,  
Imperial Sheeting, 80 and 90 inches wide,  
Moleskins in Miller's Drab and Drab,  
India finished Shirtings, all qualities,  
White Baftas, soft finish, Grey Baftas,  
Shirtings, in black and colored, superfine do, for Tailors,  
Royal Canzas and brown and black Backs, &c., &c.,  
Royal Jaconet Linings, superfine and common,  
Hollands, in black, brown, slate, and unadressed,  
Grey crum cloth, 10-4, 12-4, and 14-6,  
Oil Cloth, 6-4 and 8-4, in fancy brocade, and imitation Wood,  
Marcelline, patent and knotted, Counterpanes, 6-4 to 14-6,  
Superfine mending Cotton, Oval Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,  
Daily expected per "Coromandel," Winter Dresses, Ribbons, broad and narrow Cloth, Buckskins, &c., and a large assortment of Fancy Goods.

2, KEIZERSGRACHT.  
For Sale at the Stores of  
J. H. WICHT,  
50, LONG MARKET-STREET,  
Best Rice and Java Coffee, White and Brown Rice, white, yellow and brown Sugar, Pearl Barley, Starch, Indigo, Tea, Deals of all sorts, Coals, Iron, &c.  
DAILY EXPECTED,  
The "Robert Clive," from the Keaysen, with a cargo of Timber, Wagonwood, &c.

Dr. Huxham's Cough Pills.  
AN excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Inflammation, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Lungs, and other affections arising from Cold. Price 1s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per box.  
Prepared from the original recipe by W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Dover, and sold by his Agents  
J. T. PUOOCK & Co., Cape Town.

Sale of Woollens.  
AT Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN'S, on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, will be sold without Reserve, the remainder of the superfine Black, Blue and Green Cloths, Black and Fancy Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Landed ex "Ranillies." Cape Town, May 5, 1852.

Carriages, Harness, &c. &c. &c.  
THE Two-Horse BAROUCHÉ, and single Horse CAB PHÉTON, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., advertised as expected per Elizabeth having arrived in beautiful condition, they will be sold at Mr. STAYLER'S Commission Sale,  
ON SATURDAY, the 8th MAY NEXT.

Agreeable Residence at Wynberg.  
THE Sale of the COTTAGE and Premises at WYNBERG, the Property of K. B. HAMILTON, Esquire, which was postponed, will  
POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE  
On the Steep of the Commercial Exchange,  
ON SATURDAY,  
The 15th MAY, 1852, at 12 o'clock precisely,  
For particulars as to Conditions of Sale, &c. Apply to  
J. G. STEYTLER, G. A. Auctioneer.

OUTSTANDING CLAIMS,  
AND  
MOVEABLE PROPERTY.  
ON SATURDAY, the 15th of May 1852, will be sold without Reserve at the Commission Sale of Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN'S, the Moveable Property belonging to the above-named Insolvent Estate, consisting in Chairs, Tables, one Iron Money Chest, one Gun, Butcher Tables, Salt Meat Tubs, Meat Boxes, Scales and Balances, and some other articles belonging to the Butcher's Trade. And on the same day at 12 o'clock precisely,  
THE OUTSTANDING CLAIMS,  
In the Insolvent Estate of JAKOB VAN RENBERG, Esq., in the same Estate, a list of which may be seen at the Office of the second Undersigned at the Board of Executors.  
A. BRINK, Esq., Joint  
C. J. C. GIBB, Trustees.  
Cape Town, May 5, 1852.

Mules.  
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at the place of Mr. M. P. LOUWERS, Vissers Hok, 39 Mules, 2 to 4 years old, large and strong, and equal to the best bred in this Colony.  
May 5, 1852.  
J. H. BEYERS,  
Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, G. A. Auctioneer.

1200 extra fat Wethers.  
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on THURSDAY the 11th INSTANT, at Joostenburg, at the place of Mr. J. C. DE WAT, the above number of fat Wethers, which are carefully brought up, and are sure to be pr sent.  
Paarl, May 4, 1852.  
Messrs. DE VILLERS & HAUPF, Adms

Landed Property at Swellendam, FOR PRIVATE SALE.  
MR. F. W. ALLEMAN being about to make a change of Residence offers for Private Sale his Dwelling House and Premises situated in the Town of Swellendam and also another 2d site opposite the first, upon which a substantial new Building has been erected. The Buildings are in the centre of the Town, and particularly adapted for a variety of business.  
For particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the Owner at his Residence.

High Sheriff's Office.  
Cape Town, May 5, 1852.  
Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Case the following Sale will take place, viz  
DIVISION OF GEORGE.  
JOHN MCKENZIE JOHNSON, versus SEPTEMBER KEVIDU, Sen.  
On Saturday, the 8th May 1852, in front of the Deputy Sheriff's Office, No. 3 Courtney Street, in the Town of George, of Six Oxen, Two Cows, One Basket and Chest with old Tools.  
DAN. J. CLOETE High Sheriff.





Wij vernemen met genoegen, dat door het bestuur te Washington de Hoopis overgehouden geworden, dat het Congres in de aanstaande zitting geprojecteerd wordt, om een wet te stellen, die de Hoopis in de handen van de Amerikanen, die alle bevoorrechte pogen door Bapstisten in die ziele zullen worden aangewend, om zulken waardig doel met kracht voortzetten. Laten zij de aandacht van handeldelers en de politieke drukkers van alle partijen op dit onderwerp palen; en alvorens een ander Congres zal adjueren, laten wij het genoegen hebben, om de nuttige stappen, die het bestuur te Washington heeft genomen, om de Amerikaanse trekking heeft op de veldtoer onze zendingen, en de persoonlijke veiligheid en gemak van onze broeders buitens ons.

De beraadslaging in het Congres en door al de Staten afgevaardigden worden door het nieuws van den werkelijk aanvang van een oorlog tusschen Engeland en Burmah, en de deszelfs verzegelde omstandigheden overzagen worden, de Amerikanen genegen zullen om zich te houden tot een handels-kr. taak, of, integendeel, beschouwen zullen, dat, om Amerikaanse belangen te verzekeren, en krachtig bescherming aan Amerikaanse burgers en onderdanen te verleenen, niets meer dan een vergoeding van grondgebied in Burmah, om eenzelfde veiligheid van een Amerikaanse skader in de Burmesche wateren, vereischt zullen worden. Zekere bedrieglijke en verraderlijk zynde, zoude het of van Ava bereid zijn, om dezelfde wapens tegen de overreiken of eenige vreemde mogendheid te bezigen, als tegen de Engelsen beproefd worden. En wij zullen ons overzeesche broeders de eer niet toekennen, om de knapste natie op aarde, om de nuttigste zaken te verkrijgen, wanneer het misdikt om zich de tegenwoordige gelegenheid te nutte te maken ter bekoming van water en kostbaar vergoedingen van de Burmesen dan de eenvoudige handels-tractaat.—*Bombay Telegraph 2 Feb. 1852.*

HET GLAZEN PALAIS.—Het volgende is de hoofdinhoud van een rapport aan het voormalig Gouvernement ingediend namens een Committee door de Lords van de Treasurie benoemd om de kwestie over het gebouw in overweging te nemen. Dat Committee bestond uit drie leden: Sir W. Lubbock, Dr. Lindley en Lord Seymour. Het rapport is hoofdzakelijk het volgende:—1. Dat het Glazen Palais, behouden wordende, £200,000 zoude kosten om het duurzaam en geschikt te maken voor een winter tuin, of voor een plaats van de kunsten en handwerken of andere loofde voorwerpen.—2. Dat indien een gedeelte daarvan voor een ander doel zoude worden gebruikt, dan voor een gebouw, een ernstige overweging waaraan zij een eindelijk besluit geven beter geschikt tot de doeleinden, waartoe het Glazen Palais wilde bestemmen, gebouwd worden met minder kosten, dan de gespecificeerde begroting van £200,000. Het Committee gaf geen stellig gevoelen omtrent de aanhouding of verplaatsing van het gebouw. Wat de Koninklijke Commissie betreft, deze zal alle denkbeelden van een handeling van het Parlement ingezonden van de hoofdstad te helpen, die in deze zaak belang hadden. Niet alleen is het gebouw volstrekt in de handen van de aannemers maar de commissarissen hebben orders uitgevaardigd, om al hetgeen aan hen behoort weg te nemen. Huisse verzameling, welke de grondslag moet uitmaken van een ambachtsmuseum, zal, overeenkomstig een besluit op Maning's gomen, naar Kensington Palace overgebracht worden en binnen weinige dagen zal elke spoor van hunne verbanden met het Glazen Palais verdwenen zijn.—*Liverpool Chr. 15 Maart.*

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

A letter will be found under the head of Correspondence from Mr. Hartman, an intelligent and influential colonist of the Orange River, containing a suggestion which appears to be worthy of serious consideration. We take it for granted that it must be presented from over the Cape Colony. This can only be effected by the British Government, which has the duty of protecting the British subjects in the Orange River, and of maintaining the peace of the territory, and of being of considerable assistance in supporting the troops in keeping the territory west of the Kei free from the enemy. We know nothing of the alleged intention of the British Government to send a small party to be located in British Kaffraria. We hope that this report is not without foundation. We think that the colonists, upon whom the burden of three to four hundred and more men have fallen within the brief space of fifteen years, have a prior claim to grants of land in the territory which the Kaffirs have fortified because their land is now in the hands of the British Government, and the colonists are foreigners. The lands in question are a great deal, subject to any conditions which in the opinion of the government may be conducive to the public safety. It will also be seen that Mr. Hartman brought this subject to the notice of Sir Harry Smith before the breaking out of the present war, to which a reply was given that it would be considered at the proper time. This time is now fast approaching, and the public would do well to bring the subject to the notice of the British Government. The colonists have now, we think, a reasonable prospect of receiving in obtaining compensation for their severe and unmerited losses by the Kaffirs, by means of the territory on the side of the Kei, from which the expulsion of the Kaffirs is necessary to the future peace of the colony. Earl Grey has declared that the colonists are entitled to any compensation for their losses which the Kaffirs can give. His Lordship (influenced by erroneous impressions which were given since have been removed), has likewise contended, and the result of the British subjects and native tribes from the Sovereignty to this territory, and is not likely to offer any objection to its being inhabited by a population that would constitute by habit and experience an efficient and powerful colonial force, more especially when a compliance with the proposed plan would not only be a great and enduring benefit to the colony, but would also be a great and permanent benefit to the British subjects who have been reduced by Kaffirs from affluence to poverty, and who have already suffered wrong at the hands of the local government by whose influence they have hitherto been prevented from obtaining that compensation to which the Colonial Minister had officially declared them to be entitled.

Carl's Rest, 10th April, 1852.  
The Editor, Sir,—I learn that the instructions of the new Governor are to completely subdue the rebels and Kaffirs, and to drive them from over the Kei; and I hear that the people by Swaz, Scotch, Highlanders, &c., &c., as that we may have every prospect of a lasting peace; perhaps which is most desirable, a peace for ever. So far, good. I do not approve of the Amalats being extensively populated by Swaz, &c., however hardy they may be. They are strangers to the country and the enemy, and have to acquire experience before they will be equal to Kaffir duty and treachery. Another battery of military settlers should by all means be raised, and this can only be obtained by settling, with the emigrants or in advance of them, colonists (farmers of the country, as far as possible) between them and the Kaffirs. If something of the kind be not adopted, I foresee not only great danger in the plan, but also its failure. Without colonists, the measure will entail heavy expense on the Government for years to come, in keeping up an adequate military force. Whereas, if the emigrants have the co-operation of a sufficient number of men on the spot, they will in a few years have gained sufficient experience to keep the Kaffirs in proper awe. There appears another drawback to the expulsion and chastisement of the Kaffirs. To humble and conquer them, the Commander in Chief needs the co-operation of the Burghers. You may say, that it appears hopeless to expect the Burghers to take the field, much less to accept land on the other side of the Kei. True, because they have lost their spirit through heavy losses occasioned by the frequent incursions of the Kaffirs, and with this, unfortunately, all confidence in the Government; but it is in the power of the new Governor to regain that confidence and hearty co-operation, by a little assistance to enable them to take the field, and by assuring them that Government is in earnest to put the Kaffirs out of their way.—I, over the Kei, the Burghers who are anxious to have farms on the new border (some have on

the principle that lands were granted on the settlement of the Albany district) and the Governor will have gained this desirable end.

Very faithfully yours,  
S. HARTMAN.

[Copy.]  
He'ron, N. W. Year's River, Nov. 17, 1850.  
Sir,—It having pleased your Excellency to state in such favorable manner to me (whom, as one of a deputation from Riebeck, I had the honor of an interview with your Excellency at Government-house, Graham's Town, on the 13th instant,) that your Excellency had at present such a force at command that made it next to impossible for the Kaffirs to attempt an inroad or war—and even a greater force than in 1835; and that the border farmers need not to fear in the least—that they must put trust in your Excellency for their safety, &c., &c.

This assurance from your Excellency gave me every confidence, both that the Kaffirs would be kept in proper awe, and that the border would have rest for the future. This hope gave me scope for reflection, and I most humbly beg to suggest to your Excellency that it occurred on weighing the matter in my own mind, that the sooner the unoccupied lands in Kaffraria were occupied by suitable settlers, the more safety would it give to the border, and to British Kaffraria itself; and I feel confident that I could at once obtain from twenty to thirty families to settle there, if your Excellency would give them grants of land—and I am sure that many more would soon follow. These are principally heads of families who have no lands in the old colony, have lost their all in the last war, and do not possess sufficient means to purchase within the old colony, and are preparing to trek to the new colony (the Orange River) with their families, and their friends living in those parts that land could be purchased at a low rate.

Should my hints in any way meet your Excellency's approval, it would put a stop to the trekking of this class, but the more prompt have determined, and cannot be stopped from trekking, if they can but sell their farms. I beg to assure your Excellency that you may repose every confidence in my best endeavors to further this object, in the above subject, and that should your Excellency refer to the same, and that my settling in Kaffraria may be an inducement to my brother farmers, I would be most willing to be one of their number.

In conclusion I beg to assure your Excellency that where and whenever your Excellency may require my humble services, I am at your command, to the best of my humble abilities.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's  
Most obedient and very humble servant,  
S. HARTMAN.

To His Excellency Sir H. G. W. SMITH,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,  
&c., &c.,  
Cape Town.

[Copy.]  
Cape Town, Nov. 28, 1850.  
Sir,—I am desirous by your Excellency the Governor to thank you for your communication of the 17th instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the suggestions it contains will be taken into consideration so soon as the proper time arrives for so doing.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN GARVOCK, Lt. Col.  
Private Secretary.

Baufort West, April 3, 1852.  
To the Editor, Sir,—Last June I accompanied my brother the late Captain Devesh, from the West-ru Province, with a band of devoted natives for the defence of the frontier, and with them we served under the immediate notice of the brave and lamented Col. F. P. de la Haye, who ever found us ready to support and protect us. My brother invariably accompanied him, and was present the day he fell mortally wounded. The following day, my brother and his wife were in the loss of their child, that I fear this feeling induced the party to be quite indifferent; he advanced to the ground near Col. F. P. de la Haye, a few paces from the spot he fell; he himself mortally wounded. I followed his dust to the grave at Port Beaufort, 10 days after. My health compelled me to be absent for a few days, and when I returned I found the lady, whose period of service had expired, anxious to return to her families, who in many instances were depending on the young man, composing it, for support. I, however, at the Colonel's desire, prevailed upon the young men to remain until the end of February, when he assured me they should receive their pay and be discharged. The end of February came, but no pay, and not a word of my bill if it was offensive, I perceived, to speak on the subject afterwards. On the 13th, about 30 young men deserted; they reached their homes, and had to travel 30 miles before they could reach their homes. It appears that on reaching the Orange River, a distance of 60 miles, they were exhausted—that a man of a disappointed and angry they slaughtered a farm's cow, which they shot in the field. They were pursued, and, it is said, they fired first on the pursuing party, but whether or not, the same, who had been fighting against the enemy for a few days, and who were in a state of exhaustion, shot down like dogs, and they lay in a shallow bog on the Vogel River and which, doubtless, the magistrate, Mr. Hudson has reported.

A few days after these young men deserted, I was informed the day had arrived, and we were allowed to depart. I immediately waited on the General and requested that he would allow me to go on to the Orange River, a distance of 300 miles, which he positively refused to sanction—and when I remarked on the hardship of thus compelling us to carry our clothing and blankets such a distance, he observed, in his usual manner, "I said the lady may go to hell—and I will do it." We therefore continued a sorrowful march homeward, having lost my brother and the boys in the Waterkloof besides 13 who were shot and the boys in consequence of having deserted, owing to General Somerset not keeping faith with them.

I trust this may reach the eye of the Commander in Chief, and that he will present the officers of Her Majesty's service using the power delegated to them in the manner I have attempted to describe.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
EDWIN DEVEISH.

(From the P. E. Telegraph, April 29.)  
Extract of a letter from a farmer residing at Kooeys Kloof, dated 25th April, 1852:—  
"The Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots are in this neighborhood. On Tuesday last they met a Hottentot of Witte River, and told him that they had entered the colony 800 strong, and had subsequently divided themselves into different parties. They say their object is not so much the acquisition of arms as horses and gunpowder. On Thursday they killed an ox belonging to Mr. Foesie, and another is missing. The same night they slept in a kloof within half a mile of this. On Friday Mr. Niekerk's patrol endeavored to follow the spoor, but the bush was too thick for them to keep it. You have heard that Mr. Kromm's ox has been wounded, and Mr. Van Rooyen had his horse shot under him, and has been wounded through the leg. Mr. Lange has also had his horse shot under him. All the cattle that have been taken lately from here have gone in that direction, and yet the authorities here do not put a stop to it."

A DEAF AND DUMB BRIDE.

(From the "Natal Independent.")  
A motion was brought before the District Court, on the 23rd instant, for rule to compel the Rev. St. Pierre, Wesleyan Minister, to marry the bride of the 4th Regt. to a woman deaf and dumb. Objection to the rule being made was urged by the counsel of the defendant on two grounds. 1. That the marriage of the parties had been prohibited by the Colonel of the regiment. 2. That Mr. Pearce refused to marry them because they were not members of his congregation. The Recorder, in his judgment, noticed first the prohibition of the Colonel, and after discussing the law of the case, gave it as his opinion that the parties were quite eligible for matrimony, and that no officer in Her Majesty's service was competent to interfere between a subordinate and his private. The second point, which he pronounced of great importance, he considered at length; and after showing that each minister of the different denominations was bound

by law to perform on behalf of all persons, voluntarily or otherwise, under his charge, the several duties pertaining to his office; that it could not be expected that a person of the Rev. St. Pierre's persuasion, should be at liberty, when ever he might feel disposed to make a tool of any Protestant Minister; that the member of the B. C. must look to the pastor of the flock, and moreover, that where a chaplain to the regiment was appointed, that he must under obligation to perform the duties required by the regiment. That whether there was a chaplain here was not for him to enquire at present, but that he was once received, and entered as an Episcopalian, and the parents of the woman as Roman Catholics, that Mr. Pearce could not be compelled.—The rule refused, and the application charged with costs.

Appropos to the above is the following from the "Derbyshire Advertiser":—  
EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE SCENE.—Married, Dec. 8, at the parish church, Preston, Thomas Reed to Maria Carole, the bride and bridegroom, were deaf and dumb, natives of that town. The Rev. S. P. Page, incumbent of St. Paul's Church, who has taken much interest in the deaf and dumb school, performed the ceremony. Mr. Wilson, late master of the school, officiated as interpreter. Three groomsmen and three bridesmaids, all deaf and dumb, attended on the occasion. The bride and groom were both present, and were both married about ten years ago at the parish church.

THE SOVEREIGNTY.

Extract from a Despatch of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, to Lt-General Sir H. G. SMITH, Bt.  
Sir,—I have the honor to observe, with reference to the events which have taken place in the Orange River Sovereignty, that so far as I can form a judgment from the very imperfect information hitherto received, I must doubt the propriety and propriety of the course taken by your Excellency in the present case. It is essential that the Majesty's Government, in giving a very reluctant sanction to the measure by which you have referred to Her Majesty's dominions, were mainly influenced by your report that this was generally desired by the inhabitants of the district, who considered the establishment of British rule could be prevented, and a settled Government established in the territory. You were, however, distinctly informed at the time, by my despatch of the 21st of June 1848, that Her Majesty's Government only sanctioned the course you had adopted for the sake of the inhabitants of the district, with no other object, but that of meeting their wishes and promoting their welfare, and on the express condition that the whole cost of the arrangements made for these purposes was to be met by those for whose benefit they were intended. I stated to you in the above despatch, as the ground of my approval of your proceedings, "the tendency of these measures, if duly executed, would be to give somewhat more regularity and greater stability to the rude system of government which has grown up for itself among these people, and the necessity of their position, and to provide them the assistance they really require for the purpose chiefly of settling their disputes among themselves, by the interposition of an authority to which all the different races of men whom circumstances have brought into such a singular relation with each other look up with respect. But it is essential that the management of their own concerns with the duty of providing for their own defence and for the payment of the expense of that system of government which is established among them should be thrown entirely on the emigrant Boers and on the native tribes among whom they are settled."

The information before me (which, as I have already observed, is still very imperfect) leads me to fear that Major Warden, in the exercise of the functions assigned to him as British Resident at Bloemfontein has not sufficiently borne in mind this explanation of the nature and extent of the interference which Her Majesty's Government was prepared to make in the territory in question, and that he has appointed to watch; he has, as it would appear, filled in sufficient measure upon his inhabitants, whether of European or of African descent, that it was for their own advantage, not for any interest of this country, that British authority was established among them, and that upon themselves must rest the burden of the expense of maintaining the peace of the district. I should refer to the fact that Major Warden has committed the great error of interfering too much in the government of the territory, and instead of merely assisting the inhabitants to govern themselves, in conformity with the instructions I have just quoted, has gradually assumed too much into his own hands the administration of its affairs, and that the inhabitants have consequently ceased to feel themselves responsible. It is only on this supposition that I can account for the backwardness of the Boers and of the friendly tribes to maintain the authority of the Resident.

I have to inform you, that if this error has been committed, it must be corrected as speedily as possible. Her Majesty's Government consider it absolutely necessary to adhere to the policy explained to you when the question of sovereignty in the Orange River territory was sanctioned, and to confine strictly within the limits then described the authority to be exercised by the servants of the Crown. If the inhabitants will not support that authority, but on the other hand, will be content to be governed by a British authority, there is no British objection to their being so governed, and I should be glad to see the sooner the force now there can be withdrawn the better; the check which will be given to the progress of civilization, and the anarchy and bloodshed which would probably follow if the exercise of a British authority by servants of the Crown were to be discontinued, would not doubt be greatly to be lamented, but on the other hand, in justice to the people of this country, it is impossible to incur the expense should be incurred of keeping up a force sufficient to maintain in this distant region an authority which the great majority of its inhabitants will not willingly obey and actively support.

I have therefore to instruct you to adopt the earliest and most decisive measures in your power for putting an end to any expenses to be incurred in the Orange River border district, beyond what can be provided for from the resources of the district, including such a contribution from the revenue of the Cape Colony as is justly due on account of the constant duty on the importation into the colony of goods which have paid duty on the importation into the colony. I am aware that until British Kaffraria has been reduced to complete quietude, it might be dangerous and might be ultimately increased in a measure of diminish the difficulties to be contended with, if any course were taken which by these barbarous people might be regarded as showing a deficiency of power in the British authorities, and which it is absolutely necessary in any change of measures to have it absolutely necessary to the interests of our allies. But these considerations, though they render caution necessary in retracing an erroneous course of policy, cannot afford any grounds for permanently persevering in it; and, in the future, though a consideration of the difficulties which you may be involved in the Orange River Sovereignty is one of the main reasons for sending the additional force now ordered to the Cape, you will distinctly understand that this force is not intended to afford the means of permanently governing the territory by military power, and that if the majority of the inhabitants will not support the authority of the Resident, he must be withdrawn, and in order that such a step may be taken with safety and with honor, it will be necessary in the first place that the superiority of the British arms over those by whom they have been resisted should be distinctly shown, (which the force sent cut to provide amply within the means of accomplishing) and all should be done in such a manner that the interests of our allies should be attended to. This last object will be effected by the large extent of fertile land which will be left to the disposal in consequence of the rebellion of the Kaffir tribes west of the Kei River, which will probably enable you to show to the inhabitants of the Sovereignty, who have been faithful to their allegiance, and who might not be able to remain there in safety without support, if this can be accomplished, I am aware of no obstacle to the relinquishment of the territory should it prove to be necessary; but at the same time, as I have observed, this will be a necessity to be greatly lamented, and, therefore, before such a step is contemplated, it should be adopted, the Boers as well as the principal native chiefs should be made fully to understand the views of Her Majesty's Government; and it should be ascertained whether they will or will not make the requisite exertions in order to secure a continuance of that protection which they have hitherto enjoyed, and which it is to be apprehended that the withdrawal would end in the destruction of the territory, but not without recouping you of the loss of that part of the population which would probably in the end become the sole possessors of the country.

There are other points adverted to in your despatches which will require serious consideration, but the very brief

interval between the time when they were received and that when the present mail must be made up, compels me to reserve the observations I shall have to make upon them for another opportunity; I trust, however, that having thus called your attention to the absolute necessity of putting a check to the extent of your interference, and of the military operations into which you may be drawn in the interior of Africa, there is no other subject on which convenience can result from my postponing my instructions to you.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed) J. GREY,  
Lieut. General Sir H. Smith, Bt.

Dwight Street, October 21, 1851.  
I look with much alarm to the danger which seems to exist in the four very naturally excited amongst the white inhabitants as to the intention of the British Government to induce the former indiscriminately to treat as enemies all the colored classes, and thus really create that general hostility which is apprehended from the latter. I trust that you will use your best exertions to avert such a result, and protect to the utmost of your power those of her Majesty's colored subjects against whom no charge of disloyalty can be substantiated. The information now received from your Excellency of the propriety of the instructions I have already transmitted to you respecting the Orange River Sovereignty in my despatch of the 10th of September. I perceive that Major Warden in his letter of the 20th of July, which forms the 9th enclosure of your despatch No. 138, states that "two thirds of the Boers in the Sovereignty are in the hands of the British Government, and a large proportion of the native races are really hostile, it is obvious that the sooner the British force can be withdrawn from this district the better, and I have again in the most explicit terms to repeat my instructions that you should take the earliest measures in your power for effecting that object in the manner and subject to the conditions I have stated in the despatch to which I have just referred. I do not, however, neglect military considerations, which may make it dangerous while the war continues to allow an enemy to occupy an advantageous position in our neighborhood. But the ultimate abandonment of the Orange River Sovereignty should be a settled point in our policy."

AMERICA AND BURMAH.

A remarkable article in a New York Paper, on the subject of negotiating a commercial treaty with Burmah, has recently come under our notice, and it appears to have a peculiar interest at the present juncture. The writer says that this country contains four millions of inhabitants, and two hundred thousand square miles of territory, apart from the provinces that have come under British rule. "It has a large amount of sea-coast, and three good ports. It touches China on the North East; and it traverses by two noble rivers, one of which extends over 1,000 miles into the interior, passing through a country unsurpassed in fertility and producing all the fruits of the tropics. With Ava, the capital, there is an extensive trade with China, by means of caravans which cross the mountains with Burmah, in order not to expose the hundred loads of tea to the perils of the sea. There have been American Missionaries in this fine and extensive country for the last thirty years, and it is asserted that there are no fewer than ten thousand members in the churches which have been planted by their instrumentality. The Americans wish, according to their own account, to enter into friendly commercial relations with Burmah, in order not to expose the Burmahese out of rats of territory, but to push the interests alike of religion, civilization, and trade. They allege that the encroaching and acquisitive spirit manifested by the English has involved them in disputes and hostilities, and spread throughout the East a general terror of the British name. In like manner the Dutch, French, and Portuguese have all failed in their attempts to make treaties with the Burmahese, because they have all fallen into the error of endeavouring to obtain territory from the golden footed monarch. We must quote the following observations:—

"Great Britain is the universal terror of the entire East. The encroachments of the East India Company since the time it obtained a foothold as an independent power, in the house of Calcutta have thrown an indelible dread in the hearts of all those nations that still retain the semblance of political independence. In the East, America, as such, except in the sea ports, and to those who have had long intercourse with the missionaries, is almost unknown. The English people, the English language, and the English name are confound with those whose whole East have been taught to regard as their enemies. If an Englishman and a spy." Against this imputation our missionaries have continually to struggle. We are told by missionaries that frequently one of the first questions asked by the stranger who enters the Zayat is, "How much does the Honorable Company pay you for remaining here?" Our missionaries are confound with those whose whole East have been taught to regard as their enemies. 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