

Nieuwe Goederen.

PER STOOMSCHIP "HYDASPE".

VAN DER BYL & CO.

HEBBEN ontvangen met het koninklijk Stoomschip "Hydaspes" een groot assortiment

Fancy Goederen,

BESTAANDE IN —

HOEDJES, Rutland, Milansche, Zwitserse Fancy met Fluweel, Fancy Zijden met Veren en Bloemen, en

Zwarte Krip

MUSLIN, Wit, Zwart, Bruin en Rozenkleur Tarlatans

HAARNETTEN, Bruin en verschillende andere kleuren

GIMPES EN FRANJES, Lint, Fluweel, Zijde, Polka

Gekroond BELEGELS, Zijden, Algerynsche, Vandyk Fluweel,

Wollen KNOOPEN, Geleurd, Zwart, en Fancy Zijden voor

Dames Kleeden, Paarlemoen Hemd, Buigbare Sa-

men, Hoorns en Metalen

PLAIDS Galas, Wollen Zijden en Katoenen

RYHMEDJES, gewerkte Neteldoek en Rouw

KANTEN, zwart Zijde, witte Blond, Egyptische, en

Blonde voor belegels

ZYDE, Orientale Lute, zwarte en gekleurde gros, glace

gewatteerd fancy

BANDANNAS, satynen Geruit, Italiaansche, Du cape

en Gespoten,

ALBERT DÄSEN, in Neapolitaansche, Russische,

Glacé en Fancy.

Een groot en verscheiden assortiment

Rokken, Broeken, Vesten en Baatjes,

LAARZEN, Dames zwarte en gekleurde, Cassimieren en Jeensche, Mans Blucher, Clarence en Wellington

DIVERSE, Kousenwaren, Merino Hemden, zwarte

Russell Gekoord, Beurszyde en Fancy Doeksin, enz.

VERDERE ASSORTEMENTEN

FYNE EN STAPEL GOEDEREN,

Dagelyks Verwacht

Per "Nepaul," "Express," "Sailors Friend,"

en "Belle Vue."

Van der Byl & Co.,

HEBBEN TE KOOP AAN HUNNE PAK-

HUIZEN.—MAURITIUS EN WITTE SANTOS SUIKER

WITTE PATNA en bruine RYST

GEMER KÖFYT en CHOW CHOW

DADELS en KANEEL

KANDYSUIKER in halve en kwart kastjes

10 CATTY KNOPJES THEE, (van 1853)

CONGOU, ANKOI, PEKOE en HYSON THEE

SPERMKAARSEN, ZEEP en GENOOKE OLEIE

PATENTE TOUGAREN en KABELGAREN

WESTEL, RICHARDS en VUURSTEEN GEWEREN

STAFLAOD en PERCUSSIE KAPJES

CURTIS en HARVAY'S grof en fijn KRUID

KRAAKNETTING, KLINKERS, enz.

Gezamenlyk met hun gewoon assortiment

LONDONSCHEN EN MANCHESTER

GOEDEREN.

Henry Rudd & Co.

HEBBEN ONTVANGEN

Per Stoomschip "HYDASPE".

IMPIJES, Belegels, zwarte zijden Kant

BAREGES, Persians, Sarsnets

RYKE ZWARTE GROS DE NAPLES

EEN ASSORTEMENT LINTEN

LAKENSCHEN MANTELS, zwarte Kabretten Hand-

schoenen

FLUWEEL, Lakensche en gewatteerde zijden Baatjes

TARLATANS, Bellenos

KASSIMIEREN TJAALS

GEWERKTE MERINO KLEEDEN

ZYDEN WARP KLEEDEN, en verscheiden andere

artikelen.

Alsmede, een assortiment,

DOEKSEN, extra Laken

WOLLEN HERDERS GERUIT en Tweeds

VALE DUFFEL en Pilots, Bevera

FLENNEL, enz, enz.

St. Georges-straat.

EX-STOOMSCHIP

"HYDASPE."

Preuss & Seligmann

LANDEN nu uit bovenstaande, de volgende Winter

Goederen, in zeer grote verscheidenheid:

LAARZEN en SCHOENEN, van alle soorten

FRANSCH FRONTEN, lang en kort

COURBZIET, best kwaliteit

KLEEDEN, gewekte en fancy

TWEEDES en PLAIDS.

LAKENSCHEN MANTELS en MANTILLAS

POLKA BAATJES, in grote verscheidenheid

WOLLEN en BARPEL TJAALS

GROS DE NAPLES

KRIP, RYHEDJES en MOUWTJES

FRANSCH CHITS

BEAUFORT DASSEN, FANCY STRIKKEN

WOLLEN FROKKEN, FRANSCH KABRETTEN

HANDSCHOENEN

GEDRUKTE LAKENSCHEN TAFELKLEEDEN

BOAS, ZYDEN CORAHS

KEEMRIK DOEKEN, CRENLINES, MUSLINS

JACCONET, BEURSYDE, GAREN BROOK'S ROL-

LETJES

MODEKRAMEN, in grote verscheidenheid.

Juwelierswaren,

GOUDEN JAGTHORLOGIES

GOUDEN KETTINGEN, ZILVEREN SNUIFDZOENEN

DUITSCH ZILVEREN TAFEL DESERT, en THEE-

LEPELS

FANCY BORSTPELDEN en BRACELETTEN, en

PORTEMONAIS

PAARLSCHEN MUNICIPALITEIT.

In verschillende andere Artikelen te tafryk om te melden.

HET GROOTSTE GEDEELTE VAN-

BOVENSTAANDE GOEDEREN,

ZYN ZY WEDER IN STAAT ONDER DE GEWONE

PRYZEN TE VERKOOPEN.

Paarlse Municipaliteit.

DE gewone Kwartaal Markt zal gehouden worden op

DINGSDAG den 29 desre, op het Markt Plein aldaar,

en een aantal nemen's Morgens ten 47 ure.

Namens Commissaris,

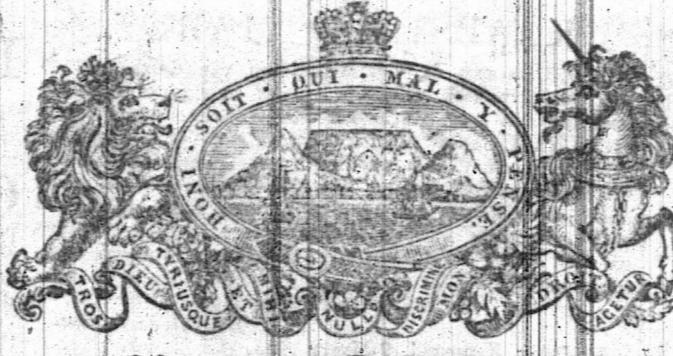
Pasj, 14 Maart 1853.

M. de KOCK, Secretaris.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad elken Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met de eerstkomende post naar de Buiten-Districten verzend.

Termen:—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per kwartaal Rds. 5 4.—In de Buiten-districten voorde twee Nommeren in drieënveertig gehele Rds. 28 per jare; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch waar al de stofte van de Maandags Courant (in eenen toel) by myse vóór Supplement tot de Donderdag Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per jare of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.

* Prys 8d. per enkele Nommer.



Published at No. 92, Water-street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispached to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post.
Terms:—In Town Rds. 22 per Annum, per Quarter, Rds. 5 4.—In the Country, for the two Papers, Rds. 28 per Annum, per Quarter Rds. 7; but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is referred, Rds. 22 per Annum, or Rds. 5 4 per Quarter.
** Single Paper 8 pence.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN.

DEEL XXIII.

DONDERDAG DEN 17 MAART 1853.

No. 1806.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.
Landen nu ex Stoomschip "Hydaspes,"

EEN ASSORTIMENT

FANCY GOEDEREN,
EN VERWACHTEN DAGELYKS PER "NORFOLK,"
"NEPAUL," EN ANDERE VAARTUIGEN,

UITGEBREIDE FACTUREN

STAPEL EN FANCY GOEDEREN,
YZERWERK, ENZ.

24, Heerengracht.

MARSH & ZONEN.

LANDEN nu ex "Wm. Ash," en andere late afkomst

sten,—

Tuigen, enkel en dubbel

Tuiggespen en Ringen

Tuig Beslag, van alle soorten

Tuigleder en Collars

Stalen Stangen, Sporen,

Stygbeugels, en Trensen

Schoengaren, super

Diaper en Gordelgoed

Alfa en Phetor Veren

Kar en Patente Aasen

Koets Lakken en Pluis

Rytig Belegels

Borstelwerk, van alle soorten

Blikken Plate, IC, IX, IXX,

Dubbele Loop Geweren, in kasten

Geenlaerd en Patent Leder, Behangsel Papier

voor Teugels, Zakken, enz.

Aardewerk.

EEN Algemeen en verscheiden Assortement Tiere, Tol-

let, en Tafel Serviezen, Borden, Schotels, Kommen,

Kopjes en Hoteljetes, Bekers, Kruiken, Gemberbier

Botels, Glaswerk, enz.

BIRMINGHAM en SHEFFIELD Pakhuizen.

HOWARD'S

DUBBELE VOOR PLOEGEN.

DE Ondergetekenden hebben ontvangen een voorraad

dezey welbekende extra Werktaugen, versterkt en ver-

beterd voor deze Kolonie.

Zy hebben mede vorhanden overige Scharen, Reiter-

borden, Wielen, enz, enz.

Nieuwe Goederen.

PER STOOMSCHIP "HYDASPES."
MCDONALD, BUSK & CO.
HEBBEN OVTANGEN EX "HYDASPES"
ASSORTEMENT.

FANCY GOEDEREN,

BESTAANDE IN:
TUALS, in Paisley, Lamm en Kassimier,
KASSIMIEREN PLAIES en CHALLI PLAIDS
DE LAINES, in grote verscheidenheid
GROS DE NAPELS, PERSIANS, SARSNETS,
ZYDEN VESTGOED, zwart en gekleurd
LINTEN, GIMPES en BELEGELS
KLEEDEN, in kassimier, gedrukte Alpacas, enz.
HAARNETTEN, MUSLIN MOUWTJES, BLOND
ZWARTE ZYDEN KANT, en PUNTJES
RYHMEDIES en CHEMISSETES, effen en geplooid

ALSMEDIE,
Een uitgebreid assortiment
Laken, zwart en blauw
Doekskins, zwart, vaal en fancy
Herders Geruit en Wollen Gekoord,
ENZ, ENZ, ENZ.

Nieuwe Goederen

Per "HYDASPES."
WM. GREIG & CO.

H EBBEN nu uit bovengemeld Vaartuig geland, een uitgezochte voorraad.

HERFST GOEDEREN,

BESTAANDE IN:
ALPACCAS, COBURGS, GERUIT
SCHOTSCHE PLAIDS, GEDRUKTE DE LAINES
SCHOTSCHE PLAID TJAALS,
KASSIMIEREN DO.

KLEEDEN
NIEUWMOEDISCHE MANTILLAS
JONGENS FANCY KLEEDINGSTUKKEN
HOEDJES LINT
NIEUWE PATROON VOERCHITS
GEDRUKTE MOLESKINS, enz.

en verwachtet per Norfolk, Belle Vue, Ann Black, Hudson, en Hellepont, en groot assortiment.

Goederen voor het Saizoen geschikt.

St. Georgesstraat, hoek der Kerkstraat.

Nieuwe Goederen

PER "HYDASPES."

DE Ondergeteekende heeft ontvangen met bovengemeld Vaartuig, een versche Voorraad.

Manufacturen en Fancy Goederen,

Voor het Saizoen geschikt, welke zullen geopend worden in zyne

Nieuwe Pakhuizen, Marktplaats,

en te koop zullen zijn tegen matige prijzen.

Een verdere grote Voorraad wordt dagelyks verwacht met de Norfolk, Belle Vue, Domitia, en andere Vaartuigen.

ERNST LANDSBERG.

ALTOOS VOORHANDE,

Beste Rio, Java, en Ceylon KOFFY.

KNOPIJES THEE, in 40 en 10 tatty kastjes, (gemaal) Witte, gele en bruine Suiker

ZEEP, STYPSYL, INDIGO, en DUM BLAAUW

SPECERYEN, KAARSEN, by E. LANDSBERG

EEN WEL UITGEZOCHTE VOORRAAD ZADELS.

E. L.

ONTVANGEN PER

STOOMBOT "HYDASPES,"

EEN PRACHTIG ASSORTIMENT

TJAALS, DOEKEN,

EN LINTEN,

EN BINNEN KORT VERWACHT MET DE

Norfolk, Express, Mercury en Domitia,

GROOT EN VERSCHIEDENE FACTUREN

Goederen voor het Saizoen geschikt.

PRINCE, COLLISON & CO.

De Uitverkooping

Aan het Pakhuis van den Heer T. A.

Farmer, SO Strandstraat, hoek der

Burgstraat,

AAN BOUWLIEDEN.

DE PLANKAART en SPECIFICATIE voor het her bouwen van de Pakhuizen van de Ondergeteekenden in St. Georgesstraat voltooid zynde, liggen nu te bezichtigen aan hun Kantoor.

Tenders zullen ontvangen worden tot ZATURDAY, den 19 desez, OP DEN MIDDAG.

J. F. LONG & Co.

St. Georgesstraat, 14 Maart, 1853.

N.B.—De laagste Tender zal niet noodwendiglyk aangenomen worden.

KFNNISGEVING.

DE Ondergeteekenden geven by deze kennis, dat de Heer THOMAS DRAPER toegelaten is als Vennot in hune bezigheden te Colesberg en Sennas Poort, welke voortaan gedreven zullen worden onder de firma van TWO, MAS DRAPER & Co., op beide plaatzen.

HEUGH & FLEMING.

Port Elizabeth, 1 Jan. 1853.

Kennisgeving.

ALLE Personen die verschuldigd zyn aan de voormale firma van HEUGH & FLEMING, te dezer Plaats worden verzocht hunne rekeningen met de Ondergeteekenden te vereffenen.

THOS. DRAPER & Co.

Colesberg, 1 Jan. 1853.

N.B.—Wol, Ivoor, Huiden, Bokken, en Schapenvellen

Vet, Zeep, en Productien van alle soorten, gekocht voor Montant, geruld, of in betaling aangenomen, en liberales voorshotten gedaan, in kontant of Koopwaren.

Benodigd.

TWEE bekwaame KABINETMAKERS, by J. C. Vos,

Langemarckstraat, No. 53, Kaapstad.

AAN BOEREN.

EN fatsoenlyk man van middelbare jaren, die liever buiten wonen wil, soude gaarne in een familie willen geplaats zyn als onderwijzer in de Engelsche taal. Salaria is niet zoo zeer het doel als goede behandeling.—Aanzoek te geschieden, indien per brief, postvry, aan T. N. ten kantore van dit blad.

16 Maart 1853.

TENDERS zullen door den Ondergeteekende ontvangen worden, ten huize van den Koster der Ned. Gen. Kerk, Adderleystraat, Kaapstad, tot MAANDAG, den 21 desez, ten 12 ure, voor een SERAPHINE thans staande in de Nieuwe Kerk, als ook voor een YZEREN HEK staande by de Groote Kerk, beiden de bovengem. Kerk toebehorende.

H. J. HOFMEYR, Ouderling Kerkmeester.

Kaapstad, 16 Maart 1853.

STELLIGE VERKOOPING

VAN VASTGOED,

Te Stellenbosch.

In den Insolventen Boedel van ENGELA JOHANNA WOKE, buiten gemeenschap van Goederen gehuwd met CHRIS-TOWEL JACOBUS BAERS.

TEN 11 URE A.M. PRECIES.

ZULLEN worden verkocht, op de plaats, by OPBOD en AFLAG, of OPBOD alleen, met liberaal STRYK-GELD en BONUS, stellig aan den HOOGSTEN BIEDER.

Zeker HUIS en ERF, gelegen in de stad Stellenbosch, op's KONINGS (na ADDERLEY s) PLEIN, synde gedekt van LB. G, gemerkt, No. 3, groot per rest 14, kwadrat roeden, 129 voeten en 9 dioto duimen.

Bovengemeld Eigendom bevat 2 Voorkeurte ra, grote Eetkamer, Dispens, Komuis, Verstek vo. Biedende en Achterplaats, met een Pakhuis in front, en is door deszelfs centrale legging in den voornamsten doorto gt van de stad byzonder geschikt tot het dryven van den Negocio-handel, welle voorheen aldaar door wylen den heer ORLANDEN: met groot voordeel gedreven is.

De Koopcondities zyn te zien op het Kantoor van den Ondergeteekende.

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

C. R. LINDEBERG, Eenige Curator.

Stellenbosch, 21 Dorpsstraat, 1 Maart 1853.

VERKOOPING VAN

Een Kostbaar Huis en Handels-

Plaats in eene goede ligging.

In den Insolventen Boedel van R. N. LOUW.

OP DONDERDAG den 24 desez, ten 11 ure, zal de Heer JONES by Publieke Veiling verkopen, in een perceel, alleen by opbod, met liberale Bonus, die zeer

Verkieslyke Handels Plaats,

aan bovengemelde Boedel behorende, gelegen op den Hoek der Loop en Peperstraat, (No. 37, Loopstraat.)

Buiten den welbekenden WINDEL op DENHOEK, welke de klandisie heeft van een digt bewoonde Nabuurschap, zyn er het stevig, en netgebouwd WOONHUIS, en ZOL-ERS OF PAKHUIZEN achter hetzelfde.

Het geheel is de aandacht-wel van Kapitalisten, of Winkeliers die handel willen dryven op huus Eigen-dom; daan de Insolvent ruim \$200 uitgeleid heeft om de gebouwen in de tegenwoordige orde te brengen.

De Veilkondities zullen liberaal zyn, en kunnen vernomen worden op aanzoek by

E. J. M. SYPRET, Eenige Curator.

Kaapstad, 10 Maart, 1853.

Tevens zullen worden verkocht eenige HUISMEUBELEN

houdende een fraaije Ledekant en een Kleedkast.

In het Distrik Caledon.

In den Boedel van wylen den heer HERMANUS CHRIS-TOWEL ESTERHUYSEN.

OP MAANDAG,

Den 4 April aanstaande,

ZAL worden verkocht aan de woning van den heer E. LANGSCHMIDT, in het Dorp SOMERSET WEST, ten 11 ure precies, de welbekende plaats genaama

Van Ryneveld's Dal,

gelegen tuschen de Holtenots Hollands Gebergten, Griel-Gat, en de Uitspanplaats Wessel Gat, groot 1393 mogen en 69 kwadrat roeden. Gemelde plaats is voorzien van extra Zaailand en is algemeen bekend voor eenne der beate Veeplaatsen aldaar gelegen.

N. G. VOS, Testamenteire Executeur.

Klapmuts, den 8 Maart 1853.

De Heer J. WEIG, Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN VERKIESLYK VASTGOED,

GELEGEN AAN

PALMIET RIVIER,

In het Distrik Caledon.

In den Boedel van wylen den heer HERMANUS CHRIS-TOWEL ESTERHUYSEN.

OP MAANDAG,

Den 4 April aanstaande,

ZAL worden verkocht aan de woning van den heer E. LANGSCHMIDT, in het Dorp SOMERSET WEST, ten 11 ure precies, de welbekende plaats genaama

Van Ryneveld's Dal,

gelegen tuschen de Holtenots Hollands Gebergten, Griel-Gat, en de Uitspanplaats Wessel Gat, groot 1393 mogen en 69 kwadrat roeden. Gemelde plaats is voorzien van extra Zaailand en is algemeen bekend voor eenne der beate Veeplaatsen aldaar gelegen.

N. G. VOS, Testamenteire Executeur.

Klapmuts, den 8 Maart 1853.

De Heer J. WEIG, Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN KOSTBAAR ROEREND EN ONROEREND

EIGENDOM.

DE Ondergeteekende besloten hebende van Woning te veranderen, sal derhalve per publieke veiling doen verkopen op

DONDERDAG EN VRYDAG.

Den 28ste en 29ste April aanstaande,

ZYNE KOSTELYKE EN VRUCHTBARE PLAATS

"EENZAAMHEID,"

Gelegen aan de BUFFELS RIVIER, Veldcornetschap UIT-VLUGT, Afdeeling RICHMOND, geaangeden aan VLEI-PLAATS, de Eigendom van den Wel-Edelein Heer B. J. J. BURG, en aan den grooten Weg van GRAAFF-REINET naar BRAUFTORF, groot in derzelven Grond circa 8,300 MORGEN, beplant met 400 UITGEZOCHTE VRUCHT-BLOOMEN op 3000 WYNGAARD STOKKEN. De Zaailand zyn zeer uitgestrek, hebbende den Eigenaar in het laatste jaer een Oogt opgebragt van 200 madden GRAAN. De Plaats heeft overloop van lopend Water het gehele jaar door, komende uit de "Buffelsrivier," behalve ver-scheidene STANDHOUDENDE binnet WATERS.

De GRAZING, synde gebroken veld, is zeer geschikt voor GROOT en KLEIN VEE.

De Gebouwen bestaan in een groot stavig WOONHUIS, voorzien van alle gemakken, benevens STALLING voor 8 of meer Paarden, Wagenhuis en Knechtskamers, allen in goede reparatie; verder een WATERMOLEN welke een goed inkomen oplevert.

Eindelyk de Plaats zoo wel bekend zynde zou het over-tollig zyn deselve verder aan te prisen.

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

To Subscribers at Colesberg.

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

THE ZUID-AFRIKAANS.

Cape Town, March 17, 1853.

Of all the enemies with which the colonists had
to contend in their struggle for Representative
Government, Mr. MONTAGU was the most invete-
rate; and to him and his party must it be mainly
ascribed that even up to the present moment the
"word" has not been fulfilled which has gone
forth from the Throne in May 1850.

In the remarks which we have felt ourselves
called upon from time to time to make upon the
conduct of this individual, we have demonstrated
to conviction, we confidently believe, that it was
no longer possible that he could retain his elevated
position in this colony, and that consequently the
prayer for his removal was a just and proper one.

If had the Secretary of State acquiesced in this
prayer, it would perhaps have been unnecessary
to dwell on such further misrepresentations, by
this officer, as might subsequently come to light;
but this is not the case. The Secretary of State
has declared that on account of the many good
qualities of Mr. MONTAGU and the benefits
accruing to the colony from his presence in it, he
could not recommend his removal. Although
therefore sojourning in England at present, Mr.
MONTAGU is still the Colonial Secretary, and as
such we have to deal with him.

We cannot quite comprehend what the Secre-
tary of State meant to convey by his good qual-
ities. Perhaps they consist in an adroitness at
twisting and torturing of facts and in misre-
presentation? If so, then do we frankly admit that
Mr. MONTAGU is free to defy comparison; and as
regards the benefits which he has conferred upon
the colony, we need only refer to the bitter re-
proaches which are by his party heaped upon the
Lt. Governor and all those who are endeavouring
to correct the baneful effects wrought to the vital
interests of the colony by these self-same benefits.

Do we say too much? If it is possible that
such a thought can be sheltered in the bosom of
any impartial columnist, we would call his attention
to the extracts from his letter to the Under Secre-
tary of State, dated 3rd of March 1852, and inserted below; and after reading these, we would
ask him, whether he believes or can be persuaded that
Mr. MONTAGU had no personal or private
interest to satisfy? no personal motive to assume? whether he was actuated solely by a desire to pro-
mote the cause of justice and truth?

Whatever petitions are forwarded for presenta-
tion to her Majesty on the galling subject of
Representative Government, is not the result of
"full deliberation and judgment";—they do not
originate with the "loyal, orderly and respect-
able," but with those who "live in an atmosphere
of political deception." Whatever information he
receives as to the proceedings of meetings and
members attending the same, is from "highly res-
pectable" persons,—"gentlemen of undoubted
respectability,"—"highly respectable residents,"
—from "Mr. EATON, the Secretary to the
Commercial Exchange"—the title being added to
give authority to the person;—and all this uncalled
for information is given with "much reluctance."

In order to show the accuracy of these state-
ments, we need but adduce this one fact, with refer-
ence to the meeting of Clanwilliam, which a
"highly respectable Englishman" alleges to have
been attended by only six persons. This meeting,
says Mr. G. SMITH, Jr., the gentleman who pre-
sided at the meeting, was not attended by the num-
ber stated, but "by upwards of 50 persons," and
with regard to the "respectability" of the parties
from whom his information has been obtained, and
the manner how it was obtained, we think suffi-
cient light has been thrown upon the subject by
Dr. TANNERED, in his letter inserted in this paper
of the 23rd September 1852, and yet it is upon
such information that Lord GREY in the first instance,
and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON subsequently,
determined to delay the introduction of
Representative Government. Is it possible that
the colonists can keep their temper when they dis-
cover such foul play going on? Can it be taken
amiss if, like the people of Worcester lately, the
colonists give vent to expressions "disrespectful
and personally offensive" to the powers that be?

We say again that we do not give Mr. MONTAGU
credit for that disinterestedness which he claims,
when jesuit-like he pretends not to care for per-
sonal advantage or disadvantage. Throughout
his official stay in this colony self-aggrandizement
was pre-eminently his object, and it was only when
he had arrived at the summit of his wishes that
such an assertion seemed to suit his purposes. The
man who acts upon the principle that the means
are sanctified by the end, may deem such a plea
definitive, but those in whose estimation he stands
convicted of a systematic opposition to their best
interests will measure him by that gauge.

From the papers contained in the Blue Book
presented to Parliament in December last, a cor-
respondence appears to have taken place between
the Governor and Lt. Governor, relative to a des-
patch which was expected from the Secretary of
State on the subject of the Constitution, in the
course of which the latter expressed some apprehension
of a disturbance being the result, should it prove unfavorable. After conveying his commands to
the Lt. Governor, General Cathcart concludes in
the following terms:

"And lastly, although there are not the slightest signs of
impunity in these eastern districts, or, as far as I can
learn, in any of the rural districts, you appear to apprehend
that successful agitation may possibly lead to tumultuous
proceedings in Cape Town and its neighbourhood. Of this
you will be better able to judge, and inform me as to the
nature and extent of the symptoms of impatience manifested
by the public, and the risk of a turbulent attempt to set the
laws at defiance; and should you see sufficient grounds to
warrant it, you will, in that case, be pleased, at the same
time that you forward me the Despatch, acquaint me with
the circumstances, and order H.M.S. "Styx" to East
London, where, after having taken on board a sufficient
force, and received me at Port Elizabeth on her return

I should be prepared to take such measures as effectually to
prevent a repetition, with impunity, of the disgrace-
ful scenes which took place at Cape Town in the year
1849."

We leave our readers to form their own estimation
of the terms in which the paragraph is couched. To us it appears quite ridiculous that, beset with
difficulties of the most serious nature, and unable to
put down his worthy antagonists, General Cathcart
should talk of combating those inhabitants with an armed force whose proceedings in 1849,
for the preservation of everything dear to them
have enlisted the admiration of the world, and who
never contemplated the least disturbance! Their
opposition to the measures of the Government have
ever been of the most passive nature, and it was
thus that, however irritated by the shameful and
wavering conduct of the Colonial Minister and the
local authorities, they have achieved a bloodless
victory in that ever memorable year.

(Communicated.)

The special Synodal Commission appointed to
arrange the difference with the Rev. Mr. Bam-
berger, assembled at Stellenbosch, and after investi-
gation have admitted him as a minister of the
Dutch Reformed Church.

The Circuit Court will be held at the following
places, viz.—

At *Bellville*, on Monday, 21st March.
At *Graaff-Reinet*, on Monday, 28th March.
At *Somerset*, on Thursday, 7th April.
At *Graham's Town*, on Thursday, 14th April.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Pearl, March 19, 1853.
Sir,—I enclose a copy of a letter from the acting
Secretary to Government to the Secretary of the Pearl Divisional
Road Board, communicating the determination to
which His Honor the Lt. Governor has come, relative to the
line of main road, which I request you will insert in your first
ensuing Journal.

It is with intense gratification that five seventh of the rates
of the district have learnt this determination, although,
as regards myself, I have never doubted such a result; yes,
even when I was informed by a gentleman residing in this
village of the expression used by certain unofficial member of
the Central Board, namely, "that the inhabitants of the
Pearl might wish that he was dead, for that he would do
everything in his power to oppose the Pearl, because the road
commenced by the Divisional Board of the Pearl did
not pass a certain farm." I never for a moment doubted a
determination such as that now comes to my honor, and
that the simple reason that justice was on our side, and
that if another resolution had been come to, it would have
been one of the most unjust acts ever perpetrated in a circu-
lized country.

I have, &c.
1. J. DE VILLIERS, A. L. son.

Colonial Office, March, 8, 1853.

Sir,—Having submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, your
communication of the 10th ultimo, together with the Docu-
ments which accompanied it, on the subject of the main line
of Road connecting Wellington with Cape Town, passing
through the Village of the Pearl,—I am directed to inform
you, that His Honor having perused the whole of the corre-
spondence, which has taken place on this subject, and having
taken into consideration the various grounds you have urged
in support of the proposal you have submitted for adoption
of the Government, he has been pleased to decide, not to
proclaim any line, leading from Wellington to Cape Town, a
main road, which does not pass through the village of the
Pearl and this decision has been communicated to the Central
Board accordingly.

I am further to add, that the Government expects, that
the contribution of £1750, will be duly paid as originally
proposed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt Servt,
W. HOPK. Act. Sec. to Gov.
J. L. TRUTER, Esq. Secretary to the Divisional
Road Board, Pearl.

For continuation see Supplement.

AN UNUSUALLY GOOD MILCH COW,

WILL be sold on SATURDAY next, at the Commission
Sale of Mr. STAYLER, on the Parade—She
is free from vice, and amateurs may convince themselves of
the quantity of Milk on application to

J. W. NELSON, Jr.,
Agency Office, Long street.

March 16, 1853.

Grain, Cattle, Implements, &c. &c.

TEN MONTHS CREDIT.

On Monday, the 4th April next,

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WILL SELL

WITHOUT RESERVE,

200 muids Wheat, good seed

300 " Seed Oats from imported Bengal and dressed

Cape Oats

100 muids Barley

60 " Rye

2000 bundles of Rye Straw

A new Horse Wagon

A new Waggon, being both for Horses and Oxen

A good substantial Covered Cart

A good Screen

A double barrelled Gun, with case, &c.

A fine Jackass, warranted a sure foalgetter

Oxen, Cows, Heifers, Sheep, Horses, &c. &c.

Wm. & INO. EATON.

Rocklands, 17th March 1853.

Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

50 extra fat Slaughter Oxen.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, the undersigned will
cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. JAN DE WAAL,

Saxenburg, the above number of extra fat Slaughter
Oxen, well worth the attention of Butchers and others, being
in very superior condition.

C. J. IMMELMAN.

March 15, 1853.

Mr. J. WZER, Auctioneer.

900 extra fat Wethers,

Selected from a flock of 1800, and all purchased
for Cash.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th April next, the Undersigned
will cause the above number of Wethers to be sold on the
farm of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxenburg.

J. N. HAMMAN.

March 16, 1853.

Mr. J. WZER, Auctioneer.

Slaughter Cows.

HE Undersigned has for Sale, 16 Slaughter
Cows, in the very best condition.

F. SPANGENBERG.

Malmesbury, March 16, 1853.

1000 Wethers.

THE above Sheep, which are strongly recom-
mended as in prime condition, will be sold at D'URBAN

on WEDNESDAY the 6th of April, for account of

M. M. DU TOIT.

Mr. J. G. STAYLER, Ge., Auctioneer.

700 Extra fat Wethers.

WILL be offered for sale in this village by Mr. W. J.

HOFMANN, on MONDAY, the 11th April next.

J. W. MOORKEES.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 Mares and young Horses, and 35 young Mules.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st March 1853, will
be sold on the farm Keerboek, at Zwartland, for
account of Mr. NICOLAAS COOSSEN, Speculators are as-
signed that these Horses and Mules are very superior.

J. W. MOORKEES, Adm.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 extra fat Wethers.

WILL be offered for sale in this village by Mr. W. J.

HOFMANN, on MONDAY, the 11th April next.

J. W. MOORKEES.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 extra fat Wethers.

WILL be offered for sale in this village by Mr. W. J.

HOFMANN, on MONDAY, the 11th April next.

J. W. MOORKEES.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 extra fat Wethers.

WILL be offered for sale in this village by Mr. W. J.

HOFMANN, on MONDAY, the 11th April next.

J. W. MOORKEES.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 extra fat Wethers.

WILL be offered for sale in this village by Mr. W. J.

HOFMANN, on MONDAY, the 11th April next.

J. W. MOORKEES.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 extra fat Wethers.

WILL be offered for sale in this village by Mr. W. J.

HOFMANN, on MONDAY, the 11th April next.

J. W. MOORKEES.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 extra fat Wethers.

WILL be offered for sale in this village by Mr. W. J.

HOFMANN, on MONDAY, the 11th April next.

J. W. MOORKEES.

Malmesbury, March 8, 1853.

40 extra fat Wethers.</

New Goods, Per Steamer "HYDASPE".

VAN DER BYL & CO.

HAVE received by the Royal Mail Steamer "HYDASPE," a large assortment of

Fancy Goods,

COMPRISES—

BONNETS, Rutland, Milan, Swiss Fancy with Velvet, Fancy Silk with Plumes and Flowers, and Black Crapé.
MUSLINS, White, Black, Brown, and Pink Tarlatans.
HAIR NETTS, Brown and different Colours
GYMPS AND FRINGES, in Ribbon, Velvet, Silk, Polka Cords
TRIMMINGS, Silk Algerine, Vandyk Velvet, Worsted
BUTTONS, Coloured, Black, and Fancy Silk for Ladies' Dresses; pearl Shirt, Flexible Satin, Horn and Metal
PLAIDS, Gala, Wool, Silk, and Cotton
HABIT SHIRTS, Worked Muslin and Mourning LACES, Black, Silk, White, Blond, Egyptian, and Broad for Trimmings
SILKS, Oriental Lute, Black and Coloured Gros, Glace, Clouded and Fancy
BANDANNAS, Satin Check, Italian Duocape and Spun
ALBERT TIES, Neapolitan, Russian, Glace, and Fancy.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF COATS, TROUSERS, VESTS, & JACKETS, BOOTS, Ladies' Black and Coloured, Cashmere and Lasting, Men's Blazer, Clarence, and Wellington. SUNDRIES, Hosiery, Merino Shirts, Black Russell Cords, Purse Sets, and Fancy Deksins, &c.

FURTHER ASSORTMENTS OF FINE AND STAPLE GOODS, DAILY EXPECTED

Per Népaul, Express, Sailor's Friend and Belle Vue.

Van der Byl & Co.

Have for Sale at their Stores.

M AURITIUS and WHITE SANTOS SUGAR WHIT PATNA and BROWN RICE PRESERVED GINGER and CHOW CHOW DATES and CINNAMON SUGAR CANDY, in half and qr. Boxes 16 Catty CAFF TEA (season 1853) CONGOU, ANKOI, PEKOE, and HYSUN TEA SPERM CANDLES, SOAP, and BOILED OIL Patent ROPE CORDAGE and JUNK WESTLEY RICHARDS GUNS and FLINT MUS-KETS BAR LEAD, and PERCUSSION CAPES CURTIS' and HARVEY'S Corrie and Fine POWDER CRANE CHAIN and FIRE BRICKS, &c.

Together with their usual assortment of London and Manchester Goods.

Ex Steamer "Hydaspe."

Preuss & Seligmann

A RE landing from the above, the following

A WINTER GOODS, in very great variety: BOOTS & SHOES, every description FRENCH FRONTS, long and short COBURG BLACK, best quality DRESSES, Embroidered and Fancy TWERDS and PLAIDS CLOTH MANTLES and MANTILLAS POLKA JACKETS, in large assortments WOOLLEN and BARE SHAWLS GROS DE NAPLES CRAPE—HABIT SHIRTS and SLEEVES FRENCH PRINTS BEAUPOIT TIES—FANCY NECKTIES WORSTED FROCKS—FRENCH KID GLOVES Printed CLOTH TABLE COVERS BOAS, SILK CORAHS CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CRENOLINES, MUS-LIMS, JACQUET, PURSE TWIST, COTTON, Brooks Reels, and MILLINERY in large assortment.

JEWELLERY, GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, GOLD GUARDS, SILVER SNUFF BOXES, GERMAN SILVER TABLE, DESERT, & TEA SPOONS FANCY BROOCHES and BRACELETS, and PORTE-MONNAIS, CIGAR CASES, and various other Articles too numerous to specify.

Most of the above Goods they are again enabled to sell UNDER the REGULAR PRICES.

MARSH & SONS

A RE NOW LANDING ex "Wm. Ash,"

Harness, single and double Roans, of various colours Harness Buckles and Rings Harness Mountings, of all kinds

Harness Collars & Leather Steel Bits, Spurs, Stirrups, and Snaffles Shoe Hemp, superior Diaper and Girish Webbing Cart and Phantos Springs Cart and Patent Axles Coach Cloth and Plush Carriage Timmings Brushware, of all kinds Tin Plates, i.e. ix, ix, xx, Double-barrel Guns, in case Enamelled, Reins, Split and Patent Bag Hides

EARTHENWARE.

A GENERAL and varied assortment of Tea, Toilet and Dinner Services, Plates, Dishes, Basins, Glassware, &c. &c.

PAINTS, AND COLOURS,

A SMALL Assortment, as Vermillion, Prussian Blue Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Umber, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Oil, Lamp Black, London Glue, Lump Alum, Drop Lake, &c. &c.

Birmingham & Sheffield Ware Rooms.

Gunpowder.

T HE 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 highly skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 167 Leadenhall-street, London, deliverable from their Magazines at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansons, 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, gleans, 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.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.
RE landing ex "HYDASPE" Steamer, an assort-
ment of

FANCY GOODS,
AND ARE DAILY EXPECTING per Norfolk, Népaul,
and other Vessels.

Extensive Investments of Staple
and Fancy Goods,
IRONMONGERY, &c. &c.

24, Heengracht.

Henry Rudd & Co.

H AVE RECEIVED per the STEAMER

"HYDASPE,"

GIMPS, Trimming, Black Silk Laces

BAREGES, Persian, Sarmets

RICH BLACK GROS DE NAPLES

AN ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS

CLOTH MANTLES, Black Kid Gloves

VELVET, Cloth, and Watered Silk JACKETS

TARLATANS, Bellenos

CASHMERE SHAWLS

EMBROIDERED MERINO ROBES

SILK WARF DRESSES, and various other articles

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

DOEKSEN, superior Cloth

WOOLLEN SHEPHERD'S PLAID and Tweeds

DRAB DUFFLES and Pilots, Beavers,

FLANNELS, &c., &c.

St. George's-street.

M AURITIUS YELLOW SUGAR CRUSHED WHITE SUGAR IRISH and LONDON SOAPS WINDOW GLASS

For Sale at the Stores of HENRY RUDD & CO.

21, St. George's-street.

HOWARD'S DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS.

T HE Undersigned have received a supply of these well known superior Implements, strengthened and improved to suit this Colony.

They have also on hand, spare Fittings, in Shares, Mould-boards, Slides, 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.

THE Undersigned have received per Hydaspe, of the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, on the

Spot,

Public Sale.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. S. M. MYBURGH MUNNIK, widow of the late F. L. SUEUR FLECK, Esq. M.D.

The Undersigned Testimentary Executors of the above

Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, at the late resi-
dence of the deceased.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 17th March

AT 10 O'CLOCK a.m.,

all the Movables Effects, belonging to said Estate, consisting of valuable Furniture, in Mahogany Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Sofas, a splendid Piano-forte, a House Clock, Washing Stand, about 650 ounces of Plate, most of which Queen's Pattern, Plated Glass and Earthenware, various Lamp, &c.

A. FAURE, Jr. Sec.

C. FLECK,

Cape Town, March 17, 1853.

Mr. J. G. STEYLER, G.s., Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Landed Property.

THE Directors of the S. A. Association for the Adm-
inistration and Settlement of Estates, in their capacity as

Testimentary Executors of the Estate of the late Mr.

ISAAC DA COSTA, and acting *de facto* for the Co-Executor

and Executrix Testimentary, will cause to be publicly sold,

To-Morrow (Friday), 18th Instant,

AT ELEVEN o'clock PRECISELY, ON THE SPOT,

The following Landed Property, belonging to the above

Estate, viz.—

1. An Erf with the Buildings erected thereon, situated in Rose street, corner of Church street, first in three lots, and finally in one lot.

2. A House and Erf in Church street.

3. A House and Erf in Church street, at the foot of Lion's Rump.

The Conditions of Sale and Diagrams will lie for inspection during the period of eight days at the Office of the above Association, No. 6, Church Square.

A. FAURE, Jr. Sec.

Cape Town, March 17, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE OF

BUILDING LOTS.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. S. M. MYBURGH

MUNNIK, widow of the late F. L. SUEUR

FLECK, Esq. M.D.

THE Undersigned Executors Testimentary of the

above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, on the

Spot,

ON MONDAY, 21ST INSTANT,

At 10 O'Clock precisely;

a number of BUILDING LOTS belonging to the above

Estate, situated at PAPENDORP, between the UPPER

and LOWER MAIN ROADS, to the Eastern side of the

Place "ALTONA," well worthy the attention of Specu-
lators.

The Conditions of Sale and Diagrams will lie for inspection during the period of eight days at the Office of the above Association, No. 6, Church Square.

A. FAURE, Jr. Sec.

Cape Town, 2nd March, 1853.

Mr. J. G. STEYLER, G.s., Auctioneer.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE

SALE, WILL BE SOLD—

5 MULES,

1 WAGON,

1 PLOUGH,

1 HARKOW.

AS ALSO

Public Sale.

In the Estate of Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH JURGENS, Widow

of the late Mr. HENDRIK DANIEL VOS.

THE Executors Testimentary, will cause to be Sold, on

THURSDAY, the 31st instant, 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 of April, on the Spot, THREE

HOUSES in Loop-street, corner of Bloem-street, a Double-
storied STORE, 100 feet long, and HOUSE in Bloem-
street, and two small HOUSES in Noordkap-street.

These several Properties have TEAK ROOFS, are in good
repair, and Let well, offering a good and safe Investment of Capital.

LIBERAL Money and Bonus will be given.

H. C. JARVIS, Executors,

J. C. VOS, Testimentary.

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 Huyser, Esq.

THE Directors of the Board of Executors as the Executors

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 days of sale to be fixed hereafter.

By Order of the Commissioners,

F. J. DENYSSEN, Sec.

Notice.

It is with great satisfaction that we give insertion to the following. Where it is apparent that exertion has really taken place, such conduct as is herein displayed is as honorable to the donors as it is to the recipients:—

Cape Town, 11th March, 1853.
GENTLEMEN.—In acknowledging the receipt of a Check for £200 from your Secretary for the men under my command, at the late fire in Cape Town, I beg you will accept my cordial thanks on the part of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of this Royal Artillery and other Corps, who exerted themselves under my orders on the occasion referred to, and to whom an acknowledgment from those exactors cannot but prove most gratifying.

I have the honor to be, Gentleman,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. B. INGLBY,

Lt Col, Commanding R.A.
The Directors of the Equitable Assurance and Trust Company.

DUTTON'S COVE.—ITS CAPABILITIES.

9th MARCH.—At 6 a.m., the *Mosquash*, captain Dunn, came sailing with a full cargo for Table Bay, consisting principally of Wool. On the days of the 7th and 8th instant, while the *Mosquash* was waiting for a wind to waft her off shore, the crew were employed in catching wild boar and some 133 large (principally) sows. Bush, which were conveyed in two loads of the *Mosquash*'s boat to the *standing safe and sound jetty* at Cove, and from thence in a wagon to George Town, where the bush were ready sold at the full price of a shilling each. In the afternoon of the same day, the 8th instant, again two boat loads of the same sort of bush were sent to town, numbering 108 and all were sold at the same rate before dark. Thus in a short time of two days, with little trouble, the indomitable captain Dutton realized a sum of £10 12s. deducted expense of carriage to George Town, plus, at 10 shillings each trip, leaving the net sum of £9 12s. The projector of the Cove, G. W. Dutton, Esq., was highly gratified to see the bush sold on his premises by one of his servants for the benefit of the worthy captain, who is an admirer and well-wisher of Duton's Cove.

CORRESPONDENT.

Worcester, March 14, 1853.

Sir.—By publishing the accompanying letter, and annexes thereto, you will much oblige.

Your most obedient servant,

D. KUYS.

Worcester, March 19, 1853.

To the Hon. Wm Hope, Esq.
Acting Secy. to Government, & Cape Town.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 15th February last; informing me that His Honor the Lieut. Governor did, for reasons therein stated, thought proper to give directions to suspend the further issue of my pension until His Majesty's pleasure known, and transmitting to me at the same time a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General on the subject in question.

In a sw to that communication I beg leave to state for the information of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, that in conformity to the concluding part of my aforesaid letter of the 18th ult., I do hereby most solemnly protest against the measure which His Honor has thought fit to adopt; at the same time reserving to myself the right to seek redress elsewhere.

Since the whole of the correspondence on this subject must come before the public; I avail myself of this opportunity to give a description of the position in which I stand vis à vis the government of this colony. In order to enable me to do this, I shall be obliged to be more ample, and to speak more of myself than I could wish, and, for which I beg to apologize; but to commence.

Having returned to this colony in the beginning of the year 1850, a few days after the surrender of this settlement to the British arms, I was shortly after app't d a clerk in the colonial office.

Having gradually risen from the class of a Jit-loc to that of a senior clerk in that office. I was on the 23rd April 1851, appointed Secretary to the district (now division) of Swellendam.

On the 12th of Jan. 1851, I was appointed Secretary to the District of Tulbagh (now Division of Worcester).

In Jan. 1852, Mr. Fischer having retired on a Pension, Captain Frappa (formerly I am not mistaken an Officer in the 72nd Regiment) was appointed Landdrost of the District. I felt aggrieved at that appointment; I proceeded to town, and had an interview with Lord Charles Somerset then Governor. I represented to his Excellency the injustice done to me, and told the Governor frankly, that I could not agree with a man who had no right whatsoever to be placed above me, and whose only claim on the Colonial Government was that of being related to the then Colonial Secretary.

Lord Charles Somerset, who, with all his faults, was a good hearted man, readily acknowledged that I had just cause of complaint; but recommended me to go back to Tulbagh, promising me at the same time that I should be appointed to the first suitable situation that should become vacant.

I resumed my duties for some time; till seeing no prospect of my being soon appointed to another situation, and feeling every day more and more disgusted at being obliged to serve under a man who in no respect whatsoever could boast upon as superior; I again applied to the Governor and requested to be allowed to resign until a vacancy should occur; to this his Excellency was pleased to assent; and I was thus, for reasons already mentioned, forced as it were, to relinquish a respectable and lucrative situation; which I did in the latter end of June 1852, and took up my abode in C. P. Town, where I practised as a Notary Public.

On the 12th of November 1852, thus only a few months after my resignation, I was appointed a member of the Orphan Chamber, and on the 14th November 1852, Joint Sequestrator; both these situations I held until the end of the 1852. In the meantime Lord Charles Somerset had left the Colony and was succeeded by Sir Richard Bourke.

On the 26th October 1852, I was informed by a Government letter dated the preceding day, that His Majesty had been pleased to dispense with my services as a member of the Orphan Board, from and after the 31st December following; and that I had been graciously pleased, in consideration of my past services, to grant me a pension for life of £75 per annum, payable out of the Revenues of this colony.

I then still held the situation of Joint Sequestrator; and although it must have been in contemplation by Government, not the slightest hint was given me that the situation was about to be abolished; however, on the 4th of January 1853, (and this I state upon my honor) I received a letter from the Colonial Office dated 31st December 1852, informing me, that my situation as Joint Sequestrator would cease from the 1st of January 1853. I shall abstain from making any remark thereon; the letter speaks for itself, and shall content myself, by saying, that in my opinion no man of sound mind could with any reason expect to obtain his pension except for misconduct.

About this time considerable changes took place in the Civil Administration of the colony.—Several new situations were created in consequence; all these situations had, previous to receiving the latter notice, been filled up, some by individuals who had never been in the colonial service before; whilst I who had served the Government from my youth, was, without any reasons being assigned, deprived of my situation, and forced to retire on a pension totally inadequate to support myself decently had I been a single man, much less to maintain a numerous family who looked up to me for their education and support; and of this pension (pray let this expression not be construed as I intend to speak thereof with any disrespect), no, God knows that I feel grateful for that mark of approbation received by me at the hands of my Sovereign; all that I mean to say is, that of this pension, though not large in amount, it is now contemplated, as it seems, to deprive me; fortunately for me, I am a British subject; and as such, am protected by the noble constitution of the realm.—I feel confident that I cannot be dispossessed of that "Royal grant," except by an act of Parliament; and even that august and mighty tribunal of the British world, would not be justified in the eye of God and man, to deprive me thereof except for the base and heinous crime of "high treason."—

Treason? Sir, I detect, I abhor the idea; believe me, that although the amount of my pension is only £75 per annum; yet my heart beats as loyal for my Queen, as that of any man who is in the receipt of twenty times the amount and more.

But to resume;—as I observed before, I was forced to retire on my pension; did any of the Governors who succeeded Lord Charles Somerset ever put the question to me, "Sir, have you been sufficient for yourself and numerous family?" which they certainly ought to have done, for it is

the bounden duty of a governor to see that justice is done to every member of the service; and it must be admitted, that by the grant of that pension I was not struck off the list of civil servants of the colony; but no, Sir, no notice whatever was taken of me; all the applications made by me to every succeeding Governor was treated with contempt, perhaps lawless; and why? for this simple reason, because my name was not among the fleet. I tell it, Sir, and I had good cause to feel it most keenly; the more so, as I saw to my right and left, situations given away to individuals who never had been in the colonial civil service before.—I do not blame Mr. Southey; I do not blame Capt. Rayner; I do not blame Mr. Pearce; I do not blame Mr. Graham; I do not blame so many others whom I could name, for having accepted the situations offered to them; no, I do not blame them; but I blame those who appointed them, for thereby they severely committed a gross act of injustice towards a number of meritorious civil servants of the colonial government. Perhaps it will be said, "oh! but sir, it appears on record that you once offered a situation that was off red to you." Very well, I give my reasons at the time why I then could not accept that situation, but in further answer to that, I must take the liberty to state as my opinion, that although I had refused many other situations, and if I had afterwards made application, for the breadth to which I had good claims, it would have been the duty of the Governor to give me the appointment.

But to show further how kindly I have been treated, I may here make mention of another offer made to me on the part of government.

On the 28th November 1853, whilst residing with my family at Rietfontein, a farm belonging to my noble friend Mr. Dirk van Sleda, I received a letter from Mr. Joseph Barry of Swellendam, stating in substance, that he had been desired by Mr. Montagu, Secretary to Government, whom he had met at the place of Mr. Alxander van der Byl, to enquire of me whether I would accept of a magistracy at Breda's Dorp, with full telpower, rather exceeding that of a Resident Justice of the Peace, upon a salary of £100 per annum, besides my pension.

In answer to that letter I replied to Mr. Barry to inform Mr. Montagu that I was willing to accept of the situation alluded to, on the terms stated in his said communication.

18. I beg to assure you, that my aforesaid letter was by Mr. Barry handed to Mr. Montagu; for in a letter dated 28th December 1848, he writes thereto, to off red me the situation at a salary of £25 per annum; in condition that I have to provide my own officer &c.—adding, that two constables would be allowed me of £40 each. Can you believe this, Sir?—will His Honor the Lieut. Governor here lie? Will the public believe it? M. thinks I bear on all sides exec'm: "it can't be"—it is impossible that's such a plain—such an insulting offer, could ever have been made, on the part of government, to a gentleman who had several responsible situations under the Crown, and who had served as a civil officer for upwards of quarter of a century. Well, sir, since the *onus probandi* rests with me, I shall have to prove the truth of what Mr. Barry says; and I do prove it by annexure No. 1.

19. I must confess, Sir, that whilst reading that letter I could hardly believe my own eyes;—however, I refrained from making any remarks thereon; but I am transmitted to Mr. Montagu a copy of the letter I had received from Mr. Barry with my answer thereto, Vide annexure No. 2.

20. To reply thereto I received a letter from Mr. Montagu, dated 15th January 1853, vide annexure No. 3.

21. On receiving that communication, I deemed it due to Mr. Barry's ch'acter, to send him a p.c. thereto in a letter dated 29th January 1853, vide annexure No. 4.

22. Mr. Barry replied thereto in a letter dated 7th of March 1853, vide annexure No. 5.

23. A copy of this communication was transmitted to Mr. Montagu with my letter dated 14th April 1853, see annexure No. 6.

24. I received from Mr. Montagu a letter dated 23rd April 1853, see annexure No. 7, to which letter I joined sending my answer.

25. I leave it to you; I leave it to His Honor the Lieut. Governor; I leave it to the public to decide, who is to be believed in this matter, Mr. Mo. Kuy or Mr. Barry.

26. Meanwhile I had good grounds for supposing that some discreditable machinations had been going on at that time at Head Quarters; for I was informed by a respectable gentleman, that a certain person holding a high situation (to which by the bye & strictly) gave king he is not entitled) had told him, that in his opinion I was not fit for the situation of a Magistrate;—that I was not popular among the farmers, &c. Now, Sir, I must take the liberty of stating, that in my opinion, the individual here alluded to, and who in a late public paper was very characteristically designated as "the nodding mandarin," is the last man in the world who should presume to judge of the fitness or abilities of others—but it so happened, that about the same time, he was given openly. (I must beg to be excused for making use of such a vulgar expression; but I cannot avoid it, I must speak out.) I say the lie was given openly, for in a Memorial, signed by all the respectable inhabitants of the Parish of Breda's Dorp and environs, in which they petitioned the Governor, that a Magistrate might be appointed at Breda's Dorp; they at the same time prayed, that I might please my Excellency to appoint me to that situation; I do so, and I sincerely hope that ere long they may have the satisfaction of seeing among them a Magistrate who will take their welfare at heart.

27. Allow me to ask, Sir, that I should now stand foremost in the ranks of those who by all constitutional means, are endeavoring, if possible, to root out that abominable system of "familism," "nepotism" and favouritism; a system whereby I have been so great a sufferer?

28. Even as lately as the 18th April 1852, bearing that by that gentleman on the subject during our conversation at Mr. van der Byl's place, but I am sure, Mr. M. will admit the correctness of my statement, and that he must feel the necessity of a Magistrate being appointed at Breda's Dorp, and that it would be more convenient and agreeable to the inhabitants to be placed under the direction of Swellendam than Caledon.

1 remain, Dear Sir, &c.,
(Signed) J. BARRY.

No. 4
Breda's Dorp, 29th Jan. 1853.

Dear Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 31st Oct. last, written to me at the desire of the Hon'ble Secretary to Government, wherein you requested me to state to you, for the information of Mr. Montagu, whether I would accept of the situation of a magistrate in this place, under certain conditions mentioned therein; I now beg to inform you, that I have since received a letter from Mr. Montagu, dated 15th Jan. instant, on the subject; the contents whereof being so much at variance with the tenor of your aforesaid communication; I deem it proper to send you a copy of Mr. Montagu's letter at the same time I beg leave to request, that you will kindly be pleased to inform me, whether, from the conversation that passed between yourself and Mr. Montagu, you had good reason to conclude, and feel convinced in your own mind, that you were authorized to offer me the situation alluded to, at the salary of £100 per annum, exclusive of my pension; or whether, on the contrary, there was any reasonable cause for you to suppose that it was ever contemplated, that you were to offer me to undertake the important duties of a Magistrate at the salary alluvore of £25 sterling per annum.

Your early answer will much oblige,

Dear Sir, &c.,
(Signed) D. KUYS.

No. 5
Swellendam, 29th March 1853.

Dear Sir.—In answer to your letter of the 29th January last, regarding the correctness of my communication to you, at the desire of Mr. Montagu, on the subject of the proposed salary to be offered you, or any other Justice of the Peace, residing in the neighbourhood, to act as a temporary Magistrate at Breda's Dorp, I can state without the least hesitation, that I was led to it in dereliction from Mr. Montagu, that the proposed salary of £100 was exclusive of your pension—in truth, I asked him the question, when he replied, "but in making the offer to Mr. Kuy, state to him, that the £100 salary will be exclusive of his pension; but that if he allow me to make him an offer for an office or a clerk, if necessary, he would be allowed 2 constables, with a lock-up house."

If necessary, I could refer to several more remarks made by that gentleman on the subject during our conversation at Mr. van der Byl's place, but I am sure, Mr. M. will admit the correctness of my statement, and that he must feel the necessity of a Magistrate being appointed at Breda's Dorp, and that it would be more convenient and agreeable to the inhabitants to be placed under the direction of Swellendam than Caledon.

1 remain, Dear Sir, &c.,
(Signed) J. BARRY.

No. 6
Breda's Dorp, 14th April 1853.

Sir.—Having on the receipt of your communication, dated 15th January last, deemed it proper again to write to Mr. Barry on the subject alluded to therein, transmitting to him at the same time a copy of your letter, that gentleman has since favored me with his reply; a copy whereof I beg leave to submit for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) D. KUYS.

The Hon'ble J. J. Montagu, Esq.,
Sec. to Government, &c. &c. &c.

No. 7
Colonial Office, Cape Town, 23rd April 1853.

Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, forwarding me a copy of a further communication to you from Mr. Barry on the subject of my conversation with that gentleman relative to your proposed appointment as temporary Magistrate at Breda's Dorp, I have the honor to state that without all calling in question Mr. Barry's impression as to the terms in which I had expressed myself, it is not the intention at the time, nor is it now the intention of the Government, to incur the expense referred to in the appointment of yourself or any other gentleman to act as a temporary Resident Magistrate, or Resident Justice of the Peace, at Breda's Dorp.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU.

D. Kuy, Esq., Breda's Dorp:

A N N E X U R E S.—No. 1.
Colonial Office, C. P. Town, 28th December 1853.

Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 3d ultimo, addressed to Mr. Barry, and handed me by that gentleman on the subject of your being appointed Justice of the Peace at Breda's Dorp. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor, to offer for your acceptance the office of Justice of the Peace at Breda's Dorp, comprehending all such duties as the Law enables a Justice of the Peace to perform, at a salary of £22, in addition to your pension of £75 per annum.

If you accept this situation, you will be allowed two constables at £10 each, who will be placed under your control and superintendence,—you will have to provide your own office, and conduct your own correspondence, but a lock-up house will be allowed to you at an expense not exceeding £25 per annum.

I shall be obliged by your early reply, stating whether you will undertake the above office and duties, in which case the necessary communications will be made to you carrying out the arrangements.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU.

D. Kuy, Esq., Rietfontein.

A N N E X U R E S.—No. 2.
Colonial Office, C. P. Town, 28th December 1853.

Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 3d ultimo, addressed to Mr. Barry, and handed me by that gentleman on the subject of your being appointed Justice of the Peace at Breda's Dorp. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor, to offer for your acceptance the office of Justice of the Peace at Breda's Dorp, comprehending all such duties as the Law enables a Justice of the Peace to perform, at a salary of £22, in addition to your pension of £75 per annum.

If you accept this situation, you will be allowed two constables at £10 each, who will be placed under your control and superintendence,—you will have to provide your own office, and conduct your own correspondence, but a lock-up house will be allowed to you at an expense not exceeding £25 per annum.

I shall be obliged by your early reply, stating whether you will undertake the above office and duties, in which case the necessary communications will be made to you carrying out the arrangements.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU.

D. Kuy, Esq., Rietfontein.

No. 2
Rietfontein, 5

these agrarian plunders in the late rebellions outbreak, and consequent devastation and bloodshed along the frontier, gave the coup de grace to a system which was marked by folly, by weakness of administration, and by reckless disregard to the well-grounded complaints of the honest industrialists. The policy under which these plunders enjoyed impunity marked the period as one of feverish excitement, and of flagrant wrong. With its break up exploded all the petty falshes in which the local government had so long and so prudentially indulged.

But after all that can be said, our best, and indeed only hope rests upon the conviction that ere long the people of this Province will have a due share in the management of their own local government. The Home Government have conceded to their wishes so far as to lay the promised constitution until the return of peace. A strong government or the spot is the next essential requirement. Such practical measures as shall be suited to the state of society may then be looked for, offences which now abound will be prevented, security will be afforded to all classes, and that prosperity of the whole Province be effectually secured.

FORT BEAUFORT DISTRICT.

The whole of the district enjoys quiet. Farmers and several parties have seen the new country (around Queen's Town), and speak of it in terms of admiration. Mr. G. Gilbert has sent the remnant of his flock to his place, after having been driven from his home for a period of two years and three months; and Mr. W. Alyiff has sent out his sheep and cattle to Hammonton. Some of the Dutch farmers have brought the remainder of the sheep of the late Mr. Howe, and Niland, is busy shearing, having sold his wool to Mr. Chas. Holiday of this place for £14 per lb. From all this it will be seen that there is "no surrender" on the part of the frontier inhabitants. A few years of peace with reasonable protection, will soon restore the land to her former state of prosperity.

The Police say that there are no spoors of Kafirs or Hottentots to be seen anywhere, though a party from Whittlesea passing through the Kat River saw some rebels in the mountains, and had some distant conversation with them. They could not ascertain the numbers. There is some talk of an intention on the part of the Governor to establish English villages in the Kat River.

THE FINGOES.

In the Journal of last week reference is made to the location of the natives. Your correspondent was in error and in part correct. Little has ever been known of the plans of the Governor, and now we get to know less than ever arising from the prohibition of the Lieut.-Gov. forbidding all persons in the service of Government from communicating information to the public papers.

From the little which has leaked out as to the future plans of the Government in reference to the natives, I have learned the following:—

I. A Commission is to sit to enquire into the Kat River Rebellion, consisting of the two Assistant Commissioners, Owen and Ebden; the Rev. H. Calderwood, Civil Commissioner of Victoria; Captain Wright, 31st Regt., now stationed at Eland's Post; and W. Robertson, Assistant-Surveyor-General. The Commission will sit at Eland's River Post. I cannot conceive that a more suitable board could have been appointed by his Excellency.

2. The Fingoes are not, as stated by your correspondent being located on the Keiskamma or Fuller's Hook. Those being located on the Keiskamma are the Kafirs of Kain's tribe, who are giving up the beautiful country of North Victoria for the Keiskamma country. This exchange will give the Government an enlargement of land so as to add to the number of farms now giving out there.

3. It is understood that the Governor has positively ordered that no new native settlements are to be formed in this district, at least not at present, probably not at all. But this will in a very great measure depend on the reports of the said Commission.

4. The Civil Commissioner of the district had ordered the natives rents to be received, and was arranging for the re-setting of them, but now will, we suppose, be suspended, for the present. The Kafirs formerly under the pastoral care of Mr. Calderwood, but since his appointment as Civil Commissioner under the care of the Rev. Mr. Gill, Missionary of the London Society, are not to be again located in Calderwood's Kloof.

5. It is of the greatest importance that suitable provisions should be made for the settlement of the Fingoes, brought into this district at the instance of the Government, with a view to the formation of the native settlements. Shortly before the breaking out of the present war 7000 Fingoes with their stock to the value of £40,000 were located by Government near to the town of Alice and Fort Beaufort, and at the present time there cannot be less than thirty thousand souls of the Fingoe tribe within the colony.

6. The settlement of thirty thousand souls becomes a subject of grave importance, for it must be borne in mind that they are a people of one language and interest, the great majority of whom are dark heathen, equal if not worse than the Kafirs.

7. Numbers of them are adopting Colonial and Christian habits, and considering that it is not many years since they were brought out of Kafirland by Sir B. D'Uran, the progress they have made in civilization may be considered great.

(From the Cape Frontier Times, March 8.)

After patching up a peace with the principal offender, a friendly arrangement with the minor culprits naturally followed. The peace with Krelli, as every body felt, was but the prelude to peace with the Gaika tribes. And so after more than two years of desolating warfare, we are now at peace with the last of our enemies. They have been sufficiently punished, and the royal mercy and pardon have accordingly been extended to them.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this peace is worthless. It is hollow. It is treacherous. It is a foul blot upon the honor of the British Government. It is an insult to the colonists. It is offensive to the memory of the distinguished officers and gallant men that have fallen in this severe and protracted struggle. It is even personally degrading to His Excellency, who has appeared to the native tribes as an utterer of threats, while he has been unable to fulfill. And it is a peace that will lay the foundation, wide and deep, of another war more fearful and bloody than the last. All these things are no doubt well understood at head-quarters. But the object was to manufacture a peace: and this was accordingly done with the very best materials at hand. Thus a nominal jump across the Kat and back again, is performed by Sandilli, Macomo, and their brother actors, is accepted in lieu of their victorious expulsion over that stream, and of their unconditional submission. A declaration by these chiefs that they have been beaten is taken as an equivalent for the fact, and the vindication of the Queen's authority is represented by a few firecracks and fair promises!

Such is undoubtedly the character of the peace that has just been made. At the same time his Excellency has undoubtedly done all for the best. Perhaps his free agency has been smothered under the weight of the last dispatches from Downing-street. This is an unfortunate country. He, however, evidently looks more to his after-measures for the preservation of future good order than to the terms of the peace itself. The Gaika chieftains will probably now be more under military surveillance than they were under Sir Harry Smith. They will no longer dwell quite so near their strongholds, where posts have now been established, as formerly. And if a large number of troops are maintained in British Kaffraria for some years, or until some system of border defence shall have been consolidated—and if gunpowder can be kept from the reach of the natives, and an efficient border police force maintained—the frontier inhabitants may entertain some hopes of eventually keeping the country they now occupy. But do as Sir Harry Smith did—assume that the Kafirs have been subdued and humbled—and acting upon that assumption, send home regiment after regiment, leaving in British Kaffraria little more military strength than sufficient to garrison the posts and the peace that has just been made will not endure six months—and perhaps not as many weeks.

THE SOVEREIGNTY.

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

The recent intelligence received by us from the Sovereignty is far more satisfactory than could have been anticipated. The Basuto chief is wise enough to perceive his true interests, and by an exhibition of discreet moderation, since the affair at Berea, has raised himself in the good opinion of those who take an interest in the affairs of this country. We are assured by our correspondents that the intrepid demeanour of the British troops, and their stern determination of purpose, when confronted by the Basuto host, outnumbering them ten to one, have had a very sedative effect upon the people, who very shrewdly propose to themselves the arithmetical question—"If 700 men could do this, what might five times that number accomplish?" Mosesh is

apparently resolved to 'let well alone,' excepting that his card just now is peace, not war, and in which few will be disposed to differ in opinion with him. In accordance with this, we are told that the bearing of the chief and people towards those who have lately visited his capital from the sovereignty is greatly improved—a civility being shown and a conciliatory course of conduct pursued, which before the Governor's visit was very unusual. Every disposition is manifested to maintain friendly relations; the Basuts have been urged to resume their habitations at Platbosz; and the trade in corn at Thaba Bosigo is resumed under suspicion of more than ordinary encouragement. Such manifestations as these should be encouraged, and met in a like spirit. Mosesh has professed himself to be the most powerful and far seeing native chief of this country, and it will be much better to deal with him than with those petty chiefs, whose ignorance and bairamy continually involve the colony in extensive and

protracted disputes.

Journal kept during a tour in the Interior of South Africa to the Lake n'Gami, & to the Country 250 miles beyond, by Mr. Jos. McCabe.

(From the Friend of the Sovereignty, Feb. 24)

[Continued from No. 1804.]

On the 23rd we reached another kraal of natives who had a flock of goats, and a herd of melons. From them I managed to purchase a patch for my cattle. The best of the field was guarded by a number of women—the oxen and horses were then driven in, and much trouble had the women to keep them within bounds. Before long the patch was laid bare, and then the women had no chance of restraining them. A rush to the forbidden field was the result! My boys were obliged to run to the women's assistance. The oxen were brought up, unspanned, and at 4 P.M. we were again on the move, in company with the Griqua train. We travelled till late at night, and in the morning found ourselves outspanned at a small native village. They also possessed goats and a few sheep, and fields of melons which they had cultivated. From them I could get but little information—but after some difficulty we learned from them that a small distance out of our course, we might find some melons. After presenting a few beads to the head man of the village, he gave us a guide, and after driving the oxen and horses ten miles in a westerly direction, we came to where the melons had thick on the ground. The cattle, after feeding for three hours, began to lay down, fat and quite sound, which caused me to prefer the invaluable qualities of the melons as a substitute for water. We returned to the wagons but did not reach them before dark. I now found out through one of the Griqua party, that Ghamma, a man of some note among the Wamakoses, and conductor of the Griqua train, had put all the obstacles in my way, by warning the Balala's and Bushmen in the country not to give the white man any information as to water, distance, or course to the lake—he even sent me, as short as you pronounce it to be hypocritical and untrustworthy, and we are disposed to agree with them. They would have been telling bold truth by Lord Derby's saying to this effect.—Cape colonists, I don't think in sincerity that you are fit or ripe for a constitution, and I will give you for three or four years a couple of wise, prudent, active men as Governors, whose business it will be to prepare you for the change."

The colonists regard these as deficient in candor. In short they pronounce it to be hypocritical and untrustworthy, and we are disposed to agree with them. They would have been telling bold truth by Lord Derby's saying to this effect.—Cape colonists, I don't think in sincerity that you are fit or ripe for a constitution, and I will give you for three or four years a couple of wise, prudent, active men as Governors, whose business it will be to prepare you for the change."

One of the leading journals, whose prophecy as regards the change of Ministry has been fulfilled to the letter, makes the following temperate and sensible remarks:—"We do not think, after all, that the Constitution will be so long delayed as Lord Derby's misive would lead us to apprehend. The wheel will shortly turn, and other tenants will occupy Downing-street. Meantime, it is our duty as good subjects, to obey the Queen's Governors—to remonstrate with the English Government by every possible means, in order to recover the exercise of our inalienable rights as British subjects—and, above all things, to be careful not to be seduced into the adoption of illegal, unconstitutional, or unconstitutional means, to accelerate the restoration of what most truly belongs to us."

Let us hope that the Duke of Newcastle will adopt a policy to fit all our colonies very different to that which have for many years past, been in vogue at the Colonial Office. The present change of Ministry affords a glorious opportunity for the British Government to make those concessions which are not just, wise, and liberal. The good will be without had the colonists to believe that the Government has been coerced into passing measures repugnant to their own inclinations. The Australians have now grown so strong in the multitude of respectable emigrants that have lately fled, and the vast internal resources, now under development in these distant lands, that it would be sheer madness, on the part of the British Government, to treat with indifference the voice of what may be described as "the voice of the Australian people."

Our colonists are not unreasonable beings. It is not a want of compliance with their wishes that galls them so much as the contemptuous manner in which their arguments are treated, and the ridiculous pretexts assigned in Downing-street for shirking the broad questions brought to the notice of the Minister who presides over their destinies. Is there not a something disgraceful in a Colonial Minister telling a quarter of a million of British subjects at the Cape of Good Hope that one reason for not granting them a Representative Government, is "the absence of all statistical information, showing the proportions of the different races in the colony to whom it is proposed to give the franchise?" Well may they inquire if it be possible that Lord Derby was ignorant of colonial statistics as Sir John Pakington would confess himself to be! Well may they remark, that there were blue books to refer to—and such autho's it's as the Hon. John Montagu, Bishop Gray, and Doctor Adamson, besides numerous tracts published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge!

The Australian people, when they first petitioned for a Representative Government, had no small difficulty in obtaining an acknowledgment of their communication. At length, when the Colonial Minister condescended to reply, one of the great grounds for delay was something like this given by Sir John Pakington to the Cape colonists—that there was no information as to the relative proportions of "Emancipists" and "Free Men," to whom it was proposed to give the franchise, &c. &c.

For several years they went on fighting their own battle, but without success. At length, they called a meeting, and subscribed to raise a fund for the purpose of paying an agent. They selected the late Mr. Charles Buller, to whom they gave an annual stipend of £50 per annum. Armed with information upon all points, information which his great ability turned to good account, Mr. Buller addressed, with unremitting energy, the interests entrusted to his care. In due course, the colonists got their constitution, and handsomely acknowledged the value of Mr. Buller's services.

We trust that the Duke of Newcastle will render it unnecessary for the Cape colonists to follow the precedent of their Australian brethren, and that his Grace, of his own accord, will be instrumental in granting to the people at the Cape that to which every large body of Englishmen—no matter where they may be located—have an undeniably claim.—*Army Dispatch.*

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

The public begins to be rather mystified at the continued official reserve respecting the increase of the Army. There is no obvious, at least no sufficient reason for that reserve, and therefore the public supposes that there must be some hidden reason. An addition to our means of defence has been made in several branches of the naval and military forces, and we all know "the reason why." Indeed, the reason is so obvious that the readers of the English journals in any part of the world must perfectly understand it. Not only the state of Europe obliges us to be prepared for eventualities, but everybody perceives that the neighbourhood has become much more hazardous since the 21st of December 1851, and still more so since December 1852. The increase of the national defences is the natural sequel to these altered circumstances. The public, therefore, does not understand those diplomatic refinements which make people high in office presume that the national defences must have been increased at any rate; that they have no reference to recent events; and that no extraordinary circumstances have changed the nature of things within the last twelve or fifteen months. To use plain terms, this language is diametrically opposed to the fact, and we all know "why" is it possible that there can be any gentlemen, in any condition of life, who imagine that they shall distract any offence which might be taken at the increase of our military forces, by simply saying that it has no meaning whatsoever? Assuredly neither our own public nor any foreign power is to be bamboozled in that style. The very employment of such equivocal language has no effect but to beget a want of confidence in men that use it.

Particularly as there seems a practical hiatus in the preparations that have been made. Our Navy has been increased in ships and men; our Ordnance, in guns, horses and men; our Militia has been enrolled. But the increase of the Line corresponding to these augmentations has not yet been

announced. There has been no authoritative statement that even those augmentations which have already been announced are deemed sufficient. We are wholly without the information that would be deemed explicit as to the opinion of the military authorities on this point; and as the civilians of the Ministry have used equivocal language, while an essential part of the augmentation is kept back, the public would be very glad to know how this matter really stands.

The reason for keeping silence on the increase of the Line it is not easy to guess. If the officials hesitate to speak out the Estimates, the reason is a double mistake; since the public is quite prepared to do its part cheerfully, so that there is no occasion for saving its displeasure; but that a nod may pass away, so that the present is of all others the proper time to speak out. The public may have been apathetic some time ago; and it might have been under the sway of a parsimonious prejudice, while it did not think much about the subject. But unquestionably, months before Lord Derby spoke, or even some time in the present Ministry, the public was roused from its apathy, and so the present day it is thoroughly alive to the necessity of effective preparation. That which the public would resent, would be anything to invite war, or to hasten it; and assuredly nothing could do so like want of preparation to maintain the peaceful tranquillity so long enjoyed, within our own frontiers.

Asked what would determine any French ruler not to invade England, an eminent French statesman replied—"A home army of fifty thousand men." This declaration by M. Thiers expresses not only a French but a sound view. We need not be at much trouble to understand how the converse of that view may operate on the French mind; on those intelligent officers of the staff, the Corps, recently driven into Dover by "storms of weather," and so hospitably regarded by the officers of the Western Heights. We believe strangers are rather restricted in their survey of French port fortifications; but it may be said that on our side there is nothing to be seen. Exactly so; at least no "home army of fifty thousand men," which at late was minister of France pronounced to be the best of all things to block out a war of invasion.

Instead, therefore, of regarding the proper announcement as being of no avail, we believe all classes would be glad to know what is to be done, and would be quite prepared to make good the necessary means. Nay, we are convinced that an explicit statement, indicating even a strong measure, would be hailed with satisfaction. The thing which the public looks for, more than anything, just at present, is frankness and thoroughness, especially on this most important point. It awaits with some impatience the arrival which has been delayed; and it will only be annoyed should the measures be announced as prove to be inadequate either to the public expectation or to the exigency of the case.—*Spectator Jan. 15.*

Deals, Timber, And every description of Building Materials, COMPRISING,

DEALS, superior quality, various lengths, 3 x 9
PLANKS, " " " 3 x 11
BATENS, " " " 2 1/2 x 7
TEAKWOOD in Logs, Planks and Boards, " " " very dry
STINKWOOD, " " " "
YELLOWWOOD, " " " "
CEDAR, " " " "
MAGOJANY, " " " "
WALNUTWOOD, of every description
MELTEMIRR, shortly expected
DUCHESS and COUNTESS SLATES, best quality
CEILING LATHS
PAVING STONES
DO BRICKS
LEAD, Sheet and Pig
PORLAND and ROMAN CEMENT
STOCKHOLM PITCH, &c. &c.
HUVIL & RUSSELL, or
Caledon square.

R. H. ARDERNE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

March 19. *Osprey*, schooner r. 70 tons, J. Hunter, from Port Beaufort March 11, to this port. Cargo wool and silk.

Thomson, Watson & Co. Agents.

13. *Maria Amelia*, French bark, 223 tons, J. Rose, from Bourbon Jan. 10, to Nantes. Cargo sugar. Put in for repairs.

H. & E. Suarts, Agents.

15. *Prince of Wales*, ketch, 50 tons, Mr. Sinclair, from Possession Island Feb. 28, to this port. Cargo general.

A. & E. De Pe, Agents.

15. *Lavinia*, ship, 650 tons, J. Grange, from Aracata Jan. 15, to Falmouth for Orders. Cargo rice.

15. *Louisa*, schooner, 50 tons, J. Brown, from Monte Video Jan. 20, to this port. Cargo sundries.

A. J. Phillips, Agents.

\$15.—*Rejdration*, ship, 70 tons, R. Brockeridge, from Singapore Jan. 7, to this port. Cargo sundries.

10. H. M. S. *Dee*, Lieut. Smith, from Simon's Bay to this port.

J. Truter, Agent.

ARRIVED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

March 12. *Euryl*, Smith, brig, G. Watts, to Algoa Bay

13. *George Washington*, Bremen ship, M. P. Pitt,

to Bremen.

14. *Hyades*, Royal Mail Steamer, A. O. Greg, to Mauritius and India.