

HEDEN.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING ZONDER RESERVE.

DE Ondergeteekende zal, ten gevolge van harangstigheid, stellig aan den heoogte bieder doen verkoopen, op H E D E N , Maandag den 14 July ten 11 ure, op de plata zelve, met liberal Strykelen Bonus, haer groot, rijn, goedgebouwd Huis onder dubbele verdieping, gelegerd in dese stad, in de Langestraat. Het huis heeft een uitmuntend Plat, met een Pakhuis en andere Huisegebouwen aangehecht, en is geschikt voor sene private woning of den handel, en wordt aanborenken als goede belegging van Kapitaal.

Wed. WILLIAM HARVEY,

Kapstad, 14 July 1851.

De heer J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN Een verkieslyk HUIS en ERF, Huismeubelen, ENZ. ENZ. ENZ.

L A ST bekomen hebbende van den Wel-Ed. heer J. Sauerma, (die op het punt staat uit de kolonie te vertrekken), zal de Ondergeteekende verkoopen,

Met ruim Strykeld en Bonus,

OP MAANDAG,

DEN 21 JULY 1851, TEN 11 URE PRECIES,

Dat goedbeprekeen prachtig WOONHUIS, gelegen in de Waalstraat, nabij de publieke Kantoren, en bykans vliak over de Botanische en Gouvernement Tuinen. Hetzelfde heder gemaakte huigd in een geryflike familië wooning, synde voorzien van 9 granno Kameren, private Waterleiding, Hotplate, en frajje netto Achtertuin, waarby nog kon dessoets nabijheid aan de Episcopale Hollandsche Gereformeerde Kerken.—Als een ligging voor den handel, of bezigheld met de publieke Kantoren, is hetzeender sonder weerga.

EN OP DENZELFDEN DAG TEN 10 URE'

Zal worden verkocht een assortiment Huismeubelen, mabon Stoelen, Tafels, Sofias, koperen, yzeren en andere Ledeakten, Zilver en Plettwerk, Keukengerech-

schap, enz. enz.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Vendu-Afslager.

Het Huis is dagelyks voor de Verkooping te zien van 11 tot 2 ure.

De Heer J. SERRURIER, op het punt staande de Kolonie te verlaten, verzoekt dat alle vorderingen tegen hem ter dadeky verfening mogen worden ingesonden aan syne woning No. 2, Walstraat.

1000 Extra Vette Kaapsche Hamels,

200 do. do. Merino do.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op DINGSDAG den 15 dizer aan Enzaansheid, ter plaatse van den Heer JAC. M. BRYKU, per publike Vendute laten verkoopen, boven gen, getal extra vette Kaapsche en Merino Hamels, welke niet te voren dat den hand verkocht zullen worden en stellig present zullen zyn.

P. J. BLIGNAUT.

De Heeren DA VILLIERS & HAUPt Vendu-Adms.

200 Extra vette Slagtossen en Koeijen.

O P WOENSDAG den 16 dizer, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den heer JAC. DE WAAL, aan Joodenberg, per publike Vendute laten verkoopen, boven gen, getal extra vette Kaapsche en Merino Hamels, welke niet te voren dat den hand verkocht zullen worden en stellig present zullen zyn.

C. F. ROOS.

Colerberg, den 1 July 1851.

De heeren DA VILLIERS & HAUPt Vendu-Adms.

70 Extra vette Slagtossen en Koeijen, groot en zwaar.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op WOENSDAG den 16 dizer, ter plaatse van den heer JAN DE WAAL, Saxenburg, boven gen, getal extra vette Kaapsche en Merino Hamels, welke niet te voren dat den hand verkocht zullen worden en stellig present zullen zyn.

J. E. L. GERMISHUYS.

Den 7 July 1851.

De heer C. P. LINDENBERG, Afslager.

DERDE TROEP.

80 Extra vette Slagt en jonge Ossen,
40 Gedresseerde Trekkosen,
20 Extra vette Slagt Koeijen.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op MAANDAG den 21 dizer, ter plaatse van den Heer A. PA. ZEERMAN, Driftfontein, ter plaatse van den Heer A. PA. ZEERMAN (Grievenberg), per publike Vendute laten verkoopen, boven gen, getal extra vette Slagt, Trek- en jonge Ossen en Koeijen, welke zeker op den dag der verkooping present zullen zyn.

J. J. HAUPt.

Paarl, den 10 July 1851.

Footeeren Da VILLIERS & HAUPt Vendu-Adms.

E uitgegeven te No. 92, "Walestraat, Kaapstad, elien Maandag en Donderdag Ontrent en met de eerhoudende post naar de Buiten-Districten verstuuren.
Termin:—In de Stad per Rds. 32; per kuurtaal Rds. 5: 4.—In de Buiten-Districten voor de twee nummers in derdaer genet Rds. 28 per jaer; per kuurtaal Rds. 7; doch want al de stoffe van de Maandags Courant (in een taal) by wyse van Supplement tot de Donderdag Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per jaer of Rds. 6: 4, per kuurtaal.
*** Prijs 8d. per enkele Nummer.



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** Single Paper 8 pence.

overeenkomstig die intentie van het Gouvernement te werk te gaan, sal aldaar enigen bestuurders, met anderbevel, om ontschreven dat de Natuur en nyverheid in te preten en denzelre, zuwend doenlyk van hunne overheid tot ledigheid te ontgaen. De Herbergers en andere scitier zorgvuldig wachten, om enig Natuur of lastard, uit den dienst der ingezetens tot dus ondervry over te halen.
Art. 10.—Vee is wordt nooit mede uifgecondert, en gevoerd, om binne de Grenzen te mogen verhely van het Instituut van den Zondeling. Van den Kemp, als op wetig gezag te Bethelshof gevestigd; doch onder dese uitdrukke lyke bepalingen.

A. Dat noch de Zondeling van der Kemp, noch syne Mededelingen, noch iemand anders tot het Instituut van Bethelshof behorende, zich sonder speciale toestemming van den Gouverneur General en Chf. of den Landdrost van Uitshoek, binne de Grenzen van de kolonie sal mogen bewegen.

B. Dat in het Instituut alleen zullen worden gedmitteerd gevende Rotstototen, of zoodanige andere als uit het Instituut self in den dienst van Ingezetens syn overgasm; doch aldaar volrecht geen Rotstototen zullen mogen worden aangenomen, die of nog geboren, of Ingezetens worden aangenomen, die in het laaste verloopen jaer gediend hebben.

Art. 11.—In geen der voormalde reeds gestabiliseerde, of nog te stabilisieren Zendeling-instituten, sal men het schryven tot de aanvankelyke beschaving niet noodzakelijk is, daarin geen ondersys van de Naturen mogen wordt gegeven; maar sal dit ondervry uitgesteld in den blyen tot de dienst uifbreken.

Art. 12.—Van wie verre de vatbaarheid der Naturen sal gedaen, sal men hen de eerste denatuur van manschappelyke orden, zoowel als deseive in het moederland en dese kolonie beginnen, doch de Zendelingen worden bekend gemacht:—en sal in de regt te stabileerde of nog te stabilisieren schoolen, mocht voor enige andere Magt of Overheid mogen worden geboden, dan door de Bataviaansche Republiek en van deze plaats.

Art. 13.—Onder alle dese voorwaarden en bepalingen, welke de phansyke omstandigheden der Kolonie noodzakelyk maken, en welke alleen ingerigt syn, om al den Zendelingen te tegenset, oock geruig der instelling te doen strekken, sal aan de Zendelingen in dese Kolonie worden begeerd:—dat alle hetige en hammoedige; in de verwachting, dat ieder in het syno sich stipt daarsaet; en aldaar, omzake rekenbare vergeling van het dagegenstaende, alzoo dat de onernstige middelen van voorziening, tegen overhoede afwykingen, zullen nooddaken.

Op dat niemand hiervan enigig ignorante zoude mogen voorwenden, sal dese werden gehoorwoerd, mitgaenders gescreven, alomme, daar my gewoon is publicatie en afflissie van Ch. van C. syn verregen.

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DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN,

KAAPSTAD, 14 JULY 1851.

De Grenspost op II. Donderdag verwacht, is eerst
in den nacht van II. Vrijdag aangekomen.

Het nieuwslyk die gelegenheid ontvangen is, wat
de jongste bewegingen der troepen betreft, van
een enigzins bemoeizindende aard, niettegen-
staande de bevestiging der gerapporteerde onge-
vallen, geleden in de onderscheidene ontmoetingen
met den vyand in de Amatola.

Binnen de grenzen echter wordt het werk van
moord en verwoesting wakker voortgezet, terwijl
verwarring en wanhoop overal zichtbaar zijn. Op
verschillende plaatsen de hoeren, uitgeput
en niet langer in staat om, wegens den vermageren-
den stam hunner paarden, hunne posten te houden,
binnen de kolonie; terwijl op andere punten, zyn
die nog in staat zyn uittebreken, weder byeen
kommen om den almenen vyand terug te dryven.

Maar, hoe veel de dappere kleine benden gedaan
hebben en nog mogen doen, kunnen hunne pogingen
met geen wezenlijk goede uitslag worden be-
kroond, tenzij geholpen door aanzienlyke verster-
kingen. Hoe deze echter verzaakt kunnen worden
is inderdaad moeijelijk te zeggen, daar een geroep
om hulp aangeheven wordt, verwaarts het oog zich
wendt. Albane, Somerset, Cradock, Albert, Vic-
toria, Richmond—inderdaad langs de geheele grens-
lijne, van het Oosten naar het Noorden, heerscht
dezelfde toestand van zaken. Somerset vooral
soekt in den uitersten nood te verkeeren, gelyk
blyken zal uit het dringend beroep om hulp door
den Civilen Commissaris van het district officieel
gedaan. Een correspondent van die plaats schry-
vende onder dat toegekende 3 July, deelt den vol-
genden wanhopigen toestand van zaken mede:

"Wy leuen hier than in een zeer ongerusten staat, en zo-
iet Gouvernement ons niet te hulp komt dan is het den Al-
wyz Schepper bekend wat van ons worden z.t. De Kaf-
fers loopen nu de kolonie by hoopen en in de troepen liggen
in Kaffriland zonder dat men hoort welk nut zy daar verva-
ren. Onze burgers alier, staan allen op de wacht. De
Kaffers ten getale van 600, zyn omtrent 5 ure van hier
gegaan en hebben een patrouille van 13 man aangevallen en
hen meer dan een uur ter achtervolgd. De Boeren zyn
geholpen en hunne paarden kunnen zy niet meer ge-
bruiken; wy hopen op assistie van het Gouvernement.
In een week zyn er vier manschappen van onz' zyde dood
geschoten door Hottentotten en Kaffers, en de boeren zyn
verplicht hunne wapenen met al hetgeen zy bezitten
aangedreven en nu' de binnendaen te vluchten. De
bewoners van Finschlo zyn totaal gevlucht. De
geheele Frontier ligt open en de Kaffers loopen waar
ze verkeeren en doen w i z y willen, zonder dat zy daarin kus-
nooit gehuiderd. — De droote continueert nog."

Van dezen ellendigen toestand van zaken schijnt Sir HARRY SMITH volkomen overtuigd. Hy schrijft deselvē inderdaad toe aan de nederlaag door den vyand in Kaffriland geleden, aaneensoort van weer-
wraak aan zyne kant. Maar daar gevolgde
der duizenden in's vyand grondgebied—tot hier-
toe, met geringe uitzondering, gebiedt om te too-
nen dat het beklimmen van bergen en hoogten eene
zaak is welke niet boven de menschelyke natuur
der troepen en ligt'ingen verheven is—tot bescher-
ming van Haer Majestets ongelukkige, uitgeputte,
geruimeerde onderdaanen binnen de grenzen kunnen
worden gemist—worden deze zeer koeltjes berigt,
dat de sterke stroopende partyen, zeer gepast
"Wolven" genoemd, gevoegd by de misnoegheid
der gekleurde klassen binnen de Kolonie, het
noordzakelyk maken dat ieder weerbaar man zich
behoort te wapenen ter verdediging van zyn gezin
en zichzelfen. Met de minzame herinnering tevens
in Generale Order No. 124, dat de voorzagging van
zyne Proclamatie van 3 Feb. verwezenlyk is, en dat
zij weder opgeroepen worden zich te wapenen.

Waarlyk, indien er in de gansche schepping
iemand zy die minder reden heeft om zich op zyne
profetie te beroepen, dan is het voorzeker onze
ongelukkige Gouverneur. Geen derzelven is
verwezenlyk. Zy zyn alle als rookdamp verdreven,
en het is een droevige daadaak dat veel van de
ellende thans op de grenzen geleden, het onver-
molyk gevolg is van een blind vertrouwen op
dezelven.

Wat h' ernstig heroep ter wapening betekent,
kunnen wy niet bevreden. De grensbewoners
zyn sedert de laaste zes maanden onafgebroken
onder de wapenen geweest, inderdaad hunne
eigen, hunne enigste beschermers. Sir HARRY
weet dit in zyne stilte afzonding even goed als
wy en de geheele Kolonie dit weten. Het verle-
nen van een geleide zyner magt tot bescherming
der grenzen, of het staken van vyandelykheden
tot dat die onvermydelijke voorzorg genomen is,
zoo derhalve veel beter gestaan hebben, dan een
beroep hetwelk vatbaar is voor de uitlegging of
gevolgtrekking, dat "de kopige werkeloosheid,"
waarover zyn waardige Secretaris zich beklaagt
heft, geen blauw verzuim is,—iets dat door den be-
staande toestand van zaken, van den eersten aan-
vang is, en nu nog volkomen wordt wederleegd.

De Crimineel Zitting z'l morgen een aanvang
nemen. De zaken zyn weinig in getal, vier voor
diefstal en een voor het tegenwerken van een der
Artikels van het Tractaat ter onderdrukking van den
Slavenhandel. De beruchte W. SMITH, be-
vindt zich onder de beschuldigden.

De Petitie van de ingezetenen van het district
Tulbagh tegen de verplaatsing van den Zetel des
Gouvernement, in ons aanstaande.

Myne hoep!—Als een bewys, hoe het Hollands
Gouvernement, hieltwiel doort fortuinzoekers en
anderen zoo grovelijk, uit onkunde of vooroordeel,
is belasterd geworden, omtrent de Hottentotten
beziel is geweest, verzoek ik u den volgenden brief
te willen publiceren; door den Gouverneur en
Generaal JAN WILLEM JANSSENS, op zyne reize
na den Landdrost FAURE te Swellendam geschre-
ven.

De Uwe K.

Swellendam den 10 April 1803.

JAN WILLEM JANSSENS, Gouverneur en Generaal van de Kaap de Goede Hoop aan den Landdrost van Swellendam, FAURE.

Landdrost!—De rampen, die sedert enige jaren de Bulten'
Districten, en wel in het byzonder Graaff-Reinet drukken,
zyn u ten volle bekend.

Myne hoep is, door de lanfreize, die ik nu ben doende,
mede van baby met de oorzaeken en gevolgen, en zoo ik
hartgrondlyk wensche, met de uitvoerlyke hulpmedelen be-
kend te worden.

In den geest van het Gouvernement der Republiek, die
van den Commissaris General, en de myne, is alkeer van

wraak, van 't vervolging en fiele twist: wil men het kwad
o de wonden kennen, is het, om zoo mogelyk het eerste
uit den weg te rennen en de ander te heelen; niet om
me' nauwgezetheit te letten of te onderzoeken, welke
personen, van kidre bijzondere ramp of voorval, de be-
gewende oorzaak waren, e' hierdoor in het geval te Volk;
want te moeten straffen, t' zwak te syn. Alle syn brave
Valerlanders, verdienstelyke Vol plantlingen, die voorval
was voor al hetgeen plaats vond, en dat het Gou-
vernement nog in volle kracht was.

CIVILE v. MILITAIRE GOVERNEURS.

(Mededeelde.)

De grootste verbetering, welke te Ceylon en Mauritius heeft plaats gevonden, toont dadelijk de voordeel van een Civiel Gouverneur boven die van de Militaire Gouverneurs, welke Engeland maar al te veel de mode gehad heeft om ter behoefte van bewezen diensten te installeren. Nadat iemant zyn bestuur dingen in de armen heeft geslepen, wanneer hy voor verdere dienst te oud is, en wanneer men het moeilijk vindt, om hem nuttig te huis te gebruiken, wordt hy tot een kolonie benoemd, als of het een geschrift stuk aangelegd is voor den ouderdom, en zy hebben bewezen welkijc kostbare spiegeleren voor grootmoeder Engeland te syn; maar dit is alles
haar eigen solied, wanneer sy zoolijc spiegeleren in handen van haar geliefkoosde kinderen steit, kan zy niet anders verwachten als dat zy dezelve zullen breken, en wat nuttig is welkijc is storlyk mogt behouwd worden in het vertrik van Oude Grootse, wordt achtelijc in stuk gebroken, door die kinderen van grootouders, welke zy de bewaring daarvan heeft overdroegen.

Welkijc leven kan ongeschikt syn, dan de arme, om een staatsman en diplomaat op te leiden, iemand die syn geheel leven gewoon is aan tucht en gehoorzaamheid, die bloe wie is, waardoor het werktyk werkt, en waar de Garde en Oude Orde zy gelyk de wetten der Meders en Persen, zulk een man is niet meer gesickt, om h't gouvernement van een vry koude aanvaarden, dan by berekend is om naare de maan te vlie en, het zal altyd hetzelfde syn, zoo lang Engeland het stelsel by den hand noemt, en oode Gouvernement met het Gouvernement van een kolonie te behouden.

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Wanneer de kolonie een vrye vertegenwoordigend

vorm van Gouvernement h'komt, wanneer de Keis-
kamra en Oranj rivier huuse representanten naar
het Parlement kunnen zenden, wanneer de belangen

der grenzen zoowel bekend zyn als die van Swellendam

en de Kaap, dan zullen wy niet veel te vrezen heb-
ben voor toekomstige Kaffi-coroljen. De grens moe-
nu en dan door dieven verstoort worden, maar deze zullen volgens de wetten gestrafpt worden; wy zullen
welkijc niet weder zulk een inval beleven, als tegeno-
woordig bestaat.

De oorprong van den tegenwoordigen oorlog is met
een grotere duisterheid omgeven, dan enige vro-
gere, en dit toont alleen aan, dat het oude Kaffi-
stadische Gouvernement ongeschikt is voor de
kolonie, dan op eenig vroeger tydstat; dat er groot
ontkuut bestond om de landen van het land staan van het land
tot op het werklyk uitbreken van vyandelykheden; zy
wordt opstand verstoort onvermoedt ontoe wylly-
kigheden, welke aangevallen en tot typhond ge-
bragt zyn geworden, zonder dat het Gouvernement
er iets van wist.

Doen gressen zunder een stem in het Gouverne-
ment wordt in de Kaapstad uitgelagen wogen zyne

dwaze wogen, en het is alleen wa-nee Britsche troe-
pen die zyn verslagen geworden, dat de oude Militaire

Gouverneur en huuse oogen openen en beginnen te
denken, dat het nu geene gekheid meer is, en dan volgen kryswet, proclamatie, en de gewone over-
maat van Generale Orders!!!—Est. Proc. News.

DE KRYGS WET.

In het Hoogerhuis, op den 1ste April, toen
Lord Torrington zyne maartregelen als gewezen
Gouverneur van Ceylon verdeigel, ontviel Graaf Grey
de volgende sammerkingen:

"Wij weten dat tyden van oorlog en opstand, wanneer
het gewoon bestuur gewoonlyk gestreden wordt, en de he-
rengeslukken, welke 'n menschen kwale neigingen het uelen, in
zake mate opgezeten zyn, h't onnemelijc is te verouderen
dat maatschappij niet soonylen moet plants hebben.
Die eerste liert wet dat. (Hoof, hoof). Oon zulke ma-
tschallen tegens te gaan, was de edele Hertog verplicht instel-
len te nemen van groot gestrengheid en heilzame krich.
Oo deszelfde wyse, dat de edele Lord aangeklaagd was dat
misbruiken pleit h'v'len; maar het is even duidelyk, dat
welke misbruiken ook plaats vonden, het tegen zyn wensel-
en begeerte was, dat es niet negatief wordt dat is syn
verzuimen was om zulke wijsbraken te betrouwelen en voor-
lezen (hoof, hoof.)"

Die gaf antwoord tot het volgende antwoord:

De edele Hertog van Wellington.—Mylords, eene aanmerking
met betrekking tot myn gedrag genaakte zyne door den

edele Graaf, neem ik de vryheid te zeggen dat ik nooit in
zake omstredenigheden gewikkeld was als de edele Lord die
o heeft toegesproken. (Hoof, hoof). Ik wil geene aansprakelijc
maatschappen op het gedrag van den edelen Lord; maar ik
o niet zeggen dat het volstrekt onnemelijc is voor den
edelen Lord ter wter kennis te gebragt (Hoof, hoof, hoof.)

In de eerste plaats, hebben wy geen enkel document voor

de edele Lord in handen gehad, die de edele Lord

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THE
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 14, 1851.

THE frontier post due on Thursday, only reached this city in the course of Friday night.

The intelligence brought on this occasion, in as far as the late movements of the troops are concerned, is of a somewhat cheering character, notwithstanding the confirmation of the reported casualties sustained in the several engagements with the enemy in the Amatola.

Within the border, however, the work of murder and destruction is being vigorously prosecuted, whilst confusion and dismay are visible in every quarter. In several places the farmers, exhausted and no longer enabled by the poverty of their steeds to hold their position, are retiring into the colony, whilst in other localities those yet in a position to turn out, are reassembling to assist in repelling the common foe. But, much as these brave little bands have been doing, and may still do, their exertions cannot be crowned with any practical result, unless aided by considerable reinforcements. How these can be got, however, seems to be a puzzle, since a cry for help is raised wherever the eye is directed. Albany, Somerset, Cradock, Albert, Victoria, Richmond—^{in fact, along the whole line of frontier, from East to North, the same state of things prevails.} Somerset, in particular, seems to be in imminent danger, as will appear from the urgent appeal officially made by the Civil Commissioner of the District.—A correspondent writing from that place under date 3rd July, communicates the following despatched state of affairs:—

"We live here at present in a very insecure state, and if the government does not come to our assistance, God only knows what will become of us. The Kafirs now flock into the colony in bodies, and the troops are encamped in Kafirland, without we hear that they are doing anything useful. Our burghers here are all on duty. The Kafirs to the number of 800, have been seen about five hours from this, and have attacked a patrol of 13, and chased them for more than an hour. The farmers are quite exhausted, and their horses are unfit for further use. We rely on assistance from the government. In one week four men on our side were shot dead by Hottentots. The Kafirs are now everywhere, everything they possess, and to fly to the interior. The frontier inhabitants are totally ruined. The frontier is open, and the Kafirs go wherever they choose and do what they like, without let or hindrance. The

gods of war are upon us, and the Kafirs are upon us."

This wretched state of things Sir HARRY SMITH, it would appear, is quite sensible. He ascribes it indeed to the defeat sustained by the enemy in Kafirland,—a kind of retaliation on his part. But no portion of the thousands in the enemy's territory—hitherto, with slight exception, employed to shew that the ascending of mountains and heights is a matter not beyond the human capacity of the troops and levies—can be spared for the protection of Her Majesty's unfortunate, exhausted, ruined subjects within the border. These are very coolly informed that the strong marauding parties, very appropriately termed "wolves," added to the disaffection of the colored classes within the colony, render it imperative that every able-bodied man should take up arms for the defence of himself and family,—with the kind remembrance, at the same time, in General Order No. 124, that the prediction of his Proclamation of 3rd February has been verified, and that they are again called upon to arm.

Verily, if there be any man having less reason to boast of his predictions, that man certainly is our unfortunate Governor. Not one of them has been realized. They have all vanished like smoke, and it is a mournful fact that much of the misery now endured on the Frontier, is the inevitable result of a blind reliance thereon.

As to the meaning of the urgent call to arms, we cannot divine it. Since the last six months the frontier inhabitants have been incessantly under arms—indeed their own sole protectors. Sir HARRY knows this as well in his quiet seclusion, as we and the whole Colony know it. The detaching of any portion of his forces for the protection of the frontier, or the cessation of hostilities until that necessary precaution has been adopted, would therefore have been more to the purpose, than a call which allows of the interpretation or conclusion, that the "dogged inactivity" of which his worthy Secretary has complained, is no mere invention—a thing altogether disproved from the outset, and even now, by the existing state of things.

The Criminal Sessions will be opened to-morrow.—The Calendar contains but a few cases,—four thefts and one for counteracting and preventing the operation of one of the Articles of a Treaty for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.

23 Juny.)

The Petition of the inhabitants of Tulbagh, against the removal of the seat of Government has come to hand and will appear in our next.

SIR.—As a proof how the Dutch Government, which has, I am sure, been grossly traduced by adventurers and others, was disposed towards the Hottentots, I request that you will publish the following letter, addressed by the Governor, General Janssen, to Landdrost Paardeveld.

Yours, &c.,
Jas Willem Janssen, Governor and General of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Landdrost Paardeveld, of Swellendam.

Landdrost.—The calamities which have, for some years, oppressed the country districts, and especially Graaf Reinet, are well known to me.

It is, by the overland journey which I am now making, to make myself more intimately acquainted with causes and effects, and, I confidently wish, with the practicable remedies.

In the spirit of the Government of the Republic, that is, from revenge, persecution and factious contention. It is said that a commando must be sent against them immediately; I can hardly give an opinion in this matter. Measures, however, were sent from Kafirland to these Praamberg Kafirs, about or before the time the war commenced on our frontier. One Kafir in particular was strongly suspected to have carried intelligence, &c. The roots of this rebellion spread and extend far and wide—the plan being the same as that most extensive and most murderous plot laid by the Kafirs and Hottentots in 1838, during the Lieut. Governorship of Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, and when Ensign Crowe was shot.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the Graham's Town Journal, July 5.)

TUESDAY.—The following account of proceedings in the Amatola by Major-General Somerset's division, came to hand to day:—

"The heartfelt desire of the Commissary General and my own is, that these men be not exposed to any ill-treatment; that no particular individuals take upon themselves to inflict cruel punishment on those who are voluntarily in his service; that the agreements made with them to serve the inhabitants, be fair, unequivocal and in writing; and that they be faithfully performed;—no private individual shall dare to venture to put those men in chains or to chastise them;—if they offend greatly, complaint must be lodged with the authorities, or him, after due investigation, will judge of the complaint, or hand them over, should circumstances require the services of the judge. None of these men, as indispensable to the settlement, shall be prevented from likewise complaining to the authorities, or him, who, after he has suffered ill-treatment or injustice, and these will bear and cause justice to be done to them.

The Commissary General will enact good laws and orders for the original Africans; but in the mean time the above shall be observed, as this only will enable the government to derive such arrangements as will tend to make the Hottentots really useful to the settlement, and even more so than at present, without it being of any remaining dangerous attachment to the country and the inhabitants, to assist, if need be, in repelling foreign powers, who might attack the settlement in the event of any unforeseen capture.

I have deemed it necessary, Landdrost, to write this to you; you may avail yourself thereof as occasion shall require, as I am very anxious that my views and objects, which are the same as those of the Commissary General, should be

(Signed) A. C. Paravicini de Capelli,
Captain, Aid-de-Camp.

MARTIAL LAW.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st of April, when Lord Torrington defended his measures as ex Governor of Ceylon, the following observations fell from Earl Grey:—

"We know that in time of war and periods of rebellion, when the ordinary administration is necessarily arrested, and to the restraints that curb the evil passions of mankind, and to some extent withdrawal, it is impossible to suppose that abuses must not sometimes take place. The noble duke knows that [hear, hear]. To check such abuses the noble duke was obliged to adopt measures of great severity and of wholesome rigour. In the same way, when the lord first adopted the course he did in Ceylon, it was possible abuses did take place; but it is equally clear that whatever abuses did take place, it was against his desire and wish, and that nothing was left undone that was in his power to check and prevent such abuses [hear, hear]."

This gave rise to the following reply:—

The Duke of Wellington: My lords, an observation having been made by the noble earl with respect to my conduct, I beg to say that I was not involved in such circumstances as the noble lord has addressed your lordships [hear, hear]. I don't mean to make any observation upon the conduct of the noble lord; but I must say that it is absolutely impossible for this house at present to pronounce any opinion upon the case brought under your consideration by the noble lord [hear, hear]. In the first place, we have not a single paper before us, nor have we, before us, the correspondence which the noble lord alluded to in some detail, [hear, hear]. Until it comes regularly before your lordships it is premature to make any observation upon that correspondence until the house has the papers in its hands [hear, hear]. What I rose for particularly was in the case of myself; I contend that military law is neither more nor less than the will of the general commanding the victorious army—it is no law at all [hear, hear]. The general who puts the law to execution is bound to lay down absolutely the rules, and regulations, and limits, to carry it into execution [hear, hear]. My lords, I say, a governor a large proportion of the country by my own self. What does that mean? Why, it means that the country should be governed by national laws [hear, hear]. I governed the country by the laws of the country, and governed it, I must say, with the consent of the country and of the Government, whose forces were driven out; they acted under my direction, and the judges and the courts of law and conducted the business of the country in my direction [hear, hear]. I was never in such a position as the noble lord who made the address to you has been, and (repeatedly) the noble duke, raising his voice to the highest pitch, and vehemently striking the table! I protest against being called into comparison in any way whatever with him [hear, hear]."

EARL GREY: I think the noble duke did not perfectly hear the reference made to him. What I mean to say is, that in times of war and confusion those who act under the authority of a general or a governor cannot be always prevented from being guilty of abuses [hear, hear]. I did not mean to say that the noble duke did not exercise the power of martial law, but that when the noble duke was carrying on that memorable and glorious contest by which his name will be ever illustrious, there were cases of soldiers and officers acting under him being guilty of abuses contrary to the noble duke's wishes and which the noble duke found it necessary to prevent [hear, hear]. So it is said, there might also be abuses in Ceylon of which my noble friend the Governor of Ceylon knew nothing, and my noble friend was more ready than any other person to punish those abuses when they took place [hear, hear]. That is all I said in reference to the noble duke, and I shall merely add that I am glad to hear what the noble duke said with reference to what is the true nature of martial law. It is exactly in accordance with what I myself wrote to my noble friend at the period of those discussions. I am sure that was not wrong in law, for I had the advice of Mr. Cottenham and Lord Campbell, and the Attorney General, and I explained to my noble friend that what is called proclaiming martial law is no law at all, but merely, for the sake of public safety in circumstances of great emergency, setting aside all law, and acting under the military power; a proceeding which required to be followed by an act of indemnity [hear, hear]. That is all I have to express.

Their Lordships then adjourned.—Morning Chronicle, April 2.

A correspondent supplies the following:—

Kwezanne Camp, Chumie Hoek, June 20.

We have just returned from a patrol in the Amatola and Wolfe Rivers. This being the first affair in which the 7th Regt. has been engaged, they showed themselves a brave set of fellows, in dislodging the enemy from a rugged steep mountain. They went up in skirmishing order, under a heavy fire from the Kafirs and Hottentots, as steadily as on parade, having to stop every few yards to breathe, and driving the enemy before them in fine style. Several of the Kat River rebels have sent in wishing to surrender, including one of their Comds.—Jan Barnis; also F. Hendrik, Piet Samson, H. Jacobs, Gert Davids, and several deserters from the C.M.R. They wished for a cessation of hostilities for three days to assemble their people. The Gen. informed them that he would not treat with them while in the bush.

WEDNESDAY.—Information has come in that last night a strong body of Kafirs made their appearance on the Amatola Barns, about six miles north of Graham's Town, and succeeded in getting off with about 1200 Meino Sheep, the property of Mr. Weakley. One of the herdsmen with these sheep was shot dead by the marauders. Several horses were also taken from the adjoining farm, the property of Dr. Atherton.... This evening a train of 30 wagons loaded with merchandise, supplies, &c. started for Cradock. They are escorted by a party of 25 mounted men from Graham's Town.

WHITTLESEA.

FRIDAY.—From the inland mail, which came in last evening, we have the following:—

DURING the last six weeks, numerous depredations have been committed upon the farmers of the Amatola and its tributaries, the patrols have not met with any success in these parts, and very few cases have been reported. This is a serious blow to them, their rear and their anxiety to protect their property from the Kafirs, about or before the time the war commenced with the Zulus. It may be owing, however, to an other circumstance, viz., the severe handling which these scurvy rebels have given to their horses, as the Kafirs immediately entered the bush and destroyed their hats, the presence of which they might not otherwise have suspected. We bivouacked on the Amatola River, and on Sunday (29th) returned to Camp on the Amatola Flat.

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DURING the last six weeks, numerous depredations have been committed upon the farmers of the Amatola and its tributaries, the patrols have not met with any success in these parts, and very few cases have been reported. This is a serious blow to them, their rear and their anxiety to protect their property from the Kafirs, about or before the time the war commenced with the Zulus. It may be owing, however, to an other circumstance, viz., the severe handling which these scurvy rebels have given to their horses, as the Kafirs immediately entered the bush and destroyed their hats, the presence of which they might not otherwise have suspected. We bivouacked on the Amatola River, and on Sunday (29th) returned to Camp on the Amatola Flat.

A correspondent supplies the following:—

WITTEZANE Camp, Chumie Hoek, June 20.

We have just returned from a patrol in the Amatola and Wolfe Rivers. This being the first affair in which the 7th Regt. has been engaged, they showed themselves a brave set of fellows, in dislodging the enemy from a rugged steep mountain. They went up in skirmishing order, under a heavy fire from the Kafirs and Hottentots, as steadily as on parade, having to stop every few yards to breathe, and driving the enemy before them in fine style. Several of the Kat River rebels have sent in wishing to surrender, including one of their Comds.—Jan Barnis; also F. Hendrik, Piet Samson, H. Jacobs, Gert Davids, and several deserters from the C.M.R. They wished for a cessation of hostilities for three days to assemble their people. The Gen. informed them that he would not treat with them while in the bush.

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government, which is either reasonable and politic or the reverse of both, according to whether the Local and Imperial functions of government in a colony shall be separated or confounded. He proposes, (in the despatch before quoted,) as a consequence of giving up their Civil List to the Canadians, that the salary of the Governor of Canada shall be paid by the Mother-country. Good, in so far as he is an Imperial officer exercising Imperial functions in the colony; that is, an officer of the Crown taking care of Imperial interests. But he is also the head of the Local Executive, and a equal third part of the Local Legislature. In his latter character, the payment and regulation of his salary by the Imperial Government would render him independent of the colonists—would have the same effect on their British constitution as the payment and regulation of our Sovereign's income by a distant power would have upon the constitution at home. The effect would be destructive to the constitution, as well as to the colony. Lord Grey's proposal, I dare say, would be so modified as to be fit for adoption, as it did not affect the colonists—By letting you measure the pleasure about the salaries of your own officials, we intend to make those officials responsible to you; the object is to perfect your system of responsible government, but at the same time we must render your principal officer, who is also an essential branch of your legislature, wholly independent of you, and depend wholly on us in Downing Street, by making his look to us alone for all that relates to his salary. Colonists are so habitually degraded by long subjection to bureaucratic government, that they may accept Lord Grey's offer for the sake of so much Imperial money; but if they do, we bethide the peace of the colony! And besides, the unreason of the thing has to force its way through our House of Commons; which seems hardly possible, not to mention the objection to our making the colony a present of so much money. The preliminary objection would fail if the purpose were good. It would be made good by a separation of Local from Imperial functions of government. This is what the Colonial Reformers propose: a Governor, paid by the colony as head of the Local Executive and part of the Local Legislature, but not charged with any Imperial duty; and an Imperial officer, by whom no man called to represent the Imperial power, charged exclusively with Imperial affairs, and paid by the Imperial Government. And to this we shall probably come at last; unless, indeed, our present self-contradictory mode of dealing with questions of Colonial government should be long enough pursued to render the Colonies unmanageable by any means.

The Colonial Office, naturally distressed by Lord Grey's concessions, however reluctant they may have been, defend bureaucracy in the *Edinburgh Review*. The form of defence is remarkably Hawa-like; and a dissection of the Reviewer's statistics by the *Times*, when compared with Mr. Hawe's speech in answer to Sir William Mowlesley, strengthens the inference that the article in question may have been written or dictated by the Member for Kinsale. At any rate, the official case takes the shape of what lawyers call "a false issue." The Reviewer assumes that the Colonial Reformers at home wish and propose the abandonment of the Colonies; not merely that they recommend a policy which would have the effect of dismembering the empire, but that they intend an ejection of the Colonies for the benefit of the United Kingdom; and then he asks, "Shall we retain our Colonies?"—making this question the title of his paper. Supposing the whole to be the play of it wins of course: for nothing can be easier than to string together reasons why the British empire should not be diminished to the size of these islands. But the trick cannot pass for a moment. The Colonial Reformers do not propose to abandon the Colonies. On the contrary, the whole sum, scope, and tenor of their proposals, is such a reform of Colonial Government as will put an end to the dissatisfaction and preserve the Imperial allegiance of the Colonies. And further, they accuse the Colonial Office of a course of proceedings which tends to make the Colonies rebellious at heart and prone to assert sovereign independence. So, if the Reviewer's trick could pass, he would kill two birds with one stone, by first casting odium on the Reformers, and then diverting attention from the reforms which they demand.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Yesterday the receipts at the Crystal Palace amounted to a higher sum than has yet been received. So great was the influx of visitors that 2,000,000 was taken in money at the doors, and the sale of season tickets also so high that the funds of the Commission had during the day an accession altogether of at least 3,000. The French exhibitors still continue their preparations, and the goods forwarded from Turkey are not yet arranged. Professors Royle and Soley are busily engaged in the distribution of the large and valuable additional consignment within the last few days received from India. Several of the most valuable articles have been placed in the stalls facing the nave, and so great is their value esteemed, that they have been surrounded with a railing, as if they were State prisoners. We hardly think that this precaution was necessary, and it certainly is not ornamental. Our own jewellers have not considered it requisite to adopt any such measures of safety, and they ought to know something of the risks incurred.

However, we do not cavil at the East India Company for what they have done, the more especially as their collection promises, when completed, to be one of extraordinary interest, splendour, and attractiveness. In addition to the Lahore jewels, they have now, in stalls facing the nave, the "Durris-i-No," or "Sea of Light"—an immense diamond, set as an armlet, with ten smaller stones around it; a necklace of 224 large pearls, and a shorter one of 104 smaller pearls; a necklace of four large rubies, a pair of emerald armlets, a carved emerald and diamond turban ornament, an emerald and diamond bangle and martingale, a gold-mounted saddle, set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a magnificent brocaded robe, richly decorated with pearls; and an emerald girdle, the stones in which are of immense size, and most of them of very fine quality. This list of jewelry will give the public some idea of the manner in which our Eastern empire is represented, and will recall some at least of those visions of fabulous wealth and splendour with which the name of India used in former times to be connected. Until the collection is completely arranged it would be premature to notice further the more prominent features of the fresh arrivals.—*Times*, May 14.

EARTHQUAKE AT MACRI AND RHODES.

Accounts from Malta announce a succession of earthquakes which have been felt, as well at Macri, a town of Matoli, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samson, a seaport in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at the island of Rhodes, situated to the entrance of the Gulf of Marmara. The first shock was felt on the 28th of February, between five and half past five p.m., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower of Araya-Ku'a, which commands the entrance of the harbour, and several other parts of the fortifications, sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east. Mrs. B., the lady of a foreign vice consul, was so alarmed, that she rushed with an infant in her arms from her falling dwelling, and jumping into the sea, made her way to a boat; whilst another daughter, who attempted to follow the mother, got buried in the ruins, but from which, through the humane exertions of some neighbours she was happily extricated, and, marvellous to relate, with no other injury than bruises. Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, even up to the 7th of March. At Macri, on the main land, and in its immediate neighbourhood, the conjecture has been most disastrous and alarming. The walls of the houses, dwellings, and stores, lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapours exude continually, almost

suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have suddenly dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. The town of Leriay, which contained 1,500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labours of the day. The village of Chigre has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Ekengik, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

The survivors at Macri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of moderate nature, have fled for safety on board small craft, and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the store-houses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes, and other islands.

At Samson a smart shock was felt on the 25th February, but it caused no damage. Our readers will remember that the famous Colossus of Rhodes, which in its day was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, was thrown down by an earthquake 234 years before Christ, and 50 years after its erection, being of the enormous weight of 715,000 lbs. To some such event is doubtless attributable the extensive magnificient ruins of many cities which exist in Lybia and the valley of the Xanthus, of which Macri is the port, and whence the British Museum imported the interesting works of art which adorn its saloons, discovered or, more properly speaking, recovered, by Mr. Fellows some ten years ago.

Since the foregoing was in type we have seen letters from Trebizond, another city of Asiatic Turkey (the ancient Trapezus) down to the 5th of March, which make mention of two smart shocks of earthquake having been experienced theretofore. Slave pipes got detached from the walls of the houses, doors flew open, and many old tenements threatened to fall about the ears of the inmates, but no accident of consequence resulted. Earthquakes are of very rare occurrence in this seaport.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A STRANGE STORY.

The following very strange story appears in the journals:—A. M. Maoquart, contractor for slaughtering horses at Montfaucon, purchased four days ago a lot of 33 worn out animals, and among them were several which had formerly belonged to the army. The 33 were soon killed, and the men proceeded to cut them up. Judge of the stupefaction of one of the men, named Matelot, on finding in one of them a small box in silver, containing a cross of the Legion of Honor, and a paper to a perfect state of preservation, containing the following lines:

"As I cannot suffer the defeat of my Emperor, and as I have neither wife, nor child, nor cousins, I am about to get myself killed in a last struggle against those scoundrels, the English, and as I will not let them have my cross, I make my faithful horse, Chateau Margot, swallow it. He will give it up when can."

"PIERRE DARDENNE."

Matelot took the things to the Commissary of Police of the district, and that functionary allowed him to keep the silver box. As for the cross it was sent to the Grand Chancellerie of the Legion of Honour. From documents published by the professors of the Ecole d'Alfort, it appears that certain horses have lived to the age of 43; that which Charles the XII. rode at the battle of Putow attained that age. The white charger of Napoleon lived 29 years. Chateau Margot is supposed to have been 40.—*Galignani*.

PUBLIC SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Undersigned, in consequence of her ill state of health, will cause to be sold, peremptorily to the highest bidder THIS DAY, (Monday,) the 14th of July 1851, at Eleven o'clock, on the spot, with Liberal Competition Money and Bonus, her large, spacious, well built double story House, situated in this City, in Long street, The House has an excellent roof, with a Store and other Out-buildings attached to it, and is suitable either for a Private Residence or for Trade, and is recommended as a good Investment for Capital.

Widow WILLIAM HARVEY,

Cape Town, July 14, 1851.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

AT STELLENBOSCH.
M. R. CHRISTIAAN LUDOLPH NEETHLING being about to leave this Village, will consequently cause to be sold on MONDAY the 21st Instant, instead of MONDAY the 16th Instant, as formerly advertised, a big Dwelling House, Sofas and Sofa Tables, 2 Dresses House-chairs, splendid Dining Tables, Lampes, large Mirrors, 2 second-Dutch Clocks; further, Tables, Chairs, Headedads, &c.

FUSTAGUE, vir.: Leaguers, half Leaguers, half Aums, an excellent Corred Cart, &c. Likewise,

10 Protecteur Shares,

10 Union Bank do.

2 Stellenbosch Omnibus do.

About 500 OUNCES OF PLATE, and various other Goods, too numerous to particularize. J. WEGE, Adm.

Vendue Office, July 14, 1851.

H. G. F. ENSLIN.

Paarl, July 9, 1851.

H. G. F. ENSLIN.

Salt Fish for Sale,

AT

T. MUNNIK and F. RICHTER,

No. 26, Hollentot-square,

May be had every description of SALTED FISH, on moderate terms.

CAPITAL Sums of £ 100, 150 or 200 Pounds Sterling, may be had at interest about the 6th September next. Application to be made, until that date, at Koeburg, to

S. J. VAN DER SPUY, Meltson, q.q.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.

CAPITAL, £ 100,000.

DIRECTORS:—

P. M. BRINK, Esq., Chairman,

W. M. SMITH, Esq.,

J. A. BAM, Esq.,

P. VAN BREDA, Arend's Son, Esq.

J. A. LE SUEUR, Esq.,

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq.,

P. J. ROUX, P. Son, Esq.,

P. A. BRAND, Esq.,

J. H. 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 3 1/2 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.

TO-MORROW.

A N - EXTENSIVE INSIDE SALE

WILL be held at Mr. L. P. GAUVIN'S TO-MORROW (TUESDAY, the 15th instant), of an Assortment of FINE GOODS,

Suitable to the present Season,

Consisting of Printed Muslin Dresses, Lace Habit Shirts, Collars, Chemistries, Cashmere, and other Shawls, Bonnets, Book, Muff and Check'd Muslins, Ladies' and Children's best London made Boots in colored and black, Lasting and Embroidered Leather Shoes, Silk and Lwra Pocket Handkerchiefs, Furniture Prints, with a great variety of other Articles, too numerous to particularize.

The whole without Reserve.

Inside Sale

WILL be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, at Mr. R. J. JONES—

Ladies' and Children's Embroidered Dresses, Mantilles, Chemistries, Habit Shirts and other Shawls, Bonnets, Book, Muff and Check'd Muslins, Ladies' and Children's best London made Boots in colored and black, Lasting and Embroidered Leather Shoes, Silk and Lwra Pocket Handkerchiefs, Furniture Prints, with a great variety of other Articles, too numerous to particularize.

The whole without Reserve.

At 5 Months Credit.

PRINCE, COLLISON & CO HAVE RECEIVED PER

'MARY ANN' & 'TALAVERA'

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF

FANCY & STAPLE

MANUFACTURES,

Which they offer for Sale

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Hanwell Mattockshop, 8th July, 1851.

PRINCE, COLLISON, & Co.

ARE now landing from the Dutch Barque

"Maas," direct to Rotterdam, SPENGLER'S GIN, (large cases) genuine, Do, do ordinary cases, do, PIETER DORNY'S CLAY PIPES, PEARL BARLEY, in kegs, Do, do in blue jars, 0th July, 1851.

Biesloop Guns,

Superior to any ever before imported into this Colony,

FOR SALE at the STORES of

PRINCE, COLLISON & Co.

New Jewellery, &c.

RECEIVED per Christiana Carnall, a large

assortment of the best London made Jewellery, of the latest fashionable patterns, including a few elegant Gold Bracelets, Neck and Wrist Ornaments, Brilliant, Diamond and Pearl Half Hoop Rings, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, a variety of articles suitable for presents, Table, Bracket and Office Clocks, a few Clocks adapted for inside of Churches.

Rodgers Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, and some Cambridge Reading Lamps.

FREDK. WALDEK.

No. 6, Heerengracht.

EQUITABLE

Marine Assurance Company.

THE Second General Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Walke-street, on TUESDAY, the 15th JULY next, in accordance with the terms of the 25th Section of the Deed of Agreement, when an Account and Statement of the affairs and business of this Company will be submitted, made up to the 30th JUNE Inst, and for electing three Directors in the room of those who retire, also for the appointment of two Auditors, and for other general purposes. The Directors who retire by Lot, are JOSEPH PYBUS, Esq., ALEXANDER CROLL, Esq., and JAMES MURISON, Esq., who are, however, eligible for re-election.

The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,

H. GORDON, Sec.

Cape Town, 24 June, 1851.

C. F. ROOS.

De VILLIERS & HAUPF, Vendee Adm.

COLESBERG, July 1, 1851.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPF, Vendee Adm.

200 superior Cape Wethers,