

VERKOOPING
VAN VASTGOED,
IN DE KAAPSTAD.

Naby het Noorder Zeehoofd.

DE Ondergeteekende, daartoe bevoorrecht geautoriseerd synde door den heer P. D. HONN, is per publieke veiling verkoopen, op

MAANDAG, 5 MEI 1851,
TEN 10 URE,
Stellig zonder Reserve.

Al het hieronder gemeld kostbaar Eigendom, gelegen naby het Noorder Zeehoofd, in de Breestraat, Loopstraat en Assurantiestraat.

De verbandhouders hebben toegestaan in de verkooping en transitie van het Eigendom.
Perceel 1. Een Huis onder dubbele verlooping, gelegen in de Breestraat, hoek van Assurantiestraat, (privaat).
2. Een Huis gedeeltelyk onder dubbele verlooping, gelegen over borengeboude.
3. Een enkele verlooping Huis, gelegen anez laatstgemelde.
4. Een klein do. n. No. 3.
5. Een Huis onder enkele verlooping, hoek van Bree en Riebeckstraat, anez No. 4.
6, 7, 8, 9 en 10. Vyf Huizen in Riebeckstraat, onder enkele verlooping, anez elkander en No. 5.
11. Een Huis onder dubbele verlooping, gelegen in de Loopstraat, hoek van Assurantiestraat (privaat).
12, 13, 14 en 15. Vier Huizen, onder enkele verlooping, gelegen in Assurantiestraat (privaat), beleedende No. 12 aan No. 11, en No. 13 aan No. 12.
16, 17, 18, 19 en 20. Vyf Huizen onder dubbele verlooping, gelegen in Assurantiestraat (privaat), beleedende No. 12 aan No. 2, en de Huizen in Riebeckstraat.
21 en 22. Twee Huizen onder enkele verlooping, gelegen in Loopstraat, over Assurantiestraat (privaat).

De ligging van dit Eigendom zoo naby het Noorder Zeehoofd, maakt het zeer kostbaar. De Huizen zyn goed gebouwd, en hebben onlangs groote reparaties ondergaan, zoodat geen getroude reden is noodig zal zyn. Al de Huizen zyn steeds verhuurd, en enige der huurders hebben jaren in deselve gewoond.
De Verkoopconditien zullen gunstig gemaakt worden, en zyn te vernemen op aanvraag by den ondergeteekende, waer een plan der Perceelen gezien kan worden op eenigen dag van de verkoop.
Liberaal Strykgeild en Bonussen zullen gegeven worden.
J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Afslager.

Onderstaande is een plan van bovengemelde Huizen, op een kleine schaal gemaakt:—

Plan van huizen met adressen: Breestraat, Assurantiestraat, Riebeckstraat, Loopstraat, Huis van Advokaat De Wet.

BY DEN BOEKHANDELAAR
N. H. MARAIS,
Langestraat No. 49,
WORDT UITGEGEVEN
Des Zondars Gids tot God en Heerlykheid,
NAAR HET ENGELSCH VAN
JAMES SMITH.
PRYS 10 PENN.

OOK ZAL OP DEN 5de MEI AANSTAANDE, WORDEN UITGEGEVEN
Bestuur en Aanmoediging,
VOOR HEN DIE ERNSTIG DE
ZALIGHEID ZOEKEN.
NAAR HET ENGELSCH VAN
J. A. JAMES,
Prys 2s. 6d.

Als ook,
Eenz' herziene uitgave van het aloud bekende Belydens Boek "Dubbele Hellenbroeks Vragen."

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.
In het Dorp de Paarl.

DE Ondergeteekende van woning staande te veranderen, heeft besloten om op MAANDAG den 5de Mei eerst, zonder de minste Reserve per publieke Venditie te laten verkoopen zyn uitgebreide Handels Voorraad van zeer gewilde Negtie Goederen, en het publiek te bekeden om deselve te omschryven, alsmede enige stukken Huisraad.

Zegt 't voort.
A. M. DE VILLIERS.
Paarl, den 26 April 1851.
De heeren DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendu-Adms.

BEKENDDAING.
DOOR den zegen des Allerhoogstzes hebben de Directeuren van het Oeffeningsschoolgebouw te DU'NBURG, hetzelve zoo ver voltooid, dat Goddienst en School daarin kunnen gehouden worden. Narigt wordt derhalve vooral aan intekenaren en ook aan het publiek gegeven dat gem. Gebouw op aanstaande ZONDAG, den 4de MEI 1851, met Goddienstegebeente zal geopend worden, des Voormiddags door den Wel Eerw. Heer P. FARAN, van Wynberg, en des Namiddags door den Wel Eerw. Heer G. W. STONKAMP, van de Kaapstad.

Daar er nu nog eenige toelichting is van ruim 160, vertrouw men dat een ieder als op dien dag tot de Goddienst komt, zich zal voorzien om middelyk bydragen, ten einde de Directeuren instaat te stellen de gezegde school zoo veel mogelijk afbetalen als het Gebouw reder te voltooien.
Op last van Mede Directeuren.
J. C. DE WAAL.

Heden Morgen.

BINNEN VERKOOPING VAN PELS.

DE Heer R. D. JONES zal per publieke veiling verkoopen op HEDEN MORGEN (DONDERDAG) Ten 10 Ure,
Een prachtig assortement
Gemaffactureerde Pels.
BESTAANDE IN:
Beas Poikas, Victorines, Opalagen, enz. f. in Chinilla, Milk, Sabel, Steen Martin, Lyax, Ermine, Swanedown, en andere kostbare Pels, onvangen ex "Acadia" 1 Mei 1851.
MAURICE & JOSEPH.

THOMAS PHILIP

HEEFT ontvangen per "Vallineria," "Margaret Skillet," enz.
DE LAINES, geh'end en effen Orleans, Lustres en sterke Schotische Ghinghams en andere stoffen voor Kleeden.
Een klein assortement beste Spijfelijds Ziden, van de laatste smaak, Shot, Glatz Angola, witte en bruine, en Naples, zwarte Satra en Sarinette.
WOLLEN GERUITE SHAWLS, ryz gelboemde Paisley Shawls en gedrukte Shawls.
DAMES en KINDER WORSTED POLKA Jackets en Padenes Caps, wollen Kinderhoedjes, Lasrijes en Slop Kousjes, enz.

WINTER BROEKENGOED, in sterke Schotische Tweed en Doekins, Onderbroeksgoed, enz.
MANS Lams wollen lange ONDERBROEKEN en Beajtes, brane katoenen Onderbroeken en Beajtes, Dams Me rino Banijes.
KOUSENWAREN, bestaende in Dames worsted, Kousen, Mans Kousen en worsted Angola, witte en bruine, en gryze katoenen Sokken, zwarte worsted, gryze Angola en witte, bruine, gryze en zwarte katoenen Kinderknien.
DAMES zwarte, witte en gekleurde Franche kabatten Handschoenen, in ziden, gryn kassimieren en katoenen ditto.
MANS zwarte witte en gekleurde labretten Handschoenen, witte Noordsche, Dn. en Rybanschoenen, kassimier en garen do.

KINDER HANDSCHOENEN, in zide, draad en kassimier HORROCKSE'S Long Cloths, Huck-backs en Keuken Servetgoed, enz.
DAMES en MEINDES STROOHOOEJES in verscheidenheid, Shawls, Spelden, Hors apelden en Armbanden.
PAISLEY NAWIGAREN, witte en bruine Breikatoenen, Crochet Katoen en Breikoojkes.
LINNEN Damaste Tafellakens, 6, 4, 7, 4 en 8 4

Almede enige van de allerbeste
DUBBELE DAMASTE TAFELAKENS in 6-4, 9 4, 10-4, 10-12, 10-14 lengten
TAFEL en Schenkblad SERVETEN
WASDOEK, enz. enz.
De Adverteerder ontragt het voornaamste gedeelte zynzer Goederen, direct uit een Schotische Fabrik, zovraalvuldig uitgezocht uit de beste Engelsehe en Schotische Markten, en elk artikel wordt uiterkocht tegen

DE LAAGST MOGELYKE PRYZEN.

No. 1, Keizersgracht.
Wm. Greig & Co.

HEBBERN per late aankomsten ontvangen, een groot en uitgebreid assortment MANUFACTUREN, geschikt voor het tegenwoordig Saitzen, bestaende in:
FINNEL
BAAT
ROKKENGOED
DEKENS
KOMBAARSEN
Doekin, Bevers, Laken en Kassimier, Mantels en GEMAakte KLEEDEREN, wollen Shawls, en WINTER KLEEDEN,
ALSMEDE,
RAFFAS en PUNJUMS, gryze en witte
BEDIJNEN, effen en gekernd ditto, ditto
HEMDEIENEN, Geruit, Chambrays, Voerschits
MOLESKINS, Coris, gedrukte Velvetsen
WOLENZEL, Zeldock, brune en witte Drill
SPREIJKEN, Dekens en Beddetyk
MERINOS, Alpaca's en Coburgs
HANDSCHOENEN, Kousenwaren en Kantjes Goedren
STROO en FLUWEL HOEJES
En eenige grote verscheidenheid andere Goederen, waaronder:—
DAMES en KINDER SCHIENEN
Dito WITTE SATYNEEN ditto
MANS LAARZEN en SCHOEFEN
Dito ZWARTE en VALE HOEDEN
En eenige heereelid uitnootend Engelsch Zoolleer, Bovenstaande zyn te koop aan de Pakhuizen, Kerkstraat, naar Dr. ANKICHOWSKI.
28 April 1851.

Papier.

TE KOOP AAN DE PAKHUIZEN VAN
W. GREIG & CO. KERKSTRAAT,
Geel en Blauw Foolskap, Pak en
DRUK PAPIER.
29 April 1851.

TE KOOP aan de Pakhuizen van W. GREIG & Co
ZADELS
GRAVEN
WIT en ROOD LOOD
GEKOOKE en RAAUW OLLIE
Kerkstraat, 28 April 1851.

Hollandsche Waren.

Ontvangen per "Prins Veldmaarschalk."
PREGTE Haarlennier Olie
Do. witte of Jan Hoogaads Olie
Zoutemelcke Kees
Komys ditto
Extra Hollandsche Hammen
Stokvisch
Sylfsl
Tabak, in pakjes van 1 poud en 1/2
Rappé Suif
Macuba
Tona
Beste Havana Sigaren
Boerhartsche Suiker in flesschen (wite en zwarte)
Een extra middel voor de Kinkhoest en Verkoutheid.
Alle deze Artikelen zyn tegen zeer billyke pryzen te bekomen by den Ondergeteekende.
P. A. DE GIER,
68 Breestraat, Boerenplein.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
In den Insolventen Boedel van MARTHUS GERHARD WILKES, van Zwartland.
OP DONDERDAG den 22 Mei aanstaande, zal publiek aan den hoogsten Bieder worden verkocht zekere seugidurende Erfpachtplaat met de daaropstaande Gebouwen, herittende Woonhuis, Stallien en andere Vastrekken, gelegen in Zwartland, anez de plaats Twee Kullien groot twee honderd drie en tachtig morgen en drie honderd en zes kwadrat roeden.
Deze erf is zeer vruchtbaar, heeft goede Tuingraad en is beplant met Wijngaard.
De Verkoop zal ten 11 ure beginsten. —Ruim Strykgeild en Bonus zullen worden gegeven.
De Koopconditien zyn te vernemen in de Kaapstad by den heer J. G. STEYTLER, Vendu-Afslager of by den Ondergeteekende, Walestraat No. 2.
C. J. C. GIE, eenige Curator.

BEVALLEN op den 3de April, ten huize van den heer A. Gous, Klaarfontein, Verloren Vallei, de huistrouwer van den heer LOUIS CARANO van, eenige Dochter.

£400.

BOVENGEMELDE Som is op reuten te bekomen, onder goedgekeurde eerste verband van Vastgoed.—Adres by J. W. LOTZ, Sec. en Kassier, Z. A. Voorzorg Genootschap.

In den Boedel van wylen den Ed. Hr. P. V. VAN DER BTL.
ZAL door de Directie van de Z. A. Mantschappij van Administratie en Hoedberedding tot MAANDAG den 5 Mei aanstaande te 12 uren op den middag, tenders worden onvangen voor de volgende aandelen, viz:
20 in de Cape of Good Hope Bank
4 in de Protector.
Kaapstad, Kerkplein No. 5 den 16 April 1851.
J. DE WET, Sec.

DE Post van Onderwyzer en Voorlezer in de Gemeente Malmesbury, Zwartland, doet het danken van den Heer DE WAAL, wegens zij'lyke omstandigheden, vakant zynde, worden diensgen uitgenoodigd die daartoe geregen zyn, de vereischte betwantsheden bezitten, te warden door de Gemeente Kerk zynde, en om "vrok in gedrag en leven, zich voor op den 24 Mei aanstaande in geschryfte of in persoon te verzoegen by den Predikant der Gemeente.
H. H. LOEDOLFF, Ouderling.
Malmesbury, den 21 April 1851.

Privet Weduwen Fonds.
NARIGT wordt by deze gegeven, dat eenige gerdruide Ryenkomst van Ledn in bovengemeld Fonds gehouden zal worden op

Londerdag den 8ste Mei.
Van 6 ure P.M., op het Stadhuys, ter verdelte overleging van zekere voorgestelde Nieuwe Regulaties, J. C. GIE, Sec.
Kaapstad, 1 Mei, 1851.

Benoodigd
EEN Persoon van goed gedrag, als Onder, zyr, by moet de Hollandsche en Engelsehe talen magtig warden, benevens Schryven en Cyferen en mede wat van de Musyk verstant an. —Voor zynelidheden verzooge men zich by den Heer ANS. LANS, Langestraat No. 21, of by den Ondergeteekende DANL JACS. SMITS.
Riebeckstraat, Disalet Malmesbury, 17 April, 1851.

Een extra Veepraats te koop.
DE Ondergeteekende heeft op zeer voorzeelige voorwaarden te hand te koop een, zynz Veepraats te koop, te "De Rietveld," gelegen in het Veldkornstreech op van acht terste omtrek van Koede Bokkeveld, groot 1700 morgen deselze is geschikt zowel voor groot als klein Vee, en te wel bekend voor eenige verdere aanbelying. — Voor verdere inlichting men zich by den heer H. L. DE LANGE Vos, te Tulbagh, of by den Eigenaar, PETS. JACS. VAN DER MERWE, 8 Warme Bokkeveld, 19 April 1851.

Verkoop van opregtgeteelde jonge Hengsten.
OP aanstaande ZATURDAG, ten 11 ure, zullen op de Commissie Verkoop van den Heer STEYTLER, op de Parade, worden verkocht:
6 Opregtgeteelde jonge Hengsten.
Door het ingevoerde Paard Glaucus. Het galschregister van elk paard zal verdoord worden.
J. VAN REENEN, Gansokraal.

Fraaye Merino Rammen.
DE Heer R. D. JONES, zal by Publieke Veiling verkoopen, op de Parade, op ZATURDAG den 3 Mei.
10 fraaye Merino-Rammen, ingevoerd in de "Jack" van Adelaide.
Geslachtregisters zyn te zien, op het Kantoor van H. & E. SUFFERT, St. Georgesstraat.

60 Sloot en Trehossen,
17 goetgeteelde Trek en Rypaarden, 4 en 5 jaren oud.
OP VRYDAG, den 2 Mei aanstaande, zal ter plaats van den heer JAN DE WAAL, Saksenburg, worden verkocht, bovengemeld gtaal Vee, hetwelk staat opbrecht te worden door den heer JOHN VOONG, en de aandacht van liefhebbers wordt hier by Vee zal zeker op den verkoop present zyn.
Stellenbosch, 22 April 1851.
J. WEGE, Afslager.

1000 Vette Hamels.
BOVENGEMELDE gtaal Schapen, in uitnootende conditie, zal publiek verkocht worden aan Sittimantje, op VRYDAG den 23 Mei aanstaande. Deze Schapen zullen bovengemeld worden de aandacht van Slighters en anderen wel waardig te zyn, zynde deselze zovraalvuldig uitgezocht uit grote troepen, en hebbende eenige maanden gerdruide op een der beste plaatsen op de Nieuwveld Hoofdstad.
Beaufort, 19 April 1851.
A. & D. McDERMID.

SLAGTOSSEN.
OP DONDERDAG, den 1ste Mei aanstaande, ten 11 ure precies, zullen te Montagu Brug worden verkocht, 30 extra Slagtossen en 3 extra Melkkoeljen, zwaar bezet.
15 April, 1851.
J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager.

25 Zware Slagtossen.
BOVENGEMELDE Ossen, zekwarrig in uitnootende conditie te zyn, zullen verkocht worden aan Montagu Brug, op VRYDAG den 2de Mei, ten 12 ure precies.
29 April 1851.
J. P. BALAN, Afslager.

EERSTE TROEP
2000 extra vette Hamels, zoo als sedert enige maanden niet zyn opgebracht.
DE Ondergeteekende maakt aan Heeren Slighters en het publiek bekend, dat hy op WOENSDAG den 6te Mei eerst, ter plaats van den heer DE WAAL, aan Joostenberg, per publieke Venditie zal laten verkoopen, bovengemeld, getal uitnootende vette Hamels welke zeker present zullen zyn. Die sich van het voor den Winter wil voorzien laat, deze gelegenheid niet voorby gaan.
Paarl, 12 April 1851.
De heeren DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendu-Adms.

1000 extra vette Hamels, en 100 do. do. Kapater Bokken.
OP VRYDAG den 2de Mei in eerste, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaats van den heer C. H. BASSON, "Slet van de Paarl," per Publiek Venditie laten verkoopen bovengemeld gtaal extra vette Hamels, welke zeker present en niet te voren uit de hand verkocht zullen worden.
De VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendu Adm.
12 April, 1851.
G. N. MECHAU.

2650 Extra vette Schapen.
TEGEN den 6de Mei aanstaande, —juste dag nader te bepalen, —zal bovengemeld gtaal extra vette Schapen worden verkocht aan D'Urban, van den heer D. DE VILLIERS. Gemelde Schapen zyn ingekocht door den heer J. P. DE VILLIERS.

50 Slagt Ossen.
60 do. Koeljen
70 Jonge Ossen, waaronder 4 gedresseerde spannen zyn.
OP VRYDAG den 9de Mei zal de Ondergeteekende bovengemeld gtaal Ossen en Koeljen, in een uitnootende conditie, publiek doen verkoopen, ter plaats van den heer JACS. MYERICH, "Eenzambied."
D. J. MULLER, D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

Binnen-Verkooping

Van Fyne en Fancy Goederen.
DE Heer R. J. JONES zal by Publieke Veiling verkoopen, aan zynz Vedd Kamer, op

DINGSDAG MORGEN, 6de MEI.
Gekleurde Cashmere en Saksische Flais Showts, Coburgs, de Latas en andere stoffe voor KLEEDEN
Stroo en Snelles HOEDJES
Gekleurde ziden en satynz Hoedjes Linten
Smalle Satynen LINT
Zwarte Kruisbanden
Mantels By Kluisgesneden Mantels
Kastrieten en Zynze Handschoenen
Fancy Hoedjes Band en Kousenwaren, enz.
Op Woensdag Morgen, 7de Mei,
Zal worden verkocht, een Faktant CHAMBERS Naalden en CROCHET Kleejes —alsmede keunrik en zynze Handschoenen, gekleurde ZYDEN en SATYNEEN, enz.
Het grootste gedeelte van bovenstaande te gelid uit de "Sir Robert Peel" en "Vallineria" en zal Zonder Reserve worden verkocht, op last van de Schryver, THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

WAGENHOUT.
DAGELYKS verzecht de Flebitry van de Kapyns, met een latling Wagenhout, Slinkhouten Planken, Geelhout, Blokken, enz.
J. H. WICHT.
Voorhanden, —Deelen van alle lengten, witten, blizgele en bruin Sinker, Rys, Thee, Gort, Kandytaker, Cassia, Koffy, Zeepe, Graven, enz.

Twee Huizen te huur in het dorp Wellington.
DE Ondergeteekende heeft te huur een twee huizen in de maand Mei eerstkomende: zyn woonhuizen.—Het ene bevat 3 ruime Kamers, 1 Stoopkamer (voor eenigen handel geschikt), Gahndry, Diensens, Keuken, en een ruime vertrek, een kleine Commodekamer, een ruime slaapkamer en in zyn vertrek een gelyke en een timmermans winkel in zyn vertrek; alsmede ook Stal voor 3 paarden.
Het andere bevat 3 Kamers Voorhuis, Diensens, Keuken en ruime buizevertrek, waar in de Zedelmakers neering sedert met goed Succes gedreven is.
Wellington, 28 April 1851.
STEPHS. MALHERBE.

Kaap de Goede Hoop Genootschap van Landbouw.
NARIGT wordt by deze gegeven, dat de Jaarlykse Algemeene Vergadering van Ledn van het Genootschap, zynz einde het Rapport van het afgelopen jaar te ontangen, zynz de Comitees van diezelve, en zynz rapport voor helen, nitgesteld is tot ZATURDAG den 10 Mei aanstaande, ten 12 ure 's Middags, in de Koopmans Kamer.
Op last van het Comitee, P. VAN BREDA, Az, Hos. Sec.
Kaapstad, 29 April 1851.

Aan Huisgezinnen en Anderen.
DE Ondergeteekende zal twee Tafel Wijn voorzeiden te warden Maatschappelyk aan hunsz wooningen in de Kaapstad Municipaliteit, 1/2 per dosyn, —alsmede Fransche Brandwyn 1/2 per dosyn.
Op last van het Comitee, P. J. HAUPT & Co.
Wyoepkabbis, No. 16, Pleinstraat.

Bureau van den Baljuw.
Kaapstad, 30 April 1851.
IN Executie van het Gewyze van het Hoogz. Geregtschhof, in de ophangyn. Zalk, zal de volgende verkooping worden gerdruide:
ADFDLEIING ALBERT.
TOGER van ABO v. GUSTAVUS ELSTER.
Op Maandag, den 12 Mei 1851, aan 's gerdagdenz woning, te "Alval Noord," van een Paard, een Zadel en Toom, 1 Tafel, 1 Katal, 3 Kemptolen, met verscheidenheid Aardwerck en Keukengerodschap.
D. J. CLOETE, Baljuw.

AAN Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt by deze bekend gemaakt dat op Zondag den 6 April is overleden onse geliefde Zuster MARIA ANNA van PAZZI, in zyn ouderdom van 31 jaren, 6 maanden en 3 dagen, na eenze langdurende en zichte van ruim 3 maanden.
Mede uit naam der overige Zusters, G. P. DE PREEZ.

OVERLEDEN.—Na eenze geroeylyke Echtverstantis van 40 jaren, overleden aan Ekdary, op Maandag Avond den 21 dez., onze geliefde Echtgenote de heer G. J. JOUBERT, Secur., in den ouderdom van circa 69 jaren, my nalatende een zyn onbertheft verlat te betrouwen.
Wed. G. J. JOUBERT, geb. REITZ.
Botletary, 26 April 1851.

OVERLEDEN op WOENSDAG den 16 April laastleden, myz geliefde Echtgenote de heer O. J. BAIX, in den ouderdom van 41 jaren, 11 maanden en 3 dagen, my nalatende met zes Kinderen om dit smartelyk verlies te betrouwen.
CATHARINA E. BRINK, geb. ROUX.
Hottentots Holland, 23 April 1851.

Swelendam den 23 April 1851.
Mynheer Editeur!—In uw blad van den 17 April zegt gy, dat uw inboorling in het dorp Swelendam, die ook ontrent negen jaren heeft gerdruide als Assistent Veldkornet in het dorp alhier. Ik heb ook al het moellyk werk ondergaan, vooral met de laatste Commando in 1846, en woon thans nog in het midden van het dorp Swelendam.
Gy zegt, dat myze bewering den goeden naam van de ingezetenen der Westelyke Provincie in het algemeen raakt; yre van daar; maar, door de waarheit werd ik gerdruide, om myn brief te rigten tot diegenen wier geweten hiengegdurig aanklaagt, dat zy niet hebben gerdruide over een komstig hunne handlyfs alhier aan den dag gelegd.
De voorwaarde die gy tot schuilbosch hebt, is juist het punt waarop Zynze Excellentie de Gouverneur in zyn Proclamatie van den 17 Maart 1851 zinspocht. Hy zegt, "en nademaal het aan my is rapporteerd dat er vele van Harer Majesteit loyale onderdanen zyn, die ten alle iyde gerdruide geweest zyn zich ter verdeling der hollandsche huasten."
Gy zegt, dat de Proclamatie alleen gericht is tot diegenen die gerengzen zyn, sich op de voorgestelde voorwaarde te laten inboorlyven. Ik zeg neen; zy te gericht tot Burgers, wier loyalliteit in aan den dag gelegd door het zenden van een bereiwillig document. Gy zegt, dat het een voorkecht, dat menschen weigeren, om hunne diensens voor redt te verkoopen. Met de laatste Commando in 1846, is het gerdruide, waarom de Hottentotten betaald en ons niet — en nu de Proclamatie verzecht, geld biendende, weigren zy om voor geld te krygen, en nu wilt gy trachten zulke te verbeloening te krygen, en niet weet met welk regt ik draaigen. Gy zegt, dat gy niet weet met welk regt ik myn hoogstandpunt heb genomen. Het is omdat ik niet myn hegetaast; de eenze zegt als gy gaat ik ook, en dringlyk seiden ook meer, en toen de dag verachen waer warden zy? Toen stond ik met myn makker alleen, vooruitziende naar het toomen van oorlog, sonder vrienden, sonder bekenden, om alles te laten. Het was ik e, Mynheer Editeur, welk zegt gy hebt om uw tegenwoordig hoogstandpunt te nemen? Ik weet het niet. "Eerst liandje sien den vader staan." Gy zyt niet de persoon dien ik bedoel, noch woont gy in het bedede district.
Gy zegt, de vrag ontstaat van zelf, of ik een van de twee was. Gy zult het hierboven zekker hebben bemerkt, dat ik de persoon was. Gy veronderstelt, dat 300 burgers niet voldoende zyn tegen zulke eenze grootte magt van Nordan. Die vrag moet gy zelf aan Sir Harry doen. Nordan wil ik meer dan 3000 burgers veel doen konnen doen, en onze mede-menschen schijpels of trouwloosze Hottentotten en vooral in deze omstandigheden waarin ons land en onze mede-menschen sich thans bevinden.
Ziet nu hier, Mynheer Editeur, zyn voorwaarde die ik nog heb verbergen:—"Indien bevoorrecht ager. — Wat noemt gy bevoorrecht? Kryswet, en Veldkornet las te geven, om een zekel gelid personen te brengen; of, hiet Sir Harry moeten vrag zonder beloening of Kryswet? — Dan was de Civile Commissaris hier gerdruide om ook desulke te onvangen, zoo als by uok gerdruide. Onder de Kryswet, of vanner het aan den Veldkornet-plaaten werd, zoudt gy de Veldkornet sien met eenige arme personen hem ge-

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD, 1 MEI 1851.

Hoe schynbaar groot de verantwoordelykheid ook moge zyn op Zynze Excellentie den Gouverneur gelegd door het opbreken van den Wetgerenden Raad, is het evenwel duidelyk, dat er uit deselze geen ernstige gevolgen kunnen ontstaan, zoo lang de uitgaven zich tot de vastgestelde posten bepalen, en deze in geen geval te boven gaan.
Het zal niet meer dan billyk zyn, dat alle noodzakelyke toepassingen der inkomsten de goedkeuring bekomen van de aanstaande Volkvergadering, in zoo verre als die ter goeder trouw gedaan zyn, om het verktuig des bestuurs—hoe gebruykelyk hetzelve ook zyn moge—aan den gang te houden.—Maar buiten dit, gelooven wy, dat men niet zal kunnen gaan; en het verwondert ons daarom niet weinig te bemerken, dat elke rekening sedert het begin van die verantwoordelykheid gepubliceerd, de kenteekenen draagt van eenze roekeloze veraming van de stellig uitgedrukte inzigten van het Publiek omtrent dit onderwerp. Wy hebben het herhaaldelyk betoogd en aangetoond, datzo dikwerf er eenige byzonder aanzock gedaan worden ten behoeve van, of, met het oogmerk tot koloniaal voordel of verbetering, het antwoord altyd gerdruide is dat de onvolkomen staat der Wetgeving het Gouvernement belet in het verzoek te treden; terwyl het Publiek de daadzaak voor ogen gesteld heeft, dat de willekeurige uitvoerdn van Idatzelfde onvolkomen Gouvernement volstrekt niet schromohartig zyn, om by elke volgende ophaal of verandering van hun rentmeesterschap eene vermeerdering van uitgaven voorstellen, voor welke er volstrekt geen ander gezag bestaat dan hunne eigene hatelyke aanmatiging.

Wy behoeven het nauwlyks te zeggen, dat deze uiteindelyk punten van ernstig onderzoek en navorsching zullen opleveren, en dat de aanstaande Wetgeving natuurljk zeer traag zal uitvagen te bekrachten waardoor, zoud de dringendste noodzakelykheid, de koloniale schatkist haar in eenen staat van volkomen uitgeputheid, of liever bankroetschap, zal worden overgeleverd. Laat de goede trouw ongeschonden worden gehandhaafd; laten de salarissen der ambtenaren—hoor bovenmatig hoog sommigen ook zyn—worden betaald. Zy zyn preferente vorderingen in den desolaten boedel; maar laat men zorg dragen zyne vingers niet te branden, door eenze halstarrige trotsering van de begere des volks, dat al de publieke werken en verbeteringen, met uitzondering van desulken voor welke byzondere voorziening zyn gemaakt, zoudn worden gerdruide tot de daardstelling der nieuwe Wetgeving.

De zaak uit dit inzicht beschouwende, kunnen wy niet anders dan ons vereenigen met de aanmerkingen door een Correspondent in ons blad van heden gemaakt, omtrent de ongeschiedene Memorie welke thans in de Beurs ter tekening ligt, ter bevordering van stoombaart tusshen de Kolonie en Engeland, en het gematigd verzoek behelzende om £5000 per jaar uit de koloniale inkomst, tot dat einde aftezonderen. Wy willen de noodzakelykheid thans niet beredeneren welke er voor zulk eenze ondersteuning bestaat. De voorledn der Kolonij door deze onderneming aangebragt zyn zeker groot en belangryk. Maar het is het grondbeginsel dat wy bestreiden, van oordeel zyn, dat voor het tegenwoordige geen enkele penning, boven en behalve de gewone en vastgestelde—overmyddelyke uitgaven, tot enig ander doel hoe ook genaamd, behoorde te warden toegekend of besteed. Het is volslagen dwaasheid het aanstaande eenig wettig gezag in dit opzigt vooruit te loopen, en wy houiden het voor onwrikbaar vast, dat noch de Koloniale Gouverneur alhier noch de Koloniale Secretaris in Engeland, de magt heeft om in eenige aantoechten tot dat einde te treden, veel minder om deselze intewilligen en te gelasten.

Wy geven elders eenige extracten uit de brochure van den Heer Adderley, over de jongste handelingen van het Gouvernement en het volk dezer Kolonie. Wy zullen in ons volgende het verhaal vervolven. Daar de omstandigheden, door den schryver te boek gesteld, noch versch zyn in het geheggen van het volk, zal hetzelve de beste bevoordecdeleer zyn van derzelver juiste bevatting en nauwkeurigheid.

De aanmerkingen in ons blad van den 17de ultimo, hebben aanleiding gegeven tot een tweeden brief van den heer F. N. van As. Wy weten na dat hy een inboorling is van Swelendam, en een Assistent Veldkornet. Zynze betrekking als zoodanig geeft hem ongetwyfeld het regt de zaak van het Gouvernement voortgegaan; maar terwyl hy dit doet, dit houden wy nog staand; heeft geen regt gebruik te maken van eenige aanmerkingen welke niet op daadzaken gerdruide mogen zyn, of ten nadelele strekken kunnen van diegenen, aan wie "waarheit hem gedrongen heeft zynz brief te rigten."

Wy hebben geen lust de heer Van As verder te verstoren in het genot van hetgeen hy zegt zynze gevoelens te zyn, noch kunnen wy veel verzoeken stellen op zyne beweringen, om de eenzellige reden dat deselze tegen elkander aansloep. Maar wy ikunnen niet nalaten ons deelneeming met hem te betuigen, by de bevinding, dat toezedag kwam om naar het front te vertrekken, "hy alleen stond, uitzienle naar het toome!" was oorlog zoud, vrienden en sonder bekenden." geheel teleurgesteld in zyne vooruitzigten op roos en eer!

Met deze weinige aanmerkingen bevelen wy des heer Van As, aan de inwoners van Swelendam, die beter in staat zyn te oordeelen over zynz kryghafte eigenschappen en over de nauwkeurigheid zynz beweringen.]

Op heden zal de driemaandelykse Criminele Zitting van het Hooge Geregtschhof gehouden warden voor den heer Regter Munzgrave. De rol bevat 12 zaken.

Zie B. van goel.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 1, 1851.

HOWEVER apparently great the responsibility may be which has been laid upon His Excellency the Governor by the breaking up of the Legislative Council, it is nevertheless clear, that it can lead to no serious consequences, so long as the expenditure is confined to the fixed items, and in no instance exceeds these.

It will be but fair that all necessary application of the revenue receive the sanction of the ensuing popular assembly, in so far as it shall have been made in good faith, to keep the engine of Government—however defective it may be,—in motion. But beyond this, we believe, it cannot be expected to go; and we are therefore not a little surprised to perceive that every account, since the commencement of that responsibility, bears evidence of a reckless disregard of the positively expressed views of the public on this head. We have repeatedly demonstrated and shown, that as often as any particular application is made in behalf of, or with the view of colonial advantage or improvement, the answer is ever ready, that the incompetent state of the legislature prevents the Government from entertaining the application; whilst the fact is placed before the eyes of the public that the arbitrary administrators of that same incompetent Government are not at all scrupulous to represent, in every succeeding statement or account of their stewardship, an increase of disbursements, for which not the slightest authority exists, save their own odious assumption.

We need scarcely say that ulteriorly these will furnish points of serious investigation and scrutiny, and that the future legislature will be very slow to sanction expenses, by which, without the most urgent necessity, the Colonial Treasury will be handed over to it completely exhausted, or rather in a state of bankruptcy. Let good faith be maintained inviolable; let the salaries of functionaries—however extravagantly high some may be—be paid. They are preferential claims in the involved estate; but let care be taken not to burn one's fingers by an obstinate defiance of the wishes of the people, that all public works and improvements—save such for which special provision has been made—should be suspended until the establishment of the new legislature.

Taking this view of the matter, we cannot do otherwise than concur in the remarks made by a correspondent in our present number, relative to the impropriety of a memorial now lying for signature in the Commercial Exchange for the promotion of steam navigation between this Colony and England, and containing the modest request to devote £5000 per annum of the colonial revenue towards it. We have no desire now to discuss the necessity which may exist for such support. The advantages conferred on the colony by this undertaking, are certainly very considerable and important. But it is the principle against which we contend, being of opinion that for the present not a farthing, beyond the ordinary and fixed inevitable expenses, should be allowed or applied to any other object whatever. It is utterly folly to anticipate the ensuing only legal authority in this respect, and we firmly maintain that neither the Colonial Governor nor the Colonial Secretary in England has the power to entertain any application for that purpose, much less to consent to or authorize the same.

Elsewhere we give some extracts from Mr. Adeler's pamphlet on the late proceedings of the Government and people of this colony. We shall, in our next, continue the narrative. As the circumstances, detailed by the writer, are still fresh in the recollection of the people, they will be the best judges of their right conception and accuracy.

The remarks in our paper of the 17th ultimo, have called forth a second letter from Mr. F. N. van As. We now know that he is a native of Swellendam, and an assistant Fieldcornet. His capacity as such no doubt entitles him to espouse the cause of the Government; but whilst doing so, we still maintain, that he has no right to make use of any remarks, which may not be founded in fact, or may affect injuriously those to whom "truth" urged him to direct his letter.

We have no inclination any further to disturb Mr. van As in the enjoyment of what he states to be his opinions, nor can we place much faith in the assertions he makes, for the simple reason that they are in conflict with each other. But we cannot refrain from expressing our sympathy with him, on finding that when the day came to hasten to the front, "he stood alone with his companion, looking forward to the scene of war, without friends, and without acquaintances," utterly disappointed in his prospect of fame and honor.

With these few observations we beg to recommend Mr. van As to the notice of the inhabitants of Swellendam, who are more capable to judge of his martial attributes, and of the correctness of his assertions.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

This Day, the Quarterly Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court will be held, before Mr. Justice Musgrave. The calendar contains 12 cases. The parties against whom indictments are preferred are, *Jan Goedeman*, a shepherd, of Malmesbury, for murdering his wife; *Abraham Demas*, a labourer, of Malmesbury, for culpable homicide, or assault, in striking his reputed child with riems, things, &c., in consequence of which it languished and died; *Benjamin Barker*, a mariner, for indecently assaulting three female children; *William Smith*, a baker, for breaking into the shop of Mr. Spolander, and stealing 100 watches, &c., and into Mr. Ebdens store; *Goliath*, a labourer, of Wellington, for breaking into the house of Mrs. Largeveldt, and stealing 1 lb. of mutton; *William Africa*, a labourer, for breaking into the house of Mr. E. C. Retief, of Klein Drakenstein, and stealing a jacket and other articles; *Charles Williams*, a servant, for stealing 7 spoons, the property of Mrs. Parke, hotel keeper; *Hadjie*, a bootman, for stealing from the person of Thomas Schultz, a purse and 2s. 6d.; *Abalom*, a labourer, of D'Urban, for entering the stable of Mr. D. de Villiers, cutting a pig with intent to steal its carcass, and then presenting a loaded gun at the son of Mr. de Villiers; *Joshua John Hearwood*, em-

bezzling money belonging to Mr. Jeary; *Present alias Halfin*, a labourer, of Doorn Kraal, for stealing £7 3s. the property of Mr. J. J. Hoffman; and *Leopold Frederick Meyer*, a baker, for concealing part of his estate, surrendered as insolvent.

Original Correspondence.

STEAM COMMUNICATION. Cape Town, April 26, 1851. Sir,—I was not a little amused on Thursday last, reading in the *Government Gazette* of that day, a long memorial in the advancement of steam communication between England and this Colony, emanating, as I am informed, from the miserable remnant of the Commercial Hall faction in Cape Town. It is truly ridiculous to see how these unfortunate snatches at a straw, for the purpose of regaining some notice, and I would not have thrown any difficulty in their way, did it not appear, that they again evince the same hostile feelings against the important matters recently before the Cape and now before the British Public, whom they are using their utmost endeavours to mislead and deceive.

The public may not be aware that a petition has been forwarded to her Majesty the Queen, in which the Municipality of Cape Town daily acknowledges the benefit which it is intended to confer upon this Colony by the proposed Steam Communication between England and Cape Town, in order to secure to this settlement the full enjoyment of that privilege, that the necessary arrangements may be made to discontinue the route by Sierra Leone. A report in connection with the above was also submitted and adopted by the Municipality on the subject of a Breakwater in Table Bay, pointing out the means which had been provided by LEON LATIVE EXACTMENTS for defraying the expense, in no way interfering with the ordinary revenue of the Colony. A copy of that report was transmitted to the government, requesting its co-operation, to which the following reply of the Honourable the Secretary to Government was the result.

Colonial Office, 16th April, 1851. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd February, giving cover to the Report of a Special Committee appointed by the Board of Municipal Commissioners for Cape Town, Municipality, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, in connection with this Colony and the Mother Country, and in the adoption of that Report by the Municipal Board, which strongly urges the construction of a Breakwater in Table Bay, His Excellency the Governor is requested to take the necessary steps for securing an early commencement of that work.

In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you, for the information of the Cape Town Municipality, that His Excellency feels, equally with the Commissioners, the very great and urgent reasons which exist for its immediate commencement; but he regrets that, owing to the present incomplete state of the Legislature, which of necessity causes a suspension of all Public Works and Improvements, it is not in his power to authorize the expenditure of any portion of the Public Revenue for the erection of a Breakwater in this Harbour. It is however to be borne in mind that this state of things has been brought about by proceedings which received the sanction and approval of the Cape Town Municipality by a Resolution adopted at an Ordinary Meeting of the Board, held on the 25th of September 1850.

I have the honor to be, &c. JOHN MONTAGU. This reply, in the face of the Ordinance No. 34, of 1840, entitled, *For levying wharfage and other dues in Cape Town, and for directing them to the construction of a HARBOUR OF REFUGE in Table Bay*, &c. to which I have alluded, and which the present incomplete state of the Legislature cannot affect, and in the face of the comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of this Colony for the first quarter of the years 1850 and 1851 respectively, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, from which it appears that without any authority, the expense incurred for PUBLIC WORKS in the first quarter of 1851, exceeded that for the same quarter of 1850 by £2100, above an inconsistency and a reckless disregard of the public wants and wishes, as could only have originated with our present rulers, and those the Commercial Hall Gentlemen with the inhabitants of Cape Town again to address, for the purpose of anticipating the disavowal of their future representatives of expending our revenues with a fixed expenditure of not less than £5000 per annum. Let the Colony contribute rationally if required, towards securing steam communication with England, but if the money is to be paid by the labourer, then let the Government and not the Commercial Hall faction, nor the birds of a feather, be the colonial office decide what the contribution shall be. With an increasing population there is little prospect of improving, it behoves the colonists to be cautious before they commit themselves in the manner proposed; at all events it would be more safe, and in accordance with their often expressed opinions to defer any definite decision on this or other similar matters until our future Parliament shall have assembled, when our inquiry will be made into our financial affairs, our expenditure reduced to its proper level, and ample means provided to promote colonial improvements. If an expression of public opinion in favor of the claims of the general screw steam shipping company is required, then adopt the resolutions of the Municipal Commissioners, whose conduct during the recent colonial struggles render them much more deserving of public support than the 60 of the commercial hall.

SEPARATION.

Cape Town, 25th April, 1851. Sir,—I am quite surprised that the inhabitants of Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth should for one moment suppose, that their separation from me (the inhabitants of the Western Division) is an injury to us; on the contrary, I think it would be very desirable that the separation should take place—the sooner the better,—for since the last 14 years, there have been no less than three Kafir wars, in which the money and blood of our people have been sacrificed. If the people of Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth had but imported less arms and ammunition, by the sale of which to the Kaffirs they have made lots of money, they would not so often have been brought into trouble.—Let there be a separation, and let them fight their own battles; and if we are to maintain our own government, when we have a Representative Assembly, let us then reduce the salaries of those functionaries, who are to be attached to the Western Districts, for they will then have less to do. No Governor from the Western Districts would then be required to fight the battles of the Eastern Districts—and his salary may be reduced to half the amount to what it is now—the same with our Secretary's, Treasurer General's, Judges, &c., and if we want a larger revenue to support our Government, let us raise the duties on British Goods to the same rate as levied on Foreign Goods.

I am, AFRICANUS.

For continuation see Supplement.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.

CAPITAL, £100,000.

DIRECTORS:—P. M. BRINK, Esq., Chairman, Wm. SMITH, Esq., J. A. BAM, Esq., P. VAN BREDA, Esq., J. A. DE SUEUR, Esq., J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., P. J. ROUX, Esq., P. A. BRAND, Esq., JOHNS TROMP, Esq.

The Bank allows interest on fixed Deposits, at the following rates:—For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum. For 6 months below 12 months 3½ per Cent. per annum. For 3 months below 6 months 3 per Cent. per annum. The Directors attend daily for the Discount of Bills.

APPLICATIONS for Discounts to be sent on the previous day.

G. RAWSTORNE, Cashier.

NOTICE.

BY the blessing of the Most High the Directors of the Chapel and School Room at D'Urban, have so far completed the same, as to allow of services and school being held therein. Notice is therefore given to subscribers and the public, that said building will be opened, with religious solemnity, on SUNDAY, the 4th of May next, in the forenoon by the Rev. P. E. FARNS, of Wynberg, and in the afternoon by the Rev. G. W. STRANKMAN, of Cape Town. As there is still a deficiency of seats on the above day, will contribute liberally, in order to enable the Directors to reduce the said debt as far as possible, and further to complete the Building.

By order of the Directors, J. C. DE WAAL.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs most respectfully to inform his friends and Town and Country Customers that he has just received per "Fortitude" (in addition to his well-known Cape Manufactured Stock of Furniture), an assortment of the best English-made Goods, consisting of:—Easy Chairs, Rosewood and Mahogany, Trifles, ditto, Conches, Sideboards, Brass Bedsteads, of the best description, Iron do. do. do. N.B.—He also begs leave to draw the attention of the public to a splendid set of drawing room Furniture, manufactured by him solely of the best Satin Wood, being the first of the kind ever made of solid material in the Cape of Good Hope. Also on hand, a set of drawing room Stinkwood Furniture, made of the best Wood.

J. ASKEW, Cabinet Maker, No. 1, Grave Street, near the Parade.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Society, for the purpose of receiving the report of the past year, electing a new Committee &c., appointed to take place This Day, has been adjourned until SATURDAY the 10th of MAY next, at 12 o'clock Noon, in the Commercial Exchange.

By order of the Committee, P. VAN BREDA, Hon. Sec.

PUBLIC SALE.

In the Insolvent Estate of MARTINUS GERHARDUS MARRE, of Zwartland.

ON THURSDAY, the 22d May next, will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, certain Perpetual Quitrent Place, with the Buildings erected thereon, containing Dwelling House, Stable and other Apartments, situate in Zwartland, annex the Farm "Tweekuilen," measuring 283 morgen and 3½ square rods. It is very fertile, has good Garden Ground, and a Vineyard.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock. Liberal Competition and Bonus will be given.

The Conditions of Sale may be ascertained in Cape Town, at the Auctioneer Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, or from the Undersigned, No. 2, West Street.

C. J. C. GIE, Sole Trustee.

Public Sale at Worcester.

In the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM McCARTER.

ON SATURDAY, the 3d day of MAY 1851, will be sold peremptorily to the highest Bidder, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a Piano Forte, Wardrobe, Bedstead and Bedding, Chairs, and Tables, a variety of Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. SMITH'S TOOLS, consisting of Vices, Anvil, Hammers, Hammer, Tongs, and a quantity of Bar Iron and old Iron. WAGONMAKERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, consisting of Bench, Grindstone, Glass in short everything belonging to the trade. Also, a quantity of Wagonmaker's Wood, and some new Window Frames with Shutters. FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Cart and Harness for 5 Horses, and a quantity of Barley, LIVE STOCK, consisting of nine Oxen, two Cows, 1 Calf, 5 Horses, and a few Goats.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

H. G. MYLNE, Pro. Trustee.

Messrs. LINDENBERG & LAUREREN, Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR MERINO RAMS.

MR. R. D. JONES will sell by Public Sale on the Parade, on SATURDAY, the 3rd MAY, 10 SUPERIOR MERINO RAMS.

Imported in the Jack from Adelaide.

Pedigree may be seen at the Office of

St. George's-street.

H. & E. SUFFERT.

PUBLIC SALE

In the Village the Paarl.

THE Undersigned intending to change his abode will cause to be sold on MONDAY, the 5th May, without the Least Reserve, his extensive STOCK-IN-RAD, consisting in a choice selection of Merchandise, to well known to the Public to require description; as also some Household Furniture.

Paarl, April 26, 1851.

A. M. DE VILLIERS.

TWO HOUSES TO LET

In the Village of Wellington.

THE Undersigned offers to Let, about the end of May next, two Dwelling Houses, one contains 3 spacious Rooms, 1 Stoop Chamber, adapted for Business, Passage, Pantry, Kitchen, and a spacious Apartment, in which the Carpenters Trade has been carried on for a considerable period; also, a Stable for 5 horses. The other contains 3 Rooms, Hall, Pantry, Kitchen, and spacious out-rooms, in which the Saddlers Trade has been carried on with success.

Wellington, April 28, 1851.

STEPHS. MALHERBE.

High Sheriff's Office

Cape Town, April 30, 1851.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Case the following Sale will take place, viz.

DIVISION OF ALBERT.

TOGER VON ABO versus GUSTAVUS ELSTER.

On Monday the 12th of May 1851, on the Defendant's Premises, at "Allwa North," of one Horse, one Saddle and Bridle, 1 Table, 1 Stool, 3 Camp Stools, with sundry Crockeryware and Kitchen Utensils.

D. J. CLOETE, High Sheriff

BIRTH, on the 3rd April, at the residence of

Mr. A. Gous, of "Kharfontein," Verloren Valley, the wife of Mr. LOUIS CABANO, of a daughter.

DIED on the 6th April, our dearly beloved sister

MARIA MARTHA ANNA DE PARRE, aged 31 years, 6 months and 21 days, after a lingering illness of 3 months, of which notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends.

In name of the surviving sisters,

G. P. DU PREEZ.

DIED on Wednesday, the 16th April last, my

beloved Husband, Mr. J. C. BRINK, aged 41 years, 11 months and 8 days, leaving myself and six children to deplore this painful loss.

C. E. BRINK, born Reuz.

Hottentots Holland, April 28, 1851.

This Morning, Inside Sale of Furs.

MR. R. D. JONES will sell by public Auction, THIS MORNING, (THURSDAY), AT TEN O'CLOCK,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Manufactured Furs.

CONSISTING OF

Ross, Polkas, Victorines, Cash, &c., in CHINCHILLA, Musk, Sable, Stone Martin, Lynx, Ermine, Swansdown, and other valuable Furs, restored as "Aspidia," 1st May, 1851.

MAURICE & JOSEPH.

INSIDE SALE OF Fine and Fancy Goods.

MR. R. J. JONES will sell by Public Auction at his Commission Rooms,

On Tuesday Morning, 6th May,

Embroidered Cashmere and Saxony Plaid SHAWLS, Coburgs, De Luino, and other Fabrics for DRESSES

Straw and Velvet BONNETS

Col. Silk and Satin BONNET Ribbons

Narrow Satin Ribbons

SILK BRACES

Muslin Habit Shirts and Collars

Kid and Silk Gloves

Fancy Tape Boxes, Hosiery &c.

On Wednesday Morning, 7th May,

will be sold a Consignment of CHAMBER'S Needles and Crochet Cases, also Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Col. Silks and Satins, &c. &c.

The greater part of the above are landed from the Sir Robert Peel, and Vallentiner, and will be sold without reserve by order of the Shipper.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

Wanted.

A person of good conduct, as Teacher. He

must be versed in the Dutch and English languages, besides Arithmetic and Writing, and also well-versed Music. For particulars apply to Mr. A. J. LIND, 134, Long-street, or to the Undersigned.

DANJACS, SMUTS.

Rieb ek's Kasteel, District of Malmesbury, April 17, 1851.

PAPER.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF

Wm. Greig & Co., Church-street.

Yellow and Blue Wove Foolscap, Lumber Hand, and Printing Paper.

April 29th, 1851.

WM. GREIG & Co.

HAVE received per late Arrivals, a large and extensive assortment of MANUFACTURES suited to the present Season, consisting of

FLANNELS, BAIZES, COATINGS, BLANKETS, RUGS,

Doeskins, Heavers, Cloths and Cassimeres, Cloaks and SLOP CLOTHING, Woolen Shawls, and WINTER DRESSES.

ALSO,

BAPTIST and PUNJUMS, Grey and White, SHIRTINGS, Twill and Plain do. do.

SHIRTINGS, Checks, Chambrays, and Voerhiltz, MOLESKINS, Corals, Pinstriped Vests, WAGON CANVAS, Duck, Brown and White Drills, QUILTS, Constapances, and Bed Tick, MERINOS, Alpaccas, and Coburgs, GLOVES, Hosiery, and Lace Goods, STRAW and VELVET BONNETS,

And a great variety of other GOODS, amongst which are—

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES, Do. WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS, MEN'S BOOTS and SHOEN, Do. BLACK and DRAB HATS,

And a quantity of superior English Sole Leather, The above are for sale at the Stores, Church-street, next to Dr. ASSARACOMBS'S.

April 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of Wm. GREIG & Co.

SADDLES, SPADES, WHITE and RED LEAD, BOILED and RAW OIL.

Church-street, April 29th, 1851.

Dutch Goods,

RECEIVED per "PRINS VELDMAAR-SCHALK,"

Genuine Dutch Drops

White or Jan Boogaards Drop]

Sweetmilk Cheese

Cumin do.

Superior Dutch Hams

Storkfish

Strach

Tobacco in packages of 1lb. and 4

Rappel Snuff

Macuba

Tonca

Best Havannah Cigars

Boerhavin Sugar Candy, in flasks (white and black), excellent remedy for hooping cough and cold.

All these articles are for sale on reasonable terms at the Undersigned's

P. A. DE GIER,

63, Bree Street, Hottentots Square.

WAGON WOOD & Co.

DAILY expected the "Fibberty," from the

Krysan, with a Cargo of Wagon Wood, Situkwood Planks, Yellowwood Logs, &c.

J. H. WICHT.

ON HAND,

Deals of all lengths, Iron, Coals, white bright yellow and brown Sugar, Rice, T'a, Pearl Barley, Sugar Candy, Cassen, Coffee, Soap, Spades, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LIVE STOCK.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by Mr. HENDRIK VAN HEERDEN, Senior, to sell at his Farm "Singer Fontein" in New Hantam, about Two Hours ride from this Town, on THURSDAY, the 15th MAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, a.m.—

300 Head of Cattle, in prime condition

1000 Breeding Sheep

100 Mares with Foals, got by the well-bred famous Horse "Sir John" by "Gustavus,"—Also,

30 Wagon and Riding Horses.

To Purchasers for £7 10 to £15. Three Months Credit will be given,—above £15 and upwards, Six Months.

Refreshments will be provided.

VON MALTITZ BROTHERS, Vendue Adms., Colesberg, 2nd April, 1851.



Thoroughbred Colts.

ON SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be sold at Mr. STEYTLER'S Commission Sale on the Parade.

SIX THOROUGHBRED COLTS

The Pedigree of each Horse will be exhibited, (Gazetted.)

J. VAN REEMEN.

PRIVATE WIDOWS' FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Meeting of Members of the above Society will be held

ON THURSDAY THE 8TH MAY, at 6 o'clock p.m. in the Town Hall, for the further consideration of certain proposed new Rules.

J. C. GIE, Sec.

Cape Town, May 1, 18

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Continued from the Paper.]

Swiilandam, April 22, 1851.

Sir, - In your paper of the 17th April you say: "We do not know the writer, or where he resides. I am a native of the village of Swiilandam, and have acted as assistant Field-cornet in the village for the last nine years. I also went through all the difficult work, especially in the last commando of 1846, and I still reside in the centre of the village of Swiilandam."

You say that my assertion affects the fair name of the inhabitants of the Western Province generally; far from that; but I was urged by truth to address my letters to those whose conscience continually charges them that they have not acted in accordance with their demerits.

The condition upon which you ground your argument, is the very point to which His Excellency the Governor alludes in his Proclamation of the 17th March 1851. He says: "and whereas it has been reported to me that there are many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, who are at all times prepared to hasten to the aid of the colony."

You say that the Proclamation is only directed to those who are willing to enrol themselves on the proposed condition. I say no; it is directed to burghers whose loyalty was evinced by the transmission of a willing document. You say that it appears to you that the people are averse to selling their services. You suppose that 300 burghers are insufficient against such an overwhelming army. That question you should put to Sir Harry. Yet I can tell you that 300 burghers can do a great deal, even more than 3000 useless creatures or faithless Hottentots, especially in the circumstances in which our country and fellow creatures are at present placed.

But there is yet another point which I have omitted - your condition, "if properly called out." What do you call properly? Martial law and instructions to field-cornets to bring a certain number of persons; or should Sir Harry have made a call without reward or martial law? It is a case the Civil Commission here was also prepared to receive such, as he himself said. Under martial law, or if it were left to the field-cornet, you might see the Hottentots with arms in their hands following him willingly, grumbling against the field-cornet; he has done injustice, he took all the poor and left the rich, or why have I to go, - there is still so and so, who was better qualified to go. Do you call that willing, or a proper call?

Your obedient servant,

F. N. VAN AS.

Cape Town, April 22, 1851.

Sir, - Whilst lately making a tour through some of the country districts, and also visited the Town of Worcester, I there ascertained, amongst others, to my surprise, that notwithstanding there are three or four experienced Physicians, the Missionary of the Rheinisch Society also occupies himself with administering medicine to several sick persons, and this according to the old-fashioned idea of a physician, I can conceive how any one, having received a civil education, can commit such a serious violation of the law, as his reverence will undoubtedly know, or at all events should know, that no person is allowed to practice as a physician, unless duly qualified thereto. By thus imposing upon the ignorance and credulity of some people, they are deprived of the opportunity to obtain that medical aid which they are entitled to much more readily; and not only this, but it may also lead to the destruction of the good understanding and confidence which have thus far existed between the inhabitants and their medical friends.

What may have led his reverence to follow this occupation also, must be best known to himself; but I might think that it is with the object of bringing under obligation those who have made use of his sugar pills and water drops, to contribute also towards the erection and completion of the new chapel with which his reverence is now engaged, - but this I cannot believe.

I should like to know what his reverence would say, if one of the Doctors, or any one else, were to conceive the idea to mount his pulpit in the chapel and to preach to his congregation, without being qualified thereto or duly called. Methinks his reverence would set more rational if he were to adhere more strictly to the adage "cobler, stick to thy last."

By allowing a space in your journal for the foregoing, you will greatly oblige,

SINAPI.

Frenchhoek, April 21, 1851.

Mr. Editor, - You and many of your readers will doubtless know that on the east side of the Frenchhoek Kloof there is a part of the road called "Klipkopjes," which was difficult and dangerous to the traveller, and gave rise to much talk and complaint. Some of the inhabitants of Frenchhoek even applied to the Central Road Board to have it repaired and improved, but the said Board wrote to the Paarl Divisional Board to aid them in altering the said road, but they answered that they had no funds to do anything of the kind. Several of the inhabitants of Frenchhoek then furnished labour and constructed a road on the opposite side of the "Klipkopjes," but because they did not receive the usual amount of funds, they were not able to complete the work in a proper and finished manner, and in the winter again became sloughy.

Now, however, I can state for the information of the public, that said road has been repaired and improved, even so that now it has almost the appearance of a street, by funds subscribed by the majority of the inhabitants of Frenchhoek and some travellers. Mr. J. J. du Toit, has caused the work to be done; he merits praise in this, because he required and finished it, not knowing whether he would be sufficiently recompensed for it; nor is the amount subscribed sufficient to defray the expense. A gentleman at the Paarl and one at Graaf-Reinet have promised to open lists there also, and see what they can get; and I trust that all those interested will contribute their mite, in order that Mr. du Toit may sustain no loss. In conclusion I beg to submit a copy of a certificate of the two Inspectors of the Frenchhoek Kloof, who have inspected the above road: -

Frenchhoek, March 21, 1851.

We the undersigned hereby certify, that we have this day inspected the new road on the east side of the Frenchhoek Kloof, on the north side of the so-called "Klipkopjes," except a small portion not yet completed; and we are of opinion that the road will be very good and lasting if kept in proper repair.

(Signed) A. S. ROUX.

A. J. PEPLER.

AN INHABITANT OF FRENCHHOEK.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT CAPE CASE.

(From Mr. Adderley's pamphlet bearing the above title.)

XII. Reception of the 'Report' in the Colony.

In April 1850, the people of Cape Town were thinking themselves of again protesting the Imperial Government for the concession of representative institutions, when the Privy Council Report and Lord John Russell's speech arrived.

Hopes, and expectations, and gratitude, were raised to the highest pitch. The Upper House of Legislature proposed was, applied, an advance beyond their own requests, and a great improvement. Its elective composition was its main attraction, but the colonists were sharply enough to detect the latent bureaucraticism concealed even in the elective bias, so that while its innovation disgusted Mr. Montagu and the Officials, its reserve of official influence equally disgusted the colonists. All attention was fixed on the Legislative Council, now promoted from the score of all to be the constituent body of the new legislature. Five out of its number of twelve - namely, all the unofficial members but one - had resigned in disgust. It was, however, clear that her Majesty graciously intended to consult the wishes of the colony in the formation of the new constitution; all parties, therefore, would be satisfied if only the vacant nominations in the new constituent council could be properly filled. The 'Report' itself seemed to suggest a mode of effecting this. It proposed the municipal franchise as a qualification to vote in towns, and the road assessment in the country. Sir H. Smith accordingly issued a government notice, dated May 6, 1850, calling on the several municipalities and district road-boards to furnish him with the names of such gentlemen as they could ascertain that the

householders and ratepayers throughout the colony would desire to have appointed unofficial members of the existing Legislative Council. Each such corporation was to send five names, and the Governor offered to fill up the five vacancies with the five which, on the whole, appeared best entitled to the confidence of the entire colony.

The following week saw the Cape for the first time engaged in an election to its own legislators, and found them neither unit nor unprepared for the task. Meticulously for a career of freedom from their very origin, they had just graduated in the anti-conquest struggle. The notice was sent on a Thursday, and responded to by meetings on Saturday in Cape Town, and had set the ballot-box to work by the following Monday; and the gravity and order of the proceedings were as remarkable as the promptitude. A political enfranchisement was universally exhibited, and a noble disinterestedness was apparent in the legal elections; Cape Town sending, in her list of five, not less than three names of distinguished men connected with, and residing in other districts.

On the 29th of June the 'selections' of names were completed throughout the whole colony, and by the middle of July the returns were officially made to the Government.

During the whole time the press and government were busy anticipating the Constitution, which it was hoped the intended Council would introduce, and discussing the outline already furnished to them by the 'Report'.

XIII. - Arrival of the Letters Patent, empowering the Governor and Council to form a Representative Constitution.

At length on the 21st of August arrived the impatiently expected letters patent, dated May 29th, empowering the Governor of the Cape, with his Legislative Council, to pass an ordinance for constituting a parliament for that colony, consisting of a Governor, and Legislative Council, and House of Assembly - the said legislative council and House of Assembly to be constituted of such persons as should be elected in such form as such ordinance might prescribe, provided only that the Chief Justice should be one of the members of the council, and that the whole ordinance should be suspended for confirmation by Her Majesty. The Governor was to propose draft measures and amendments to the legislature, and might dissolve the two chambers together, or the House of Assembly separately.

The Cape rejoiced that she accepted the conditions, only demurring to the wisdom of making the Chief Justice president in the legislature, and suspecting the motive which reserved power to the Governor to dissolve the assembly without the council; arguing that on the very principle of a wholly elective legislature, an appeal to the people should mean an appeal to the whole people at the same time. With these exceptions, the Cape rejoiced in the Imperial liberality which had made no reservation of salaries or other items of expenditure, and which left the Crown no further hold on their independent legislation than the restricted right of rejection through responsible advisers.

One was not certainly averse to such Imperial reserve in this latest effort of Lord Grey's benevolent policy-making. He rebukes the wild recklessness of the colonial reformers, who suggest an imitation of the American distinction between central and local matters of legislation, whilst he himself throws the reins wholly on the neck of the colony - trusting to the concealed little check of Imperial veto in Downing-street which would no more restrain the vagaries of an independent British colony than the maternal infatigable darts can be said to regulate the movements of the ball.

XIV. - Meeting of Legislative Council in its capacity of Constituent Assembly.

On Friday the 6th of September, at one o'clock, an immense crowd was collected round the council-chamber in Cape Town, and on the door opening the spectators scarcely restrained their cheering at the sight of a Council one-third composed of men of their own free choice. Sir Andries Stockenström and Mr. Reitz were sitting on the left, Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Brand on the right, opposite to the Governor's circle of Officials. The opening speech from the chair stated the primary object for which the council was called to be the passing of an ordinance to form the basis of a new constitution. The Privy Council Report was put forth as the substratum of their proceedings, and its consideration immediately proposed.

XV. - First Faux Pas.

On the conclusion of the speech Mr. Fairbairn presented a petition from George Reitz, Esquire, the Governor had deviated from his offer of the 6th March, (May) opening the five vacant seats in the Council to popular election, by passing by Mr. Wight and Mr. Meinjies, who stood nearly equal fifth and sixth on the selected list, and nominating Mr. Godolton, editor of the paid government journal of Graham's Town, who was the twelfth on the list. The Government Officials successfully resisted the presentation of the petition, upon which Sir Andries Stockenström expressed a wish to resign his seat on this finding himself not bound five of five popularly elected members, but a party to a fraud upon the public. Sir Andries, however, contented himself by recording the fact, rather than impede important business; and by this recorded protest he equally obtained the applause of the colony and the unmeasured thanks of those who did not hesitate to mar the first gracious act of the Governor by designating its infringement as the only redeeming point about a much too liberal transaction.

XVI. - Second Faux Pas.

Having silenced the impudent interruptions of the elected members, and the petition of the people, Her Majesty's Bashaw, in addition to the proper, and, as has been understood, the sole business of the constituent council, laid on the table drafts of a number of ordinances on general subjects of legislation, commencing with the ominous head of Estimates. Surely, cried Sir Andries, the bitterness of non-represented estimates is passed, and the old Council, which has been condemned by all, though resurrected just to pronounce its own abdication, is scarcely a fit instrument for the appropriation of revenue.

XVII. - Resignation of the Elected Members of Council.

A bill for legalizing the regulation of the Dutch Reformed Church was under consideration, and on the 13th Sept. one great point, namely, the qualification for the upper chamber, was carried by Government against the popular members, who desired a lower standard of property, but a wider field of election, even commensurate with the whole settlement; trusting to the elevation of character which so wide a choice would secure, as Lord Grey had on colonial dependencies. On the 20th of September, however, the Government returned to the list of 'other business,' and under cover of which they fancied they might flout in their Estimates, or at least give an awkward and invidious task to their opponents in resisting the order of the day.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CAPE AFFAIRS.

(From the Times, March 10.)

We are about to send five troops to the Cape, let us not send them alone. There is one in this country a gentleman, delegated by the unanimous voice of the colony to make known its wants and wishes as regards a constitution. This is no time for wrangling about electoral districts, about franchise or qualifications. It is no less the interest of England than of the Cape that there should be in the colony a legislature enjoying and deserving the confidence of the people. Let us give them the legislature which they ask, in all its integrity; their extremity is our opportunity, not to retain invidious

* There was an amusing confusion of supposed analogy with Imperial practice in the course of this debate. The Attorney-General being called to order, thought himself in the right, and the Governor being applied to, decided that as the Attorney-General decides the law, he was bound to follow his opinion, as was the practice of the parliament of England!

and useless powers, but to make generous and liberal concessions. Let us leave those on whose bravery and fidelity we are bound to rely no cause of internal discontent. If the combined efforts of the troops and the colonists should fail in terminating the war at once, - which we have already listed we considered extremely probable - we shall have at any rate provided the Cape with an assembly whose interest it will be to conduct the war as economically, and to terminate it as speedily as possible, - but if we retain the power over the Colonial Government in our own hands we shall be met with insurmountable difficulties in the endeavour to make the colony bear her just share of the burden, and to reduce our own expenditure within reasonable limits. Justice, policy, and economy alike call for this step, and we sincerely trust they will not call in vain. So long as the present state of things continues, so long as such wars are popular in the colony, the prediction of Sir William Molesworth, contained in his excellent speech on colonial revenue and expenditure in 1848 - "I warn the House, however, that under the existing system there is no reason whatever why they should not be every four or five years a similar war with a similar bill to pay" - will certainly be fulfilled.

(From the Morning Chronicle, March 14.)

Additional information respecting the antecedents of the present outbreak only tends to confirm the suspicion which is expressed, and to terminate it at the governor's proceeding. Sir Harry Smith's blunders began directly when he had beaten the Kafirs on their former outbreak, and when he attempted to govern them. His proceedings afford one more illustration of the vulgar error of assuming that a cold general may, as a matter of course, be entrusted with civil responsibility. If his Excellency had set his wits to work to render the first approach of civilization still more obnoxious to a tribe of warlike barbarians than it was likely, under any circumstances, to be, he could not have devised a more suitable system of administration than that which he established in Kaffraria. We recollect that considerable wonder was excited, both here and in the colony, by the statements that were constantly put forward as to the disappearance of crime in the new territory. The paucity of offences were such, indeed, that it would have been marvellous even in a settled and civilized district. But the secret of this violent metamorphosis has now transpired. To call the system that effected it "martial law" would be to understate its terrorism. Offences were, it is true, punished on the spot, which could not for lack of evidence, have been punished in the colony. But this was all, if cattle were stolen, and the offender could not be discovered, a whole kraal was punished; and this, not only when the robbery was proved to have been committed by one or other of its inhabitants, but whenever the sporadic cattle could not be traced any further than to a native encampment. The non-payment of fines were flogged - a punishment which in the eyes of this martial people inflicts such indelible disgrace that the sufferer looks upon life in a word, the system was one that could only have been enforced, though not without much risk and danger, in a population of slaves. It is so far answered with the warlike Kafirs as to deter them from every crime - but revolt. From the moment that attempts were made to enforce it, intrigues for the recovery of their independence were sedulously set on foot by the conquered chiefs. The frontier farmers who witnessed the progress of this combination and understood its causes, often remonstrated; but they were regarded as alarmists. The reports of Sir Harry's military officials were couched de rose. The history of the world shows no parallel to the suddenness with which these armed apostles of civilization appeared to have accomplished their mission. In October, however, the sudden designation of the Kafir (chiefly Gaika) servants, as the call of their chiefs, gave a force to the warning of the farmers which the governor found it impossible to neglect. He proceeded at once to King William's Town. The surprise of his sudden appearance to a certain degree daunted the Kafirs, who had only been intriguing, and were not prepared for war; and Sir Harry's own confidence was so much restored that he ordered the farmers to return to their farms, hinting that they had as usual taken fright at nothing. But he did not stop here - he having rashly disposed the Kafir chief, he still more rashly substituted a Mr. Browne in his place.

The ill-timed expedition immediately annulled we need not recapitulate. One fact, however, is worth mentioning. Sir Harry's apologists have denied that the outbreak took his Excellency by surprise. There were certainly ample warnings; but that they were not understood, is, we think, conclusively proved by a single circumstance. So utterly unprepared was the detachment sent under Col. Mackinnon to capture the Kafir (chiefly Gaika) servants, as the disaster, the men went down to the river to bathe; and it is known that nothing but the fact of Sandilli himself not being on the spot to give orders, prevented the whole being cut off in that defenceless state! In conclusion, we must say that it is no inconsiderable aggravation of this costly mistake to reflect that the country has not even the satisfaction of feeling itself in the right. Sir Harry Smith appears to have provoked the war voluntarily - to have been taken by it unawares - and to have conducted it hitherto with an unskillfulness against which his military reputation ought to have been a guarantee. We can, however, entertain no apprehensions as to the eventual result, whatever may be our opinion of the course of policy which has prevailed up to the present. Although the combination arrayed against us is by far the most formidable with which we have yet had to contend in South Africa, the intelligence now received justifies us in placing the utmost reliance on the energy and devotedness of both the British troops and of our colonial fellow-subjects. The best spirit everywhere prevailed - the colonists were arming in all quarters, for the common defence; sectional jealousies and animosities had disappeared in the presence of dangers and duties affecting all British subjects alike - and there cannot be a doubt that the issue will be what it always has been when English law and civilization have been assailed by barbarian violence.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

The accounts from Kaffrland are becoming every week more and more meagre. His Excellency has no subject on which to write a flaming 'leader,' but a sort of botanic excursion by Col. McKinnon and Eyre into some of the Amatola heights. These officers do not, however, seem to have confined themselves to plucking a few oowals for his Excellency's herbarium; they brought in to him a few old cows instead, shewing what British soldiers can, but will do.

But jesting apart, what can be more unsatisfactory than proceedings as they are now going forward. In last war Sir A. Stockenström with his brave burghers were out in the Amatola for 10 or 12 days in succession and swept everything before them to the complete discomfiture of the enemy. These burghers did not move up the hill and down again in 1851 fashion. Night after night they bivouacked on the mountain tops and wherever Kafir fires were seen moved with most daring courage and unexampled and apparently immitable endurance of fatigue to crush each detested band of the Gaika mountaineers. Sir Harry Smith as he has not asked Stockenström in person to his assistance, may at any rate take counsel of the Baronet's warlike proceedings. The colonists are becoming rapidly impatient of his present system of operations. - Eastern Province News.

(From the Colonist, April 19.)

When Hannibal "Conquering Nature and the Alps" descended upon the plains of Italy, the wonder was not that he could conquer the country and subdue the inhabitants, but how he had come there to conquer it. But what was Mount Blanc, or St. Gothard, or St. Bernard? What were the speiglen or the simpon to Murray's Grants or Mount Quille Quille? Hannibal, after he descended on the plain, had to fight his way along the necks and ports of the Apennines. Our fortunate soldiers had only to shew themselves upon the points of rocks hitherto deemed inaccessible to European "white feet" - when, lo! such terror was struck into the heart of Sandilla and his Kafir - such a lesson was read out to them - that they must be aware there was no mistaking the symptoms "that the day of general retribution was at hand; - nothing could be more satisfactory than this patrol!"

"Facile est descensus Averni."

"And then Dalhousie, the great God of War, Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Marr." The history of Battles does not possess a happier illustration of the art than this notable emanation from Headquarters. We commend it to the special attention of the Morning Chronicle, whose editors appear to be bent upon making a choice selection of "Flores" in this department of military eloquence. How pleased are we to learn that that brief and simply-worded letter from the Lieutenant of Artillery, dated Bertram's Station, Witteberg. There we have real work, done - no sleeping or being too late - the enemy in quick time defeated, two hundred killed, cattle taken, and Mr. Moroso and his friends in all likelihood in such a peaceful disposition by this salutary lesson that he will not in haste venture to be impudent again. May this Lieutenant of Artillery live many years, and arrive in due time to be a General. It is quite refreshing to read his letter. When there is good work done there is no necessity for tinsel, the matter speaks for itself - and where good work is really done the use of tinsel spoils it, makes people suspicious and incredulous, and detracts from the merit of the actors.

Fort Brown, 15th April, 1851.

It may not be amiss to acquaint you that a most important disclosure have been made last night by a prisoner of the Cape Mounted Rifles, who is in confinement on suspicion of being in league with the enemy. He states that a plot is formed by all the colored people on this post to murder all the English people - and that they hold constant communication with the enemy. It appears from his statements that the work was to have been performed on the night of the 9th, on which we were attacked, but the vigilance of the Dutchmen watching their cattle prevented the dreadful catastrophe by firing off guns which alarmed the post. The officer has sent in for a reinforcement.

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King William's Town, 16th April, 1851.

There is little or no news to communicate from here. Colonel Mackinnon left yesterday with 2,500 men - they have no artillery this time, and it is hoped that the gallant Colonel will not be afraid that the enemy will capture our cannon, and that he may with safety to Her Majesty's artillery go near the front - but the opinion here is that the whole lot has gone to Mackinnon as usual. Umkye, Cobus Congo, Siwani, Toise, and Cobus Congo's sons are here to-day, receiving presents of horses and new saddles from His Excellency. What these men have done to deserve this favor is only known to His Excellency.

THE WESTERN BURGHERS.

Our valued correspondent "Dandalo" makes some very truthful comments on a remark which fell from our pen a week or two ago. Although there is much liberality, it must be confessed, at first sight, in the proposition made by His Excellency to the Western Burghers, still doubts must arise whether it was the most judicious course to pursue to call out undisciplined, raw Western Burghers, in preference to availing himself of the services of the far more active, resolute, and hardy Albany and Eastern men. The very liberality of His Excellency to untried men, almost implies a disregard of the services of those who have actually been serving against the enemy. We do not mean to affirm that His Excellency intended any even the slightest insult to our Eastern Burghers, who have done such good service in the field. These men ought however at least to be compensated for their past services, and receive pay and allowances at the same rate as those offered to the Western Burghers. They require both more than the Westerns; their services entitle them to it more, and their local knowledge, habits of endurance, and superior hardihood as pioneers, fit them better for the stern game of war. Should His Excellency require a mounted Burgher contingent to aid him in his military operations in Kaffrland; he had better apply to the Eastern and not to the Western Province, offering the same terms to the former that he did to the latter. We learn also, that His Excellency's proposal has not been well met in the Western divisions, the Burghers fearing that they were to be made soldiers. - P. E. Telegraph, April 17.

THE ZOOLAHS.

A private letter which we have seen, states that it is affirmed that the Government Diplomatic Agent Shepstone, "is truly coming down" from Natal with 2,500 Zoolahs, and that Faku with 1,500 Amapondas is also on route." The writer adds, that "however objectionable this policy may be, if true, under existing circumstances, it will furnish a very reasonable aid." It would appear that internal jealousies and fears for the safety of the Natal settlement had hitherto delayed the departure of this formidable contingent. The necessity for the employment of these barbarian warriors will appear when we take into consideration the ruinous present position of affairs. The private letter to which we refer, and to which we are indebted for several extracts, states, (under date Graham's Town, 12th April,) that "General Somerset's division after a fortnight's patrol have returned, having done nothing further than by their presence enabling the loyal Rebels to get in their crops." The writer further adds, "amongst the 'on dist' since the King William's Town post has come in, one is that Mackinnon has returned from a patrol, having destroyed three huts!" Such is the paltry nature of the proceedings undertaken to subjugate or conquer a powerful enemy. The hands of the authorities are doubtless tied by the presence of the loyal Rebels. They cannot act with security or energy, and thus it becomes necessary to call fresh auxiliaries into the field to awe the dis-

affected, check rebellion, and crush the power of the enemy. - Port Elizabeth, April 17.

(From the Frontier Times, 22 April.)

From Fort Hare we learn Mr. Harding of the George Levy, lately died of dysentery. His remains were accompanied to the Grave by General Somerset, and all the garrison. Some of the Kafir police who had hitherto remained faithful, had gone off - having stated that they were going to help Sandilli. Some Hottentot rebels including women, saw a letter, lately got into Alice, stole some articles, and went off.

Extract of a letter dated King William's Town, 19th April, 1851.

"Col. Mackinnon's patrol left this on the 15th inst. to go on a 7 day's patrol, and on the 17th a Hottentot came in who said he had been taken prisoner by the enemy and brought to Seyolo, who was going to kill him, but he begged for mercy, stating that Sir Harry had spared a Kafir prisoner, and then he told him an interesting account of the Kalkatams with Seyolo and Umhala's Kafirs against the Kafirs of distinction, amongst them a man named Hana belonging to Seyolo, formerly a policeman. Col. Mackinnon has captured 250 of Stock's and Tola's Kafirs, having had a smart skirmish with the people of these chiefs, killing 150 of them. The Kafirs made no attempt to meet the 150 after the first day's brush."

Another account from King William's Town states that "one of the mounted levy came in on Wednesday, and stated that 25 of that levy (Ar-strong's) were far in the rear of the column some where near the Dobe Neck. They saw Kafir, and in dismounting to fire, they were surrounded. This man was dragged into the bush, who brought him before a chief supposed to be Seyolo. Whilst there he saw three horses brought in - Morris's, Foulkes', and du Toit's, all officers of Armstrong's Levy. The man, however, wavers in his statements. Mr. Fynn is approaching with 1500 natives. His Excellency is bestowing horses on the neutral chiefs, who have taken their choice out of the remount horses recently arrived from the Cape. There is much sickness, especially dysentery here. The officers whose horses were captured, are all safe, but Lieut. Morris' was slightly wounded. - P.S. - The troops are all coming in. The whole affair seems to have been a sort of draw game. Mr. Morris behaved gallantly, shooting 5 Kafirs."

Extract of a letter from King William's Town, 19th April.

"One of the mounted men that went with Mr. Robertson, C.M.R., has returned on foot, and wounded in two places. He states that Mr. Robertson and two of the levy officers were sent from the division, for the purpose of capturing cattle, but that the party rode so hard that only 10 men kept up with them, - the consequence was that the enemy surrounded those that remained behind. He, after being wounded, was taken to Seyolo's kraal, and whilst there, two Kafirs came, and informed Seyolo that two English officers had been killed, with ten troop horses captured. The man further stated that Seyolo questioned him about the state of King William's Town - enquiring if he and the other Hottentots there would join him if he attacked the place; the man promised he would, and he was then liberated. Since the above was written we have heard of the death of Adjutant Fletcher, of the 73rd, who was shot by the enemy - and that Mr. Morris, of the Levies, has been wounded in two places; 7 men were killed and 15 wounded. Col. Mackinnon has arrived, and has only taken 300 head of cattle, and burnt Sandilli's kraal. Mr. Robertson has escaped on foot, and succeeded in carrying Mr. Morris, wounded, through the bush two miles, to Fort White. Mr. Fletcher leaves a wife and family. The soldiers were fighting hand to hand with the Kafirs when he was wounded - and he called to them to save him, but in vain, for they could not get near him, whilst alive; but his body was afterwards recovered, perforated with assegai wounds, and was buried in Fort White.

Extract of another letter: -

Lt. Morris was wounded in two places, and Capt. Robertson, Capt. Foulke's and Lt. Morris' horses were shot, together with eight belonging to the men. Nothing but the coolness and determination of the officers saved the whole party. Young Morris had to run for some distance with an assegai sticking in his back; and Robertson then carried him until he luckily came upon a horse standing saddled, which he mounted, putting Morris before him - and then turned round and fled. The rest of the party shortly retired on the column which they luckily reached in about an hour. Altogether it is the most wonderful escape ever heard of, and shows what coolness will effect under the most adverse circumstances. Capt. Robertson is the young officer who so distinguished himself in the action of the 9th ult. His patrol was sent out which brought in the dead bodies in the evening, and the next day returned to Fort White, where they were buried. The day following, the patrol went to Fort Cox, and burnt all the kraals on the one side of the Tebedots, and to-day (19th) those on the other. So ends this patrol. We had five killed and fifteen wounded - 80 you see we had some sharp and hard work.

Fort Hare, April 18, 1851.

"Columns of smoke from the signal fires of the rebels are seen rising from the top of the Chumie Hoek mountains, this morning early; what it means we know not. Several bodies of our men have been sent out from Fort Hare in different directions, some on patrol and some it is thought to their winter quarters. One detachment has been sent to Ely, betwixt Fort Hare and Fort Beaufort. No one seems to judge wherefore, unless it be for greater enjoyment or security. M.antine on communication with the north is cut off, except through Fort Beaufort."

"Monday, 20th.

Since the smoke signals referred to several Kafir servants, male and female, have left this place for Kaffrland. It is now concluded that these signals are intended to assemble the Kafir people either for "council" or for "war," or for some other object. It is reported that the Hottentots are hungry and dissatisfied in the mountains, and it is likely they will not long adhere to their new friends, if they can find a way of escape from them.

"It is positively asserted by Fingers, that both Pato and Krell's people are with Sandilli, notwithstanding the chiefs remain at home."

"Joubert with his Colesberg Boers joins the Cradock strength, and intended proceeding to Whitlessa on the 2nd April, to offer his services. He is a very able commander, and only left his home alone, he will plan and execute the same with vigor, he appears quite up to the cunning mode of warfare practised by the Kafirs."

"His Excellency's General Order complimenting Commandant Joubert and his Burghers for their conduct against the Tambokies has had a very good effect, all are delighted with it, and are confident that if Sir Harry could only show the light of his countenance along the Northern Frontier, it would have a most beneficial effect. Better like "to see" the Governor on such occasions in reality and not merely in printed Orders."