

# MARSH & ZONEN.

LANDEN nu ex "Wm. Ash," en andere late enkomen.  
Tijgen, enkel en dubbelt  
Tijgessen en Hingen  
Tijg Bestig van alle soorten  
Tijgleder en Collars  
Stalen Stangen, Sporen,  
Schoengaren, super  
Diaper en Gordelgoed  
Kunst Lakken en Fluks  
Rynge Belegels  
Borstelwerk, van alle soorten  
Blikken Platen, IC, IX, XIX,  
XXX,  
Gemaalde en Patent Leder,  
voor Teugels, Zakken, enz.

## Aardewerk.

EEN Algemeen en verscheiden Assortiment Thee, Toilets, en Tafel Serviezen, Borden, Schotels, Kommen, Kopjes en Schoteltjes, Bekers, Kruiken, Gemberbier Bottels, Glaswerk, enz. enz.

## Verw en Kleuren.

EEN klein Assortiment, als Vermiljoen, Pruisisch Blauw, Venetiënaans Rood, Chroom Geel, Gebrande Onder, Bladgoud, Witse, Terpeny, Gekookte en Rauwe Olie, Lamp Zwartse, Londonsche Lym, stukken Alluin, Drop Lake, enz. enz.

Birmingham en Sheffield Pakhuizen.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

## Van Wagenhout.

Op MORGEN, (Vrydag,) 11 dezer,

ZAL de Heer R. D. Jones by Publieke Veiling verkopen, aan het Noorder Zeehooft, de Lading van de "Fox," juist gearriveerd van Plettenberg Baai, bestaande in:

65 ASSEN  
91 SCHAMELS  
100 DRAAIBORDEN  
241 ACTIER TANGEN  
143 PAARDENWAGEN TANGEN  
1400 LANGE SPAKEN  
550 KORT DO.  
910 VELLINGEN  
76 NAVEN  
58 DISSELBOOMEN  
44 LEERBOOMEN  
30 BUIKPLANKEN  
29 STINKHOUTEN PLANKEN.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

7 Maart 1853.

De Verkooping te beginnen ten twee ure precies

## Aan Bouwlieden.

TENDERS zullen ontvangen worden ten Kantore van de Ondergetekenden, tot DINGSDAG, den 15 dezer, op den MIDDAG, voor

Het opbouwen den Pakhuizen in St. Georgestraat.

In plaats van die welke ontlings door den Brand zyn vernield.

Al de byzonderheden van hetgeen vereischt wordt kan vermoeden worden op aanvraag by

J. F. LONG & Co.

20 St. Georgestraat, 8 Maart 1853.

HOWARD'S

## DUBBELE VOOR PLOEGEN.

DE Ondergetekenden hebben ontvangen een voorraad derzelver welbekende extra Werktuigen, versterkt en verbeert voor deze Kolonie.

Zy hebben mede voorhanden overige Scharen, Reister, borden, Wielen, enz. enz.

Zy kunnen deze Ploegen gemoedelyk aanbevelen als meer bezuinigend en eenvoudig, en als beter werk verrichtende dan enige welke als nog zyn ingevoerd, en verzywden die Landbouwers die ze nog niet beproefd hebben, tot degene die zulks gedaan hebben.

MCDONALD BUSK & Co.

## Buskruit.

DE Kames Buskruit Maatschappij neemt de vrijheid te berichten, dat zy nu van Etablissement in London heeft voor den verkoop van hare onderscheiden soorten Buskruit, —gemaakt op de meest goedkeurde beginsels, en onder hoogst bekwaam toeziigt,—hetwelk by het gros bekomen is op aanvraag aan haare Kantoor, 47 Leadenhall-straat London, afdeling van derzelver Magazijnen te Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansen, of in de Clyde. Zy beveelt met vertrouwen aan Engeneurs en Mineurs haare Spring-kruide aan, en aan Jagers haare Boks en nieuw en hoog beroumoed Kristal Kruide, wat dan aangenaam, zuiverheid en schielijke ontstelling, zonder weerga is. Partien voorraad nodig behoeft worden geraden toetsen dat zy het Kruide buiten gemaakt door de Kames Buskruit Maatschappij. Agenten in London.—LAROCHE, NAINRY & Co.

## KENNISGEVING.

DE Ondergetekenden geven by deze kennis, dat de Heer THOMAS DRAPER toegelaten is als Vennoot in hunne bezigheden te Colesberg en Santos Poort, welke voortaan gedaan zullen worden onder de firma van THOMAS DRAPER & Co., op beide plaatsen.

HEUGH & FLEMING.

Port Elizabeth, 1 Jan. 1853.

## Kennisgeving.

ALLE Personen die verschuldigd zyn aan de voormalige firma van HAUGH & FLEMING, te dezer Plaats verzocht hunne rekeningen met de Ondergetekenden te vereffenen.

THOS. DRAPER & Co.

Colesberg, 1 Jan. 1853.

N.B.—Wpl. Ivoor, Huiden, Bokken- en Schapenvellen, Vet, Zeep, en Producten van alle soorten, gekocht voor kontant, geruld, of in betaling aangenomen, en liberale gorschotten gedaan, in kontant of Koopwaren.

## SPEK.

ONTVANGEN een klein koopje Beste Engelsche Spek.

J. F. SCHULTZ.

74, Strandstraat, Hoek der Loopstraat.

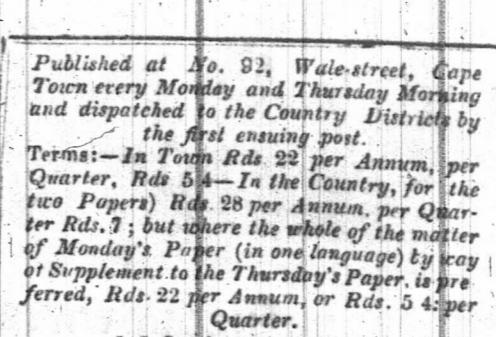
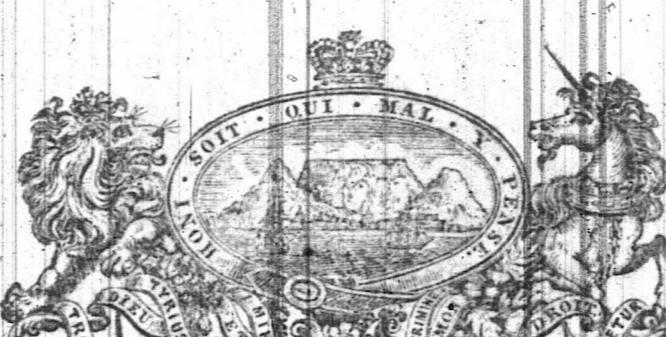
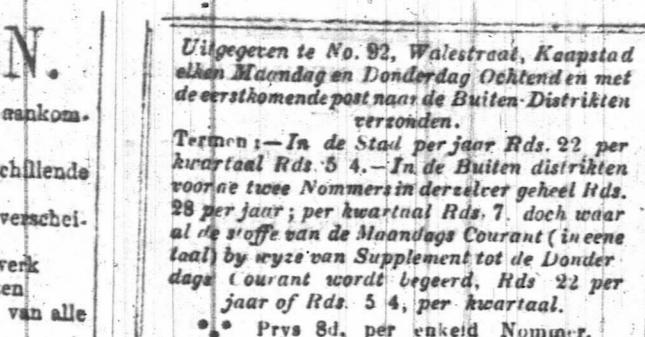
## Berigt van Vennootschap.

DE Ondergetekenden geven by deze kennis, dat ry op hefzen-sen Vennootschap gesloten hebben als Winkelman enz. aan de Paart, handelende onder de firma van MINNAAR & BOOMAN.

DANIEL MINNAAR.

J. D. BOOMAN.

Pearl, den 29 February 1853.



# De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN.

De Hr. W. P. R. Dixon, Bloemfontein, De Hr. J. C. Hofmeyer, Burgersdorp; De Hr. G. Pritchard, Beaufort; De Hr. P. C. van Ellewe, Clanwilliam; De Hr. J. L. Knobel, Colesberg; De Hr. D. J. Maclean, Caledon; De Hr. C. Visser, George; De Hr. W. G. Zinn, Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. L. Clement, Hout-Paarl; De Hr. R. Cardinal, Swellendam; De Hr. P. Korsten, Steenberg; De Hr. — Somerse; De Hr. H. J. de Lange, Vlaa. Tu. Ha.; De Hr. D. J. de Villiers, Tygerberg; De Hr. E. H. Langenbach, Richmond; De Hr. John Becker, Riversdale; De Hr. J. Bremer, Uitkyk; De Hr. J. Adder, Wellington Afdeling Paarl; De Hr. G. Beck, Ls. Worcester; De Hr. W. Moore, Wynberg; De Hr. J. C. Groenendaal, Faure-Smuts.

DEEL XXIII.

DONDERDAG DEN 10 MAART 1853.

No. 1804.

## MORGEN.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

## AAN UITKYK, 'KLAPMUTS'

UITHOOFDE van de ontdeling der Maatschappij met den Ondergetekenden aan Overberg bestaan behoende, zal by publieke Veiling doen verkoopen ter zynre Woonplaats alhier, op MORGEN,

Vrydag, den 11 dezer maand Maart.

200 Vette Merino Hamels, 3 en 4 jaren oud, groot en zwaar, en byzonder geschikt voor den Slager.

100 do. " do. 2 jaren oud, do.

100 Merino Ooijen, 3 jaren en bezet.

100 do. " do. 1 jaar oud, do.

100 do. " do. 1 do. do, allen getrokken uit het voorname en oregtige Ras in de Kolonie.

20 Bastard Vaderlandsche Koeien, welke staan te Kalven, en also bekend voor goed.

20 Franse Muilezels, van 3 tot 5 jaren oud, gedreerd.

2 do. blauwenschimmel Paarden, 5 jaren oud, geschikt voor zadel en tuig.

15 10 maanden crediet zal worden verleend.

C. F. BEYERS, Mz.

Uitkyk, Klapmuts, 10 Maart 1853.

De Heer C. P. LINDBERG, Afslager.

STILLEGE VERKOOPING

## VAN VASTGOED,

Te Stellenbosch.

In den Insolventen Boedel van ENGLA JOHANNA WOEKE, buiten gemeenschap van Goederen gehuwd met CHRISSOFFEL JACOBUS BRIERS.

OP DINGSDAG,

Den 22 Maart aanstaande,

TEEN 11 URE AM. PRECIES.

ZULLEN worden verkocht, op de plaats, by OPBOD en AFLASLAG, of OPBOD alleen, met liberal STRYKGELD en BONUS, stellig aan den HOOGST PIEDER.

Zeker HUIS en ERF, gelegen in de stad Stellenbosch, op 't KONINGS (au ADDERLEY'S) PLEIN, synde gedeelt van La B, gemerkt No. 3, groot per rest 14 swaardat roeden, 129 voeten en 9 dip duinen.

Bovengemeld Eigendom bevat 2 Voor kamers, grote Eetkamer, Dispens, Kombuis, Vertrek voor Bedienenden, en Achterplaats, met een Pakhuis in front, en is door dese zelfs centrale legging in den voorraad bestoort van de stad, byzonder geschikt tot het dryven van den Negoci-Handel, welke voorheen aldus door wylen den heer ORLANDEN: niet groot voordel gedreven is.

De Kooponderneming zyn te zien op het Kantoor van den Ondergetekende.

Tevens zullen worden verkocht, eenig Huisraad, Glas en Aardewerk, Kukengereedschap, enz.

C. P. LINDBERG, Eeneige Curator.

Stellenbosch, 1 Dorpsstraat, 1 Maart 1853.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

## IN MIDDEL BOSCHJESVELD,

DISTRIKT WORCESTER.

De Heer WILLEM DANIEL DU PLESSIS, besloten hebende, zich van zyne bestommingeren te ontdoen, heeft derhalve de Ondergetekenden last gegeven om op DONDERDAG en VRYDAG den 24 en 25 dezer maand Maart, public te verkopen,

ZAL per publieke Veiling, op de plaats zelve, worden verkocht, in den gemeenschappelyken Boedel van

ABR. DE SMIDT, en overledene echtgeno ARNOLDA G. N. DE SMIDT, geboren VAN RUIZ, die verkoeslyke en zoog gewilde Plaats genaamd

gelegen nabij Constantia, in de Kapsche Afseeling, voor

bedoelende, den 21 dezer, ten 10 ure voor den koop van zeker Huis Tuin en Erf gelegen op het Tuinplein, het Eigendom der Executore Kamer, voornamelijk behoende aan den Heer TH. D. RICHARDS, en thans bewoond door den Heer J. HEYNEMAN,—toor byzonderheden vervoeg men-zich ten Kaatore der Executore Kamer, Walestreet No. 3.

Caapstad, den 5den Maart 1853.

C. J. G. GIE, Secretaris.

GELEGEN IN DE ONMIDDELbare NABYHEID VAN

CONSTANTIA.

OP WOENSDAG,

Den 16 MAART 1853,

TEEN 11 URE PRECIES,

(In plaats van DINGSDAG den 15 MAART, als te voren geadverteerd,),

ZAL per publieke Veiling, op de plaats zelve, worden verkocht, in den gemeenschappelyken Boedel van

ABR. DE SMIDT, en overledene echtgeno ARNOLDA G. N. DE SMIDT, geboren VAN RUIZ, die verkoeslyke en zoog gewilde Plaats genaamd

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Caapstad, den 5den Maart 1853.

C. J. G. GIE, Secretaris.

PLUMSTEAD,

OP DINGSDAG,

Den 17den Maart 1853,

EN VOLGENDE DAGEN.

ZULLEN de Testamenteire Executore des Boedels van

WYLVILLE ELIZABETH ISABELLA SMIT, ter plaatse Rietkloof,

alias Plattekloof, gelegen in de Wyk Achter Pikeberg, publiek, den neestbiedende doen verkoopen, de gehele Natelatenschap van den' overledene, bestaande in :

25 Moije Trekkosen

225 Aanteel Beesten, van extra ras

50 Aanteel Paarden

70 Aanteel Schapen en Bokken

200 Hamels en Kapters

15 Extra vette Varkens,

1 Paarden Waggen

1 Bar

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN  
Kostbaar Vastgoed,  
ENZ. ENZ. ENZ.

AAN KLAPMUTS.

DE Ondergeteekende zich naar het Dorp Stellenbosch ter woon zullen begeven, heeft besloten per publicke Veiling te doen verkopen, op

WOENSDAG den 30 DEZER,

En, des vereischt, op den volgenden dag,

1. De Plaats "Koelenhoff," gelegen aan Klapmuts, groot 450 morgen, beplant met 25,000 Wijnstokken, en alle soorten Vruchtbomen. Daar de Plaats zo wel bekend is vereicdt het geene aanbeveling.

2. Een Plaats annex gelegen, groot 56 morgen, beplant met 40,000 Wijnstokken, en voorzien van extra Zaailand.

Dese Plaatsen zullen eerst afzonderlyk en daarna in een Perceel worden verkocht.

3. Een Plaats genaamd "Uitvlugt," gelegen aan de Joostenberga Vlakte, groot 60 morgen en 500 wadraat roeden, geschikt voor Vee, vooral voor Merino Schapen.

Alsmede, al het Looogoed, tot eenne complete Boerderij behorende, te weten:

VATWERK, bestaande in 6 legger Stukvaten, Kuipen, Trap en Onderbalkies, Emmers, Kraanen, Trechters, enz., — een extra goede WINNPOMP, Brandwesketsels, enz.

WAGENS,—een 3 legger Wagen, 2 Pardewagens, een Pleisierwagen, een nieuwe Kapkar, en twee open Karren.

Tuigen, Trekgoed, enz.

2 Amerikaansche en 2 Kaapsche Ploegen Egenen, Graven, Plijken, enz.

GRAAN,—25 mudden Bengalsche Zandhaver en 10 mudden Zaad Koren.

WYN,—43 leggers van den laatsten oogst, en 2 leggers Pontak.

2 LEGGERS BRANDEWYN,

VEE,—500 Merino Ooijen, alle beze. 25 Trek en Ry-

paarden, enige Trekkossen, en goed gedekte Melkkoeken.

HUISRAAD,—Stoelen, Tafels, Bedden, Ledekanten,

Kasten, Kisten, Katers, enz.

J. J. DE VILLIERS.

Koelenhoff, 9 Maart 1853.

De Heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Afslager.

OP bovengemelde Verkooping zullen mede worden ver-

150 Vette Merino Hamels

Een span gedresseerde Muilezel

Een Ezelwagen

4 Fraaije Trek en Rypaarden.

2 Amerikaansche en 2 Kaapsche Ploegen

Egenen, Graven, Plijken, enz.

GRAAN,—25 mudden Bengalsche Zandhaver en 10 mudden Zaad Koren.

WYN,—43 leggers van den laatsten oogst, en 2 leggers Pontak.

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HUISRAAD,—Stoelen, Tafels, Bedden, Ledekanten,

Kasten, Kisten, Katers, enz.

J. J. DE VILLIERS.

Koelenhoff, 9 Maart 1853.

De Heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN VERSKIESLYK VASTGOED,

GELEGEN AAN

PALMIET RIVIER,

In het Distrik Caledon.

In den Boedel van wylen den heer HERMANUS CHRIS-

TOPFEL ESTERHUYSEN.

OP MAANDAG,

Den 4 April aanstaande,

ZAL worden verkocht aan de woning van den heer E.

LANGENHOF, in het Dorp SOMERSET WEST, ten 11 ure precies, de welebende plaetse genaamd

Van Ryneveld's Dal,

gelegen tuschen de Hollentse Hollands Gebreyten, Grie-

ges Gat, en de Uitspanplaats Wassela Gat, groot 1393 mor-

gen en 69 kwadraat roeden. Gemelde plaetse is voorzien van extra Zaailand en is algemeen bekend voor eene der beste Vlaaplaeten aldaar gelegen.

N. G. VOS, Testamentaire Executeur.

Klapmuts, den 8 Maart 1853.

De Heer J. WEGE, Afslager.

BELANGRYKE VERKOOPING OP HET

DORP OUDTSOORN,

ANGELEID OF DE PLAATS

HARTBEEST RIVIER,

Afdeeling van George.

DE Executiveur in den gemeenschappelyken Boe-

del van den wijnfrouw ANNA MARGARETHA

MARNEWICK, en nagelaten man, CORNELIS PETRUS RADE-

MEYER, zullen den Oudtsosorn, by Veiling in het openbaar

doen verkopen, op

DONDERDAG EN VRYDAG,

DEN 7 en 8 APRIL 1853,

het volgend losse en vasta Goed tot den gemeden Boedel

behoorende,—te weten: Huusmeubelen, Kelder, Landbouw,

Tuin, Smids en Kuijpergeredeschap; Paarden en Ossen-

wagens, Aantelbeesten, Paarden, enz.

Een groot aantal byzondre Vruchtbare Bouweren, waar-

onder twee Erven in een lot, op een waarvan onlangs is

gebouwd een hecht en defig Woonhuis, bewattende 5 Ka-

men, Komhuis, ruime Zpider, enz.

Twee Erven, waarop twee Watermolens, ruim met Water

voorzien.

Acht Water Erven, beplant met 12,000 Wijnstokken en

uitgezochte Vruchtbomen, en met een beboud stuk

Land voor 8 mud zand. Achter deze 8 Erven en langs de

Grobbaels Rivier is een afgeminderd Kamp, zeer geskickt

tot weide voor Paarden, enz., en ook zeer vatbaar om be-

bouwd te worden.

Een Erf op de Markt met een Woonhuis, bevattende

twee Slaapkamers, twee Buitenkamers en Komhuis.

Een Erf waarop een Huis van 36 voet lang en 22 voet

breed, gelegen nabij de Kerk.

De groote vruchtbareheid van de plaetse Hartbeestrivier,

algemeen bekend synde, zoo wordt het onnochtig geacht;

over de eigenaardige bekwaamheden der Erven uittwyden.

G. J. H. SCHEEPERS,

Gelicenteerde Afslager,

Oudtsosorn, 23 Feb. 1853.

VERKOOPING VAN GRAAN,

OP 9 MAANDEN CREDIET.

DE Ondergeteekende zal doen verkopen op zyne Woon-

plaets gelegen aan Zwartland, op WOENSDAG

den 28 dezer,

400 MUD BAARD KOREN

300 do. ZAAD HAVER

100 do. do. GARST

1 SPAN PAARDEN, gedresseerd

2 EGALE VOSPAARDEN.

J. M. A. LOUW.

J. G. STEYTNER, Afslager.

MUTUEELE

LEVENS ASSURANTIE MAATSCHAPPI.

KAAP DE GOODE HOOP.

NARIGT WORDT BY DEZE GEGEVEN dat dese

Maatschappij GELD ZAL VOORSCHIETEN op

eerste verband van VASTGOED, op SCHEPENKENNIS,

SEN, of op AANDEELEN in Maatschappelyken.

E. THOMPSON, Sec.

Kapstad, 18 Feb. 1853.

Aan Wolteelers.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen liberaal voorzetheten geven

op WOL, geconsigniert aan het Kantoor van de

Heer W. P. HAMMUND & Co., London.

J. LETTERSTEDT & Co.

Prinsstraat, 9 Nov. 1852.



PROFESSOR HOLLOWAYS  
PILLEEN,

EEN BUITENGEOUW MIDDLE VOOR GRAVEEL  
EN EENE GEVAARLYKE LEVERZIEKTE.

Afschrift van een brief gerigt aan den Heer J. K. HEDDON

Sydney, New South Wales, d.d. 25 Februarie 1851.

COPY.—Myneher!—Zekere heer THOMAS CLARKE, een

inwoner van Lake George, was gedurende reenen langen

tyd aangestaet door een Leverziekte, alsomede door Graavel

Zyne Generousende bezoekers, na alles te hebben onder-

zoekt, zeiden hem d.t.z. hem niet konde helpen. In dese

omstandigheid beval hem een zynier vrienden aan Hollow-

ays Pillen te gebruiken; toen by die de eerste maal ge-

daan had, gevorderde hy zich veel beter, dehalve bleef hy

daarvan gebruiken, volgens voorschrijft, en is thans gehel-

ter hersteld, en genegen, indien zuks vereischt wordt, een

verklaring ten dien effecte onder Eede te stelleggen. Get Wu-

JONES, Eigenaar van de Gaulburn Herald, Nieuw Zuid

Wales.

Alsmede, al het Looogoed, tot eenne complete Boerderij

behorende, te weten:

VATWERK, bestaande in 6 legger Stukvaten, Kuipen,

Trap en Onderbalkies, Emmers, Kraanen, Trechters, enz.,

— een extra goede WINNPOMP, Brandwesketsels, enz.

WAGENS,—een 3 legger Wagen, 2 Pardewagens, een

Pleisierwagen, een nieuwe Kapkar, en twee open Karren.

GENEZING VAN EEN PYN EN SPANNING IN DE

BORST EN MAAG VAN EEN PERSONOON 84

JAREN OUD,

Van de Heeren TREW & ZOON, eigenaren van de Lynn Ad-

vertiser, die instant voor de volgende oppaat—2 Aug. 1851.

Aan Professor HOLLOWAY,—Myneher!—

Aschript van een brief gerigt aan den Heer J. K. HEDDON

Sydney, New South Wales, d.d. 25 Februarie 1851.

COPY.—Myneher!—Zekere heer THOMAS CLARKE, een

SUBSCRIBERS and Advertisers in Town and  
Country are kindly requested to settle their accounts  
forthwith.  
Zuid Afrikaan Office, Feb. 1853.

### To Subscribers at Colesberg.

THE Proprietors of the *Zuid Afrikaan* hereby  
notify, that Mr. T. Bedford, Jr., having resigned  
the agency of said paper, in consequence of his removal to  
Middelburg, Mr. J. L. Knobell has been appointed as his  
successor from the 1st of January last. All parties who  
may be still in arrears with their subscriptions, are requested  
to settle the same forthwith, in order to enable Mr. Bedford  
to close accounts.

### THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, March 10, 1853.

The last frontier post has brought no official information, but no doubt remains that His Excellency the Governor has made an end to the war by concluding peace with the Gaikas.

The terms on which this has been done, are not yet known in all their details, but the subject sketch communicated to the *Advertiser* by a gentleman residing near the spot where the conference took place, and the agreement was concluded, gives a pretty clear account of the bearings of the whole affair.

It will be deemed premature, perhaps, unacquainted as we are with the terms imposed upon the contumacious Chiefs, to criticise the result. It may be so, but, notwithstanding this, we cannot refrain from recording it as our opinion that that result bears positive evidence of that wavering and timidity which have hitherto characterised the termination of every war.

Nothing is more natural than that the Kafirs, tired of the war, and perceiving that no advantages are to be derived from its further prosecution, should accept any terms which guarantee their personal safety; but the question affecting the frontier colonists, is, whether those terms have also the tendency to protect them against a repetition of those horrible scenes of murder and pillage, under the lamentable effects of which they are still groaning? A peace securing anything short of this, is a mere chimera, unworthy of the name, and ill according with the expectations which the instructions given to General Cathcart had led them to entertain.

Can the scene just enacted in Umlala's country, be termed the realization of those expectations—the conclusion of a peace on a firm, solid basis, and offering security for life and property hereafter? We do not hesitate to assert the contrary, and to express our fixed conviction that in this patch-work are again embraced the germs of future serious difficulties, if not of war itself!

The land allowed them for their future habitation, is, so says Sandilli, the property of Umlala and Kreili; they (the Gaikas) would therefore be aggressors, and this would lead to war; it was also too narrow for their support. But the best of the joke is that part of the conference which relates to the delivering up of the fire arms which they—a very cunning contrivance indeed—desire to retain to fight for the Queen, with the exception of 100, which they would very humbly deliver up in token of submission.

The account states that the Governor has agreed to their terms, and moreover promised to send their petition, for the restoration of their country, to Her Majesty; and the rest, if the particulars of the conference are founded in fact, and such is to be the reward for the long catalogue of crime committed by those tribes, we can see no reason why this request should not also be complied with. They have throughout maintained that the taking away of their lands was the primary cause of their contumacy, and it is self-evident that in the condition in which, despite all the boasting relative to their alleged submission, they have ventured to dictate their own terms, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to convince them that it is hopeless matter again to grasp at the same.

The account of the conference above adverted to, is of the following tenor:—

Mr. Charles Brownlee, by command of the Governor, went to a spot in Umlala's country to meet the Gaika Chiefs by appointment. Sandilli, who had retired from the place of meeting, was sent for on Mr. Brownlee's arrival, and made his appearance at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 27th February.

The Governor's message was delivered, and the Chiefs retired, and after consulting together for four hours, returned, when Sandilli expressed his satisfaction at seeing Mr. Brownlee, and thanked the Governor for the message. He stated, however, that the ground offered them by his Excellency was not equal to their support, and was besides partly the property of Umlala and partly of Kreili, who were now at peace with the Governor. The Gaikas would thus be intruders, and this would be war. With regard to delivering up their guns,—those of the Police who had deserted, should be given up, being dishonorably obtained, but this would require time, as these men were scattered among all the tribes. They would hold their own guns to fight for the Queen. They would give up 100 guns as a token of submission. He further said, that as the ground offered by the Governor was inadequate, and as the Governor could not go back from his word, by which they were expelled from their country, they prayed that His Excellency would transmit their supplication to the Queen that their lands might be restored, that they might not again have wars among themselves for grass.

The Governor, it is said, has agreed to this, and promised to send this petition to the Queen as soon as an instalment of the guns had been received.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS

From the Extra to the G. T. Journal, March 1.)

Information has come in from Klog William's Town to the 27th inst., but we regret to say, that nothing has transpired to allay or mitigate the anxiety of the Frontier inhabitants in respect to pending contemplated measures for the pacification of this country. The Governor, General Cathcart, had returned to King William's Town, after having inspected the different military posts recently established in the Amakwas, without however having seen the treacherous Gaika Chiefs, or had any communication from them. It is understood that His Excellency's reply to Sandilli's message to him, was of a most conciliatory character, and thence it was confidently expected that the terms offered would have been accepted with avidity. This does not, however, appear to be the case, as twelve days had elapsed when our reporter wrote, and nothing had been heard, as far as he could learn, from Sandilli or any of his adherents. Macombe, we are assured, had joined Sandilli, but had not been over the Kei; nor is it believed that Sandilli, in doing so, had any other object than to comply with a mere form, by means of which he would be able to sound the intentions of the British commander. There are a good many reports in British *Kaffraria* at this moment, which, if correct, even in part, lead to the conviction that the Kafirs are kept perfectly informed of the state of affairs, in connection with the government on this side of the Nekkwa, and are led to believe that by protesting the way they will fire as fast and obtain all they want. It is even said that the Gaikas are in considerable force along the right bank of the Kei, and that no movement could be made in that direction without meeting with resistance. We men-

tion these reports, not to excite alarm, but to keep the attention of the Colonists, who are most interested, fixed intensely upon Kaffraria, and upon any measures which may be adopted in reference to it at this crisis. The Governor will, we doubt not, act to the best of his judgment, and with the most upright intentions, but what consolation can this afford to the Colonist, who feels that he is a victim to mistaken views, and that measures are adopted which place in jeopardy his very existence?

The Colonists have never failed to express their disapproval of a timid wavering policy in dealing with the Kafirs and other barbarous tribes of this country. But they have been unheeded, and the evils consequent upon it have brought scores of them to uniformly grave. Some of the noblest spirits on the Frontier have died broken-hearted, and others have been struck down in all the freshness of manhood by the hand of the murderer.

Mistaken dealings with the natives have driven hundreds of the Colony's best defenders into the wilderness, and a powerful community is there springing up, which, if we don't take care, may shake to the foundation British supremacy in this country. The settlement of Albany is essentially British, but nevertheless there are not a few of its inhabitants who would rather brave the perils of the desert, trust to their own resources and the good Providence of God, than run the risk of the calamities which may, and indeed must, result from a protracted war in waging dealing with the Kafir tribes. It is quite impossible to calculate the extent of the evil in question. The Colonists will be the primary sufferers, but their sufferings will heap reproach upon the government, and will cast a stain upon the British name and character.

Passengers.—Messrs. Bennett and Smith, Joseph Ashbdale, Jas. Evans, Thos. McQuinn, Michl. Mullins, John Madden, J. Bartley, James Moran and M. Lamb.—*Exchange Gazette*.

### GRAAFF-REINET.—CRUEL MURDER.

Eighty five goats and few sheep having been stolen from Mr Christian Oertel, a young man of the name of Naude was sent round the neighbourhood to give the alarm, and to try and find some traces of the stolen property. It appears that he fell in with six Kafirs, who, it is supposed, were the thieves, and in order to avoid detection they murdered the young man, and hid his body in a cleft of the rocks. Four Kafirs have been taken up on suspicion of being concerned in this murder.

Two more Kafirs were brought in yesterday evening, one of whom has confessed to the murder, and, as he said he did not like to be hung alone, has implicated his accomplice, who is one of the four men first apprehended.

This part of the country, we are informed, is becoming a perfect Kafirland. Strange Kafirs may be found at almost any time strolling across the country, and when warned off the farms, they impudently place themselves in the high road and set the farmer at defiance.—*Graaff Reinet Herald*, March 2.

Three loads of Coal from Sand River have been brought into Bloemfontein during the week. It was purchased by Mr. Griffin the smith, for 12s. per maid. He states that it is of good quality, and far cheaper than charcoal. One maid was purchased by a person who intends to send it to Graham's Town.—*Bloemfontein Gazette*, Feb. 24.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 1st instant, a farmer named Swart, residing near Oiphants River, after having disposed of his load, attempted to cross the Malagasy River, near George, not knowing that it was impassable, and the consequence was, that the wagon and oxen were swept down the river, to the distance of about a mile, several of the latter being drowned. A child, a son of the farmer, was carried away by the stream and drowned, and six other persons who were in the wagon narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss of property is estimated at £150, and but for timely assistance received from Blaco it would have been much greater. The body of the child had not been found at the time the post left. A communication from an inhabitant of George Town, in reference to this subject, states,—"The oft repeated cry for a bridge across the Malagasy River, is once more raised, and it is to be hoped that the Governor's sympathy will be aroused on behalf of a community who justly complain of sheer neglect on the part of those whose imperative duty it was to provide for the construction of a bridge, at the upper ford, near Watson's Dorp, across this most dangerous mountain torrent, and for which purpose the requisite material in wood has years ago been purchased, and allowed to rot." The inhabitants of George Town look to the Government for redress, and a memorial addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, on the above important subject, is in course of signature, and will be transmitted with the united prayers of a deeply grieved community.—*Cape Town Mail*.

SALE OF GRAIN,  
At 9 Months Credit.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold at his dwelling place at Zwartland, on

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant,

400 Maids of WHEAT,  
300 do. SED OATS,  
100 do. BARLEY  
ONE TEAM of TRAINED HORSES,  
TWO CHESTNUT HORSES, TO MATCH.

J. M. A. LOUW.

### For Private Sale.

THAT extensive SHEEP & CATTLE FARM called VYGERAAL, situated in the Division of Malmesbury, beyond Groenkloof. It measures 508 morgen and 429 square rods. Is well supplied with Water from never failing Springs; and has both SUMMER and WINTER PASTURAGE.

£50 The whole of the Purchase amount may remain a

Interest under approved security.

J. G. STEVILER.

### WANTED.

20 OR 30 Leaguers WINE, of the Vintage of 1852, for Cash.

No. 59, Long-street, Cape Town.

March 5, 1853.

THE Sale of Slaughter Oxen, TO-MORROW,

the 11th instant, will not take place.

H. L. BOSMAN, Jr.

THE Sale of Cattle and Grain, as previously advertised, is postponed until further notice.

P. J. RETIEF, Esq.

### T. H. Baird & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Stores and also at their Place "Varsche Drift," formerly the Property of P. VAN BREDA, Esq.

Cape Sole Leather, 8s. to 20s. per side,

Rio and Pernambuco, 8s. to 10s. 6d. per side.

Cape Dressed Calf Skins, } at very low rates.

French and English Boot Fronts } rates.

Bazils, very superior and light color, 6s. to 15s. per doz.

Do. English Strained.

Harness Leather Alum, 7s. 6d. to 12s. per side

Do. English,

Ropes, Morocco, Patent and Carriage

Leather, &c. &c.

Liberal Credit to Country Dealers.

Always open to purchase, for CASH, the following

PRODUCE:—

Wool, washed or unwashed.

Hides,

Skins,

Ivory,

Ostrich Feathers, &c. &c.

Stores in Cape Town, 10 Strand-street, foot of St. George's-street.

High Sheriff's Office.

Cape Town, March 9, 1853.

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

DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

PAUL JOOS, Thielman Son, versus HENDRIK

JOHNS, MORKEI, W. Son.

On Tuesday, the 15th March 1853, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the defendant's Residence, situated at Somerset West, of six

draught oxen, 18 Wagons and Saddle Horses, 14 heads of

breeding cattle, 3 Teakwood Pressing Tubs, 2 Stuckys, 6

Leaguers, a set of Cellar Implements &c., &c., &c.

DIVISION OF MALIBUSBY.

ERNST LANDSBERG vs. PIETER G. DE JONG.

On Tuesday, the 22nd Instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the

Defendant's Residence situated in the above Division, of

Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

PAN. J. CLOET, High Sheriff.



### PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

A extraordinary cure of the Gravel and a most

dangerous Liver complaint.

Copy of a letter addressed to J. K. HAYDON Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated Feb 25, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, a Settler of Lat's

George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted, with a complaint of the Liver together with the Gravel. His medical attendant after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless. In this situation, a friend recommended

Holloway's Pills; the first dose gave him considerable relief, but thereafter persevered in taking them, according to direction, and now restored to perfect health, and should it be required. Signed, Wm. Jones, Proprietor of the

Gouberg Herald, New South Wales.

Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a person 84 years of Age.

From Messrs. THOMAS & SON, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of

Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompa-

nied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from

walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me,

that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without convenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE, North Street,

Lynn, Norfolk.

WONDERFUL EPIFACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn

of life, or at other times; should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Aque, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of Bowels, Consumption, Dillit, Drop, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fever of all kinds, Fis, Gout, Head-aches, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Secondary Symptoms, The Dolores, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d. 6d. 1s. 22s., and 3s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger

## Public Sale of WAGGON WOOD.

To-Morrow, (Friday,) the 11th inst.  
M. R. R. D. JONES will sell by Public Auction, at the North Wharf, the Cargo of the Fox, just arrived from Blitzenberg's Bay, consisting of:

65 Axles
91 Schamels
100 Draibards
261 Agter Tongs
153 Horse Wagon Tonga
1400 Long Spokes
550 Short do.
940 Fellicies
76 Naves
88 Diselbooms
44 Leerbooms
30 Bottom Planks
29 Stinkwood Planks

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

March 10, 1853.

Sale to commence at 2 o'Clock precisely.

## MARSH & SONS

A RE NOW LANDING ex "Wm. Ash,"  
A and other late arrivals.—  
Harness, single and double Harness Buckles and Rings Harness Mountings, of all kinds. Harness Collars & Leather Harness Spurts, Stirrups, and Snaffles Shoe Hemp, superlor Diaper and Girth Webbing Cart and Phaston Springs Cart and Patent Axles Coach Cloth and Plush Carriage Timmings Brushware, of all kinds Tin Plates, &c. ix, ixx, Esenelled, Rein, Split and Patent Bag Hides Roans, of various colours Holloware, in great variety. Superior Table Cutlery Metal Hot Plates, of sizes Iron Cooking and Baking Pots Albata, Pewter, and Tin-wares Ladies' and Gent's Riding Saddles Coach Bolts and Woods Screws Double-barrel Guns, in cases Paper Hangings.

## EARTHENWARE.

A GENERAL and varied assortment of Tea, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Mugs, Ginger, Beer Bottles, Glassware, &c. &c.

## PAINTS AND COLOURS,

A SMALL Assortment, as Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Umber, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Oil, Lamp Black, London Glar, Lamp Alum, Drop Lake, &c. &c. Birmingham & Sheffield Ware Rooms.

## HOWARD'S DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS.

THE Undersigned have received a supply of these we know superior Implements, strengthened and improved to suit this Colony.

They have also on hand, spare Fittings, in Shares, Mould-boards, Slades, Wheels, &c. &c.

They can confidently recommend these Ploughs as more economical and simple, and as doing better work than any that have yet been introduced and would refer those farmers who have not yet tried them to the opinion of those that have.

MCDONALD, BUSK & Co.

## TO FARMERS, TRADERS & OTHERS.

THE Undersigned is always ready to purchase SKINS of wild Animals of all sorts,—such as LION, TIGER, JACKALL, WILD CAT, &c., and HEADS and HORNS of every description, of BUCK and ANTELOPE.

N.B.—The best price given for the above or any other kind of natural curiosity.

C BRIDGES,  
Corner of Green-market Square.

## TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE Undersigned will make liberal advances on shipments of Wool, consigned to the House of Messrs. W. HAMMOND & Co., London.

J. LETTERSTEDT & Co.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby give notice that Mr. THOMAS DRAPER, has been admitted a Partner in their Contractors at Coesberg and Sannah's Poort, which will in future be carried on under the style of THOMAS DRAPER & Co., at both places.

Port Elizabeth, Jan. 1, 1853.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Concern of Hause & ALFREMIN at this place, are requested to settle their accounts with the Undersigned.

THOS. DRAPER & Co.

Coesberg Jan. 1, 1853.  
NB. Wool, Ivory, Hides, Goat and Sheep Skins, Tallow Soap, and Produce of all descriptions bought for Cash Barter or taken in payment of accounts, and liberal advances made in Cash or Merchandise.

## Gunpowder.

THE Kames Gunpowder Company beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most approved principles, and under skilful superintendence, which may be obtained without application at their office, 147 Leadenhall-street, London, deliverable from their Magazines at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for engineering and mining purposes, their blasting Powder, and to sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition are unrivaled.

Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

London Agents, —LAROCHE, NAINBY & Co.

## AGENCY, &c.

THE Undersigned hereby beg to notify to the public, that they have entered into Partnership for conducting Agency of all descriptions, and will be happy to undertake

TRANSFERS OF LAND, ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, RECOVERY OF DEBTS, FRAMING MEMORIALS, CONDUCT OF CASES IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

and trust, by attention and moderate charges, to secure a portion of the public confidence and favour. Security will be given, if desired, in money transactions.

F. M. GILFILLAN, Notary Public.  
JAMES RAWSTORNE, Gov. Surveyor.

Colesberg, February 23rd, 1853.

## Bacon.

RECEIVED A SMALL LOT OF PRIME ENGLISH BACON.

J. F. SCHULTZ.

74, Strand-street, Corner of Loop-street.

## PUBLIC SALE At "Sans Souci," OF MOST VALUABLE MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

In the Estate of the late HAMILTON ROSS, Esq.

THE Undersigned, in their capacity as Executors Testamentary of the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, at the deceased's late Residence

"SANS SOUCI,"

ON MONDAY,  
THE 14th MARCH INSTANT,

AND IF NECESSARY,

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY,  
AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THE WHOLE OF THE

Moveable Property,

Belonging to said Estate, comprising:—

Handsome Modern DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Rosewood Piano Forte by STODART, Music Stand, Book Cases, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, 8 day Clock, Hall Chairs, &c., Plate and Plateware, Glassware, China Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Kitchen, Garden, Dairy, and Stable Utensils, ALSO,

A choice lot of PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, CONSTANTIA, BRANDY, &c.

AS WELL AS

TWO CARRIAGES WITH DOUBLE HARNESS, A pair of HANDSOME GREY HORSES, SCOTCH CART, WHEELBARROWS, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, an IMPORTED BULL, five COWS and a CALF, &c. &c.

JOHN STEIN,

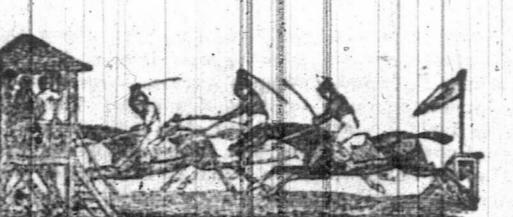
JOHN RUSS,

A. FAURE, Jr., Secy. S. A. Association.

Cape Town, March 2, 1853.

Mr. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

AS ALSO



## Malmesbury Races.

THE RACES at Malmesbury will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd April next. Horses to be entered and shown at the Reading Room, between 8 and 10 o'clock a.m., on the race days.

H. C. GREEFEE,  
H. H. SMUTS,  
E. A. BERGH.

Sewarda.  
Malmsbury, March 8, 1853.

## Public Sale.

In the Estate of Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH JURGENS, Widow of the late Mr. JURGENS DANIEL VOS.

THE Executors Testamentary, will cause to be Sold, on THURSDAY, the 31st, and FRIDAY, the 1st of APRIL, the whole of the PROPERTY and EFFECTS of the above Estate.

On THURSDAY, the 31st, at the Schotse Kloof, the DWELLING HOUSE, and from 40 to 50 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, well worthy the attention of Capitalists and Builders.

AS ALSO

The Furniture and Effects.

And on FRIDAY, the 1st April, on the Spot, THREE HOUSES in Long street, corner of Bloem-street, a Double storied STORE, 100 feet long, and HOUSE in Bloem-street, and two small HOUSES in Noodkloof street.

These several Properties have TRADE ROOFS, etc. in good repair, and let well, offering a good and safe Investment of Capital.

Liberal Stryk Money and Bonus will be given.

H. C. JARVIS, Executors

J. C. VOS, Testamentary.

Messrs. BLOK & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

Board of Executors.

## PUBLIC SALE OF THE MOST VALUABLE

## Landed Property,

IN CAPE TOWN.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHANNA SCHRADER, widow of the late JAN WILLEM HUTTER, Esq.

THE Directors of the Board of Executors as the Executors

Testamentary of the above Estate, will cause to be sold in the latter end of this month or early in the month of APRIL next, the day of sale to be fixed hereafter.

The Moveable and Immoveable

Property.

Belonging to the said Estate, consisting of

The HOUSE and STORES in Buitengracht street.

And the well known STORES in St. George's street.

Two BIRDE HOUSES near the upper Toll, and the ad joining Laundry, being part of the Estate Zonnebloem.

AS ALSO,

Household Furniture.

Further particulars of the same will appear in future Advertisements.

C. J. C. GEE, Secretary.

Cape Town, March 3, 1853.

Board of Executors.

## House and Garden For Sale.

TENDERS will be received till MONDAY,

the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, for the PURCHASE of certain HOUSE and GARDEN, situated in Tuynplein, the Property of the Board of Executors, formerly belonging to Mr. T. D. RICHARDS, and now occupied by Mr. J. HAYMAN. For particulars apply at the Office of the Board of Executors, No. 3, Wale street,

Cape Town, March 2, 1853.

C. J. C. GEE, Secretary.

MOVEABLE EFFECTS.

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Chests, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Glass and Earthenware in great variety, and Kitchen Utensils.

CELLAR IMPLEMENTS,

Such as Leaguers, Arms, Half suns, Funnel, Tubs, Buckets, &c., and an excellent new Brandy Still complete.

Likewise,

GRAIN,

Consisting of Wheat, Barley, Rye, &c.

LIVE STOCK,

25 draught, saddle and breeding Horses,

50 head of breeding Cattle,

50 Merino Sheep and Goats,

10 Pigs.

FARMING UTENSILS,

Ploughs, Harrow, Yokes, Reins, Straps, an excellent

Bullock Wagon complete, and whatever else may be offered on the day of Sale, but too numerous to specify.

LAGUERENNE, BECK & MEIRING,

Venue Adams.

Cape Town, 2nd March, 1853.

J. G. STEYLER, Ge, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

In the joint Estate of the late Mr. WILLEM LIBRECHT FICK, and surviving Widow.

THE Undersigned, authorised by the Testate.

MAKERS, and deceased wife, will sell by public auction, on the Farm Weltevreden, contiguous to the Village of Caldecott,

500 extra fat Merino Ewes,

500 Merino Ewes,

400 Lambs,

30 Mares, 15 saddle and draught Horses, a sorting

Stallion, 12 daughter Oxen, and 5 Cows and Calves,

2 Wagons with Yokes and Harness complete;

A Smith's Forge complete and Cellar Implements,

250 bushels of Wheat,

100 do. Barley and Oats,

1 Corn Harp,



(From the Cape Frontier Times, March 1.)

We have intelligence from head quarters up to the 27th ult. It is scanty, but it confirms the report that peace is about to be made with the Gaika chiefs. Mr. Brownlee, it is reported, has been reappointed to his old post of Diplomatic Agent with those chiefs—but we imagine that this gentleman has probably been employed only to conduct the negotiation which it is understood the Governor is carrying on with those chiefs, and that the circumstance has given rise to the report. If these chiefs come into the Governor's terms he will probably occupy his old office amongst them. There is a report however that they are inclined to be somewhat saucy in their demands—it is said that they demure to be located at the Thomas River,—that they are living comfortably enough where they are now, and are not particularly anxious to make any arrangements at all with the Governor. A few days however will probably reveal the actual state of our relations with these chiefs.

We do not hear that any depredations have lately been committed in the colony.

The chief Toisa has met with a severe accident, having broken his leg near Kit w. William's Town.

We also hear that Kafirs and rebel Hottentots are collecting in the neighbourhood of the Amatolas, for what purpose we know not—and that the Governor has returned to King William's Town, without carrying out his intention of establishing posts near the Thomas River—and that Sandilli agrees to make peace if he be allowed to retain his country.

Port Beaufort, 23rd Feb. 1853.

"A magazine is in process of erection at Fort Foreytown on the top of the Waterkloof. The 91st are going home. Most of the Fingoes that were here have gone to their locations."

**COURTS-MARTIAL.**—It is understood that a gaol delivery of the Hottentots now confined in various frontier prisons is now being effected by the purifying process of District Courts-Martial. A rebel Hottentot, a deserter (who had surrendered) from the Cape Corps was, as we understand, lately tried in Graham's Town, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was returned to the court by the Commander-in-Chief with a request that they would reconsider it. They did so, and still thought him deserving of death—(the man it is said confessed having committed several murders on the highway)—upon which the Comm.-in-Chief pardoned the culprit, and he has now returned to do duty in his regiment. It is supposed that his Excellency felt himself unauthorised by the terms offered to rebels in his proclamation to take the man's life, having stated in that document that deserters who surrendered would be much more mercifully dealt with than if they were either taken in arms or brought in as prisoners by others. But it does not follow that his Excellency should direct a deserter who in the opinion twice received of a District Courts-Martial deserved to be shot for his crimes, to return to his regiment. Why the sentence was not commuted to imprisonment and hard labour during a certain period, we are at a loss to conceive? It is said that the demourant language of the man during the Court Martial showed the reverse of contrition.

**THE LICENSING SYSTEM.**—A report of a case lately tried in the Magistrate's Court here, which will be found below, reminds us of an incongruity in the licensing system which ought not to exist. A confectioner or baker is charged £20 per annum for the privilege of selling ginger beer, being the same sum charged for a retail wine and spirit license. This tax is certainly not creditable to the government. Why place any tax on the sale of ginger beer? Why compel a seller of this refreshing and cooling beverage to pay as much revenue to the state as that of liquid fire? What is the result? The turning of a confectioner's shop into a beer, wine and spirit shop. We believe there was a time when a ginger beer licensee might be purchased for much less than £20 and did not include a licence to sell spirituous liquors, but of late years when the object which the ruling powers apparently had in view was to increase the revenue—no matter how—the end sanctifying the means—both licenses were included together, and the party who merely wished to sell ginger beer to enable his customers to wash down a few tarts was made to pay as much as the man who got his living by keeping a caffet. There is another feature in the law that requires alteration. If a party omit to apply for a license on a particular day in the year, he cannot obtain a license until the same time next year. With respect to a wine and spirit license this state of law has a tendency to operate unfavorably as regards the good order of caffes as were the licences granted every three months there would be greater inducement on the part of caffees to conduct their houses with respectability. Is it necessary to wait for the coming parliament until the wine and spirit ordinance can be amended in this respect?

MAGISTRATE'S COURT, FEBRUARY 21st, 1853.

#### GINGER BEER.

The Clerk of the Peace James Whaley, a confectioner: indicted for selling one bottle of ginger beer to Booy Silinger, on the 12th February, without having obtained the license by law required. Defendant pleaded guilty—and supposed he had nothing to do but pay. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £10, which amount was immediately paid into court.

The Clerk of the Peace or the same defendant for selling a bottle of ginger beer to John Ferford, on the 14th Feb., without having procured the necessary license. Defendant considered he was harshly dealt with; having been absent the licenses were issued; he had subsequently made frequent application to the Distributor of Stamps to grant one, but had been refused, and thought it was an extreme hardship to have to pay for a license merely to sell ginger beer, and the Clerk of the Peace knew his character so well that he felt surprised at the spirit of persecution that had been shown. The Magistrate observed that the law required a license to be taken out, which others had complied with, and he saw no reason why the defendant should claim exemption and thus under-sell others. The Clerk of the Peace in reply to defendant's remark about the spirit of persecution, stated that the Distributor of Stamps had refused to grant a license under the present ordinance—but defendant had subsequently positively refused to deposit the amount of the license, (as another party had just been permitted by him to do under similar circumstances) although he had the option to do so, and though repeatedly warned still persisted in infringing the law by selling without a license, and he had no other alternative than the present prosecution, and thus protect the licensed dealer and perform his duty, and under these circumstances the defendant should consider himself a persecuted man. Defendant was fined £10, and left the court much dissatisfied with the sentence, and declared he would sell no more ginger beer.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MARCH 1.

Two constables, named Ferguson and Gordos, were this morning fined £2 each and discharged by the Resident Magistrate—for having taken Captain Carey, of the C.M.R., to gaol under the following circumstances last night. It appears that the gallant officer was walking near the gaol, about 9 o'clock, when one of these two preservers rudely locked his face to see who he was; and upon telling his name and remonstrating with their rudeness, they dragged him to gaol, but he was immediately released by the chief constable.

**PROSPECT OF A GENERAL PEACE.**

(From the Port Elizabeth Telegraph, March 3.)

Next to the difficulty of conducting war to a favorable issue may be classed the difficulty of making peace. All men with the requisite and very ordinary amount of physical or mental vigour may fight or debate after a fashion, just as circumstances call for the exercise of the combative propensity or the reasoning faculty, but it is not certainly given to all men to figure out great Generals of leading Statesmen. Mediocrity is the badge of the mass of mankind, who labor and toil that the great and mighty may rep and jirner and enjoy the fruits of mother earth. When it is discovered, however, by the great toiling, industrious limbs of this huge body politic, that this brain which supports has lost its chomping, and that the eyes whose keenness should have screened it from what is hurtful are dimmed and see not there is a rebellion—a revolution against the constituted authorities set up to govern.

This Frontier is now reviewing with ill-disguised disgust the measures by which it has been conducted through the intricacies of an inglorious war to the borders of a disgraceful peace. Where thought and energy and daring should have played their part, they have been found wanting in a degree that has seldom been observed among "governing" men. But where a ministry utterly regardless of precedent or experience place a soldier to command an army simply because he knows how to parade a battalion with drums, or doth a regiment with economy, they must expect disappointment and failure. The aristocratic element which leaves a administration, and induces them to select, net from the vulgar "pot clay" of the million but from the refined "porcelain" of

genius and expends its careers on the decrepit and bairless son of some aristocratic house. Happily the mother country is now fast escaping from the thral of high name and lineage; and talent, however unequal its aspect or rude its form, is beginning to push through the throne of titled and hereditary legislators. The Lower House has long ruled the nation, but not as it rules now and will rule a few years hence. The great landed proprietors, the antiquated protectionists, the men who cling to a name and a title, are beginning to lose influence in the nation's senate, and a time will come, and that right speedily, when the wealth which they enjoy will be their only source of influence, when unassisted with talent to render it respectable. It is "passing strange" that while the democratic element is admitted to preponderate in the British, and we believe all other colonies, yet that the government of those dependencies should be so arbitrary as to find no parallel in the institutions of the mother country. There is no middle class between the man of high degree who governs and the man of low estate but proud independence, who yields the axe or the hammer to gain his daily livelihood. There is less of the remains of ancient servitude to be traced in the colonist than in the middle or lower class men of the mother country. Perhaps the spirit of independence may at times too prematurely develop and be dashed with no slight tincture of pride and self-esteem. But, at least, the self-respect it induces contributes to the maintenance of civilization in the wilderness and the extension of that influence for good, which, if philanthropic schemers did not step in to mar its fruits, might in time become the very buckler of Christianity against Heathenism, and might enable civilized men to dispense with more carnal weapons. The aristocratic element which has filled, however every office of the State, as its birthright, decides in its hereditary wisdom that those dependents which have been formed by the people, for the people, should be crushed by some withered branch of the great heraldic trees, and should suffer insult and oppression through the weakness or pusillanimity of those whose only title to the respect of the world is that their fathers' were great before them. It is, perhaps, to disguise the contrast between the greatness of their sires and their own insignificance that the representatives of great houses are called to the colonies, there to preside over discontented fellow subjects, and to be the scorn and ridicule of mankind. Occasionally, and only occasionally, a great man bursts forth from this crowd of undistinguished rank. The contrast of this bright light is the greater from the surrounding gloom of darkness; but, alas! the world is seldom called on to witness the glory of such aristocratic luminaries. The Colony does not at present rejoice at the presence of these political "comets," whose advent may, perhaps, be predicted by the usual dilatation of time which supervenes between the disappearance and return of one of those singular travellers through space. Bereft behind the eccentric star of Cathcart wave and pale and the peace beyond the Kei caused by the fall of the sun, to be followed by the outer darkness of an unsatisfactory peace, of which we note the signs of coming in the settlements of huge bodies of broken up and so friendly tribes as a protective cordon along the Eastern Frontier. We have little or no confidence in our present authorities, who seem to rush into war or peace just as in a fit of sudden, will show whether the measures that are now being carried into execution are part and parcel of a settled scheme for the adjustment of our difficulties; or, were recent a treacherous and short sighted policy, as ephemeral as the late quarrel (and its benevolent results) with Mosheba, Govt. Cathcart enjoys the reputation of being a silent man, who is certainly better than being a mere babbler, but his acts have not hitherto shown that he possesses that prudence and tact which form such important items in the qualification of the Peace-maker. Should he consent to any terms of peace with the Gaikas which do not embrace the expulsion of the rebel Chiefs over the Kei, he will have but ill fulfilled his mission, and he will but have sown the wind that others may reap the whirlwind.

The Frontier Colonists await his decision with a feeling of the deepest and most absorbing anxiety.

#### THE BOERS AND MISSIONARIES.

(From the C. P. Times, March 1.)

Fort Beaufort, 10th Feb., 1853.

To THE EDITOR: Sir,—Having observed in the "Graham's Town Journal" of the 5th instant, a somewhat hasty account published by the missionary Ingles in defence of his conduct and that of his fellow labourer Edwards, and as I consider, that their attack upon the character of the emigrant boers are very far from being borne out, even by their own shewing, I shall therefore take the liberty of defending those much abused people, and in doing so, I trust that honesty of purpose and the respect I have towards the greater portion of them, whose personal friendship I never, may prompt me to stand forward in their defence; and I have no hesitation in stating that I believe the self-exiled boers for Christianity; benevolence, generosity, and hospitality, would not suffer by comparison with the boasted philanthropists of the Mother Country.

In taking up this subject, I regret that Mr. Pretorius' statement should not have appeared before the public, but in the absence of this I shall deal with the subject entirely on Mr. Ingles' own statement.

He sets out by stating that Mr. Pretorius had cautioned him against publishing any defamatory letters against the boers, for which advice he thanked him. From this it was apparent that some missionary meddling was going on to call forth such caution, and warn him of the consequences attending any political meddling; when shortly after that it appears that Mr. Pretorius interrogated him upon the writing of letters to the Cape press, reflecting upon the conduct of the republican government and the people in the interior. The conduct of Mr. Pretorius appears to have been most gentlemanly as he pressed Mr. Ingles politely to make his reply in Dutch, which he complied with; and made a sort of defence of his conduct by stating that he had heard of the driving of in hundreds of women and children, taken from the chief Moseleke, and besides the children being driven to the river to drink like goats; but Mr. Ingles proceeds by referring to the freedom enjoyed in England, and likewise the freedom of speech enjoyed in the republic; at the same time claiming the right to present a memorial to the public, and the aborigines, as it should form the subject of a book.

Certainly the feelings and intentions of those noble-minded men who have subscribed their money have been for a good purpose, but their trust has been abused; therefore I would say to all real philanthropists ponder over your acts of benevolence, reflect before you expend your cash on the lazy, idle, improvident aborigines of foreign countries, let your charity be devoted to the hundreds and thousands that are labouring and living in the greatest state of slavery in your mining and your manufacturing districts throughout the United Kingdom: and let your religious zeal guide you to the haunts of prostitution, wretchedness and vice, that abound at your own doors; reclaim your juvenile delinquents; extend your education, and exert yourselves to relieve the country from the increase of crime, and thus prevent all that extended embarrassment as to the disposal of your convicted felons.

I regret to say that such has been the constant exaggerated accounts, published by malignant writers against the colonists, in reference to the treatment of the aborigines, that the public mind has become completely prejudiced. Most unfortunately for the colony these palpable absurdities have too often been treated with silent contempt: on when contradicted, so long a time elapsed that the malignant poison became too deeply fixed for the defense of the colonists, or for the cause of truth.

Certainly some of our local journals have stood forward to defend the acts of the colonists; and on several occasions public feeling was exhibited by burning the effigies of some colonists, designing characters, which some of our aristocratic editors took upon themselves to condemn as mob violence; thus they appeared to forget that numbers who have keenly felt the calamity which has been cast upon them are not in position to exhibit their feelings through the press and therefore they are driven to resort to the only means they have within their power in order to deter such unprincipled detractors from their invidious attacks on whole communities which, unfortunately, our colonial laws do not reach; therefore these perfidious characters must be either left to carry out their evil machinations with impunity, or be left to the expression of public opinion.

W. STANTON.

To be continued.

looked to their own safety—that at the time he met the English commissioners, he asked them for their opinion on the subject, who replied that to take the children and make them useful was no harm; neither did the bairns consider it cruel thus to act, as it was goodness and mercy.

After this, Mr. Pretorius appears to have acted as public prosecutor, and charged the two missionaries before the court of *Heemraad*, or bench of magistrates, with having written two or three most shameful letters reflecting on the character of the boers, and publishing the same in the colonial papers; Mr. Pretorius observed that the English had been missionaries for their evil doings—that all the troubles that had befallen the boers had originated with the missionaries! Hereupon, after the court had deliberated one hour on the case, the sentence was that Messrs. Ingles and Edwards should be banished their country, and gave them 14 days to quit accordingly.

It appears that Mr. Ingles was interrogated as to his usefulness among the natives. He admitted that he had not any fruits of his labours; and confessed his crime by pleading his ignorance of the laws amongst the boers of *Trekboek* or appreciating the character of the boers, and publishing the same in the colonial papers; Mr. Pretorius observed that the English had been missionaries for their evil doings—that all the troubles that had befallen the boers had originated with the missionaries! Hereupon, after the court had deliberated one hour on the case, the sentence was that Messrs. Ingles and Edwards should be banished their country, and gave them 14 days to quit accordingly.

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