

BELL'S PATENTE OOGSTMACHINE.

MYBURGH & CO.

H EBBEN ontvangen per "Ipswich," een der bovenstaande voortreffelyke Machines. De eerst ingevoerde

wordt een bezitting verzoekt.
Op de Vertooning van het "Highland en Landbouw Ge-
toeschop," gehouden te Perth in 1852, werd een proeve
gedaan tussen een dezer en die van HUSSEY, toen die van
BELL zo veel voortreffelijker werd gevonden, dat de Prys
(£20) eenparig toegewezen werd aan den Heer BELL.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

ONTVANGEN per Earl of Shafesbury,

Bruine en witte TAFELGENEES

Middelslag en fyn HEMDENLINNEN

KEEMRIK VÖERCHITS, nieuwe patronen

Meubelgeruit

Geruit Derrries

GEDRUKTE MOLESKIN

en 4c Druk

MANS STERKE BLUCHER LAARZEN

Prince George en Wellington dito

Maleidische Doeken

Gemakke Kleederen

GLASWERK, in Bierglazen, Kelkjes, Karaffen, enz.

ZADELWERK

YZERWERK, MESSENWERK en METAALWERK,

in grote verscheidenheid

ALSMEDA,

VERSCHE ZOETEMELKSKE KAAS

PAARL GORT, SPLIT ERWTEN

Mosterd, Atjar, enz.

24 Heerengracht.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

Nieuwe Goederen per "Calcutta."

Preuss & Seligmann.

HEBBEN ONTVANGEN.

LAARZEN en SCHOENEN

Fyne KASSIMIER, DOE, en BREED LAKEN

GROS ROYAL en GROS DE NAPLES

GEWATERDE ZYDE en LUSTRES

FRANSKE BLOEMEN en KABRETTEN HAND.

SCHOENEN

PARASOLS, HAAR NETTEN

RYHEDJES en MOUWEN

FLOUNCING en KEEMRIK DOEKEN

Bruite en Witte KOUSEN.

EN VERSCHILLENDEN ANDERE ARTIKELEN.

PREUSS & SELIGMANN.

LANDEN ex "Ipswich" en "Earl of Shafesbury,"

witte TAFELGENEES, 36 dms.

KOORD ROKKEN

GEHEKELDE GORDYNEN

WITTE, FLORENTYNSCHE en REGATTA HEM.

DEN

ALPACCAS en COBURGS,

CHITS, nieuwe patronen

DAMAST

WOLLEN MATTEN

BLAAUWE PETTEN

DEVON HOEDEN

VILT HOEDEN, alle kleuren

WELLINGTON LAARZEN en SLOPKOUSEN.

Schrijfboeketien.

IMPERIALE CAP

FOOLSCAP, gelimideerd

BAG CAP

DUBBELE DEMY, enz., enz.

Nieuwe Goederen ex "Calcutta."

MCDONALD, BUSK & CO.

ONTVANGEN nu ex "CALCUTTA," byvoegingen tot

hunnen Voorraad.

Fyne en Fancy Goederen en Stapels,

INSLUITENDE:

DAMES HALSDOEJKES

BOBBNET

ZWARTE NAAIZYDE

4-ZWARTE KRIP

LINTEN, KANTEN, PUNTJES

ZWARTE GROS DE NAPLES

PARISIANS

KEURSLYVEN, IERSCHINNEN

ZWART LAKEN

FANCY DOESKIN, enz., enz.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

Kostbare Vastgoed,

TE GROOT DRAKENSTEIN.

In den Insolventen Boedel van CAREL ALRECHT

HAUPT, Jr.

ZAL PUBLIEK, OP DE PLAATS WORDEN VER-

KOCHT; OP

DEN 30 JUNY 1853,

DIE WEL BEKENDE PLAATS, GENAAMD

"Bethlehem;"

gelegen te Groot Drakenstein, in de Afleeling Stellenbosch

en behendige Erfpachtdant.

De Plaats is beplaat met omtrent 100,000 Wystokken

en een verscheidenheid Ruythoomchen, heeft uitmuntende

Tuingrond en Veeweide en zeker een der vruchtbareste

plaatsen in het District.

Een groot en gelyklyk Woonhuis is daarop gebouwd, en

vele andere Buitengebouwen n allen in goede staat van

reparatie.

Liberale Bonussen zullen worden gegeven.

De Koopkonditien en verdere byzonderheden kunnen

teckenden en by den Heer G. L. STEYTLE, Paarl.

C. J. C. GIE,

G. L. STEYTLE, Gez. Curatoren.

1 Juny 1853.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

LOSSE GOEDEREN,

AAN HOTTS, HOLLAND.

ONTVANGEN per Stoomboot Calcutta, een verderre

byvoeging tot hunnen tegenwoordigen voorraad

GOEDEREN, geschikt voor Stads en Buiten Handel, te

weten.

VOE CHIKES, nieuwe patronen

Do, lichtrouw

4-ZWARTE KRIP

ZWARTE GLACE ZYDE

Witte, blaauwe en paarse dito.

En een verscheidenheid Fyne en Fancy Goederen.

50, St. Georgestraat.

Bass Ale.

GEORGE GREIG & Co. verwachten per Paramatta,

een verdere faktuur BASS & Co's. welbekende

BURTON ALE, direkt van de Brouwery.

50, St. Georgestraat.

PER "EARL OF SHAFESBURY."

DE Ondergeteekenden landen nu uit bovenmeld

Schip.

Bruine en witte Baftas

Meubelgeruit

Wollen Laarjes

Fancy Slopkousen

Dames witte en gekleurde wollen Halsdoeken

Kinder gekleurde en witte Kapjes

Dames wollen Oormutsen

Gekleurde wollen Polkas

Dames en Meisjes Kursylen

Satynen en gewatteerde Tjaals

Mufflers, Empress Strikken

Gala Plaid

Bayadore Kleeden

Zwarte Lustres en Alpacas

Damast en Moreen

Flannel, fancy Chita

Swanskin

Fancy Doeskin

Zwart en gekleurd superfin Laken

Horders Tweed

Fancy Onderhantjesgoed

Maria blauwe Serge en Regatta Hemden

En assortiment Winter Kleederen.

WM. ANDERSON, SAXON, & Co.

Liebecks Kasteel, 23 Juny 1853.

BELL'S PATENTE OOGSTMACHINE.

MYBURGH & CO.

H EBBEN ontvangen per "Ipswich," een der bovenstaande

voortreffelyke Machines. De eerst ingevoerde

wordt een bezitting verzoekt.

Op de Vertooning van het "Highland en Landbouw Ge-

toeschop," gehouden te Perth in 1852, werd een proeve

gedaan tussen een dezer en die van HUSSEY, toen die van

BELL zo veel voortreffelijker werd gevonden, dat de Prys

(£20) eenparig toegewezen werd aan den Heer BELL.

J. D. HAUPT, Ex. Datiest.

De Heer J. D. HAUPT, Ex. Datiest.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad, den 27 Juny 1853.

Een goed Bestuur gelyk een gezonde lucht, verspreidt welvaart aan alle kanten. Dit is hoofdzakelyk toe te schryven aan zeker gevoel van veiligheid dat alle genoederen vervuld waren met de zegen van een goed Bestuur geniet. Het is waar, dat 'de bloei van landbouw en handel van nyverheid en overleg afhangen, maar wie zal denken in het werk stellen, wendende dat de ontvanger van belastingen elk oogenblik, uit naam van de Hooge Overheid, de handleggen kan op eenig gedekte van zyne verdiensten? Het is waar dat aanhoudende letteroeften den geest met kennissen maken, en den bezitter dier kennis geschikt maken voor posten van vertrouwen en onderscheiding, maar wie zal zich in het nachtelyk uur op zyn boekvertrek afsloven, wendende dat posten van vertrouwen of onderscheiding weg gelegd zyn, niet voor hen die zich gemoedelyk voorbereid hebben tot de daaraan verbonden ambtsverrichtingen, maar voor den lozen bedreiger en ingen vleijer—voor hem die zich verbindt om het Bestuur in elk geval te staan, en voor hem die de ydelheid door vleijer weet te bedwelmen? Dat Oostersche volken van een' tragen aard zyn is welkundig; dit wordt veelal aan den ontspannen invloed van het afdelingen Weg-Collegie, in plaats van de heeren Reitz, White, Barry en Puff, die afreden.

DE PAARISCHE BANK.—(Meldingsbericht.)—De laatste

twee honderd en vyftig additionele "Paarsche Bank" Aandeelen, werden op heden (29 Juny) door directeuren van gemelde Bank aan de personen wier tenders de hoogste waren, uitgegeven, voor de som van *Zes Poulen en Vijf Shillings Sterling*, synde een Pond en *Vijf Shillings* Premium op elk aandeel, en officieel om het begin van den maand reeds een gelyk getal uitgegeven werd, was er eerder by de laaste gelegenheid aanvraag om acht honderd achten negentig aandeelen strelende dit te bewys van het algemeen vertrouwen, hetwelk men in deze inrigting stelt. Verschillende aandeelen worden bezeten door personen in de Souvereiniteit woonachtig.

By Proclamatie van den 22 dezer, voorkomende in de "Gazette" van den 23sten, is de volgende weglinge geproclameerd als een algemeene weg, te weten, van Balaia, Wellington, na Lichtenberg, gaande over den grond van den heer Pieter Hauftje; van daar over Gouvernement grond aan beide zyden van der Bergvrije, van daar over de platen Witsenberg van den heer Ernst Retief, het slot van de Paarl, van den heer Mathias Mostert, en den heer Jacob Wolfaart; van daar over het bovenste gedeelte van die Uitspanplaats Olyenhout Bosch, naar "Hoogstede", van den heer S. G. du Toit, latpden het huis van P. Retief, aan Brandenbosch, ter rechter, en passerende dij by het huis van Isaac Tobias de Villiers, Langevallei; van daar tusschen de platen Vliegenkast en Kuleinberg, over de Oosterklu Hooge, naa Karumelkville; van daar over Harderhooge en Groene Leegte—zyde alle drie platten Uitspanplaatsen; van daar, gaande tusschen Joodsofontein en Buurman Kraal, naar Patrysfontein en Lichtenberg, synde beide laastgemaide Uitspanplaatsen.

AFFEDELINGEN WEG COLLEGIE, SWELLENDAM.—Eene bekomenst van eigenaren van vastgoed, in het district Swellendam, zaal gehouden worden in de Raadzaal op Zaturdag den 2 July, ten einde vier heeren te kiezen als leden van het afdelingen Weg-Collegie, in plaats van de heeren Reitz, White, Barry en Puff, die afreden.

AANKOMST VAN DE MAALBOOT.

De Koninklyke Maalboot *Caledonia* is Donderdag namiddag in Tafelbaai ten anker gekomen. Zy vertrok van Plymouth den 15, St. Vincent den 26 Mei en Ascension den 5 Juny. Zy heeft een goed aantal passagiers, voor deze platen, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras en Calcutta. Onder die voor de Kap, telt men Lady Clerke, de vrouw den nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

De hoofdstukken daarvan zijn de afschaffing van impost op zee, ontrent £1.000.000 aan de inkunsten opleverende;

de vermindering van den impost op thee van 2-24 tot 1 per lb,

de vermindering over drie jaren, de vermindering van de belasting op advertentie van 1-6 tot 6d.

De drukkers vry zouz'n, en het geschiede. Het is een niet minder heerlyk voorrecht der Britten, dat zy buiten hooftoestemming niet bestaat kunnen worden; maar zy vonden weldra dat dat in deze Kolonie het opleggen van belastingen een willekeurig bestryf der overheids was, waarby het publiek gevoelen in het minst niet geraadpleegd werd. Zich hieraan geweest te onderwerpen zou een verloochening geweest zyn van hun geboorterecht. Maar wanen dat geld uit den zaak van den tekenaar aangevallen werden, dat zy een groot aantal van dezen nieuw Commissaris.

De Engelsche Dagbladen loopen tot 14 Mei, maar derzelver inhoud is over het algemeen onbelangrijk.

Van onzen Londonschen Correspondent hebben wy den volgenden brief ontvangen —

Londen 14 Mei 1853.

Het groot onderwerp van behandeling onder de staatkundigen van alle klassen gedurende de laaste weeken, is geweest het budget, hetwelk voor het Lager Huis was gebracht op den 18 April in een van de bekwaamste voorstellingen, ooit in de vergadering gedaan.

Cape Town, June 21, 1853.

Good government, like pure air, makes everything thrive that comes within its influence. This is mainly owing to a sense of security pervading the minds of all, where the blessing of good government is enjoyed. It is true that agricultural and mercantile prosperity depends on industry and ingenuity, but who will exert these, when he knows that the tax-gatherer can at any time claim any part of his earnings in the name of the sovereign? It is true that hard study stores the mind with knowledge, which qualifies its professor for office of trust and distinction; but who will "grow pale over the midnight lamp" when he knows that offices of trust and distinction are reserved, not for those who have conscientiously prepared for the duties attached to them, but for the designing knave and base flatterer, for him who pleases himself to stand by government through thick and thin, and for him who can intoxicate vanity with the fumes of adulation? Oriental nations are proverbially indolent: this is frequently attributed to the relaxing influence of the climate, but is really owing to the paralysing effect of despotism and misgovernment. When oppression has come to be a hereditary curse, man yields to it as he does to the laws of nature; but when free-born men see those rights invaded, for which their ancestors have shed their blood, generation after generation will struggle to recover what they have been taught to look upon as their own. British subjects have the glorious privilege of speaking their minds freely on all subjects and of publishing to the world, under proper restrictions, their views of public men and measures;—in a word, they enjoy the blessings of a free press. But when British subjects first settled here, the press was a government engine, shackled and sealed, a speaking trumpet of oppression which none but Government had a right to use. The sons of Britain could not live under such regulations, they could not breathe freely at home; they resolved that the press should be set free, and it was done. It is another glorious privilege of Britons that they shall not be taxed without their consent; but they soon found out that in this colony taxation was the arbitrary, uncontrolled act of official power, and asking the consent of the people was out of the question.

To submit to this without a struggle would have been to renounce their birthright. But wherever, money is transferred from one pocket to another, there are gainers as well as losers, and the gainers being the men in power, and having an interest in perpetuating the abuse, the struggle to get rid of it will be long and arduous. And so it has proved in this colony. But the people had agreed to vindicate their right to representative government, and that too has been achieved. Now then, having obtained for ourselves the essential ingredients of British liberty, we may open our minds to a sense of security, which at once encourages and invigorates, because it holds out the reward of labour in every department, as a thing attainable by exertion. A current of pure air has been let in upon us, the lungs of the community have inhaled the blessing, and every member rejoices in renewed strength and elasticity. The Queen's gift, the Constitution, though not yet in operation, has already effected a great amount of good, in the same manner as the sun partially dispels darkness before we see his disk above the horizon. Look at the stimulus imparted to all things on which the material interests of the colony depend. Take up any paper. Here you meet with a sale of Thibet Tea, Ceylon Rums, fetching on an average £73 each, there with a notice of the Agricultural Society promising liberal premiums for the best samples of wine, elsewhere fifty-five shares of £15 each in a company proposing to import the Angora Goat, disposed of among ainst as many individuals not to mention the Graaf Reinet sale of the Dorien Sheep, whose unparalleled price of £123 was paid for in grain. At Port Elizabeth a new Assurance Company has been successfully launched, and the Sugar Company is extending its operations. There is in every branch of industry, a new life and activity; and yet these things are only the harbinger, and as it were, the pledges of improvements on a larger scale, when the assembled intelligence of the Colony shall have obtained play in the Colony's Parliament.

The Minic of His Excellency the Governor on the present state of the frontier,—to which His Excellency alluded in his reply to the address of inhabitants of Uitenhage,—has been sent us from the Colonial Office, in the shape of a Blue Book. It is addressed to the Legislative Council; but as the odds and ends of that venerable body are at present somewhat scattered about, and not easily to be scraped together, the prudent course seems to have been adopted of submitting that most important document, in the form stated, to the public, who are in reality the only interested parties.

The Frontier papers received by Saturday's post, contain no news, except that the Committee appointed by the public meeting held at Graham's Town on the 14th instant, have proposed Messrs. Goddron, Cook and G. Wood, to the electors of the Eastern Province, as fit members for the legislative Council.

THE PAARL BANK.—(Communicated.)—The last 250 additional Paarl Bank Shares were allotted this day (20th June,) by the Directors of said Bank to the parties who had sent in the highest tenders, at Six Pounds and five Shillings, being at a premium of £1 5 per share. Though a similar number had been allotted at the beginning of the present month, application was made on this occasion for 898 shares, tending to show the degree of confidence generally reposed in this institution. Several shares are held by persons residing in the Sovereignty.

A meeting of owners of fixed property in the district of Swellendam will be held in the Court Room on Saturday, the 21st July, for the purpose of electing four gentlemen, to form, with the Civil Commissioner, the Divisional Road Board for that district, in the room of Messrs. Neitz, White, Berry and Pfaff.

We learn, says the *Mercury*, that the stay of His Excellency in this Colony has been prolonged by the authorities at home, so that Genl. Cathcart will not leave us so soon as he expected.

By Proclamation of the 22nd instant, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd, the following road, viz: from Bain-street, Wellington, to Lichtenburg, passing through the grounds of Mr. Pieter Haubtfeisch, thence through the Government ground on both sides of the Berg River; thence through the farm Witzenberg, of Mr. Ernest Retief, the "Slot van de Paarl," of Mr. Matthias Mostert, and Mr. Jacob Walfart; thence through the upper part of the Outspan place, Olyven Hout Bosch, to "Hoogstele," of Mr. Stephanus du Toit, leaving the house of P. Retief, at Brandenbosch, on the right, and passing close to the house of Isaac Tobias de Villiers, in Langevallei; thence between the farms Vliegenkaste and Kuilenberg, over the Otter Knut Hooge, to Karanvalk's Vallei; thence through Harde Hooge and Groene Laagte; all the three last places being Outspannings; thence, passing between Joss Fontein and Baumans Kraal, to Patrys Fontein and Lichtenburg, both of the latter being Outspan places.

On Friday afternoon a novel description of steamer arrived in Table Bay, from New York, she is named the *Confusia*, and is intended as a steam tug for Shanghae. The following are her dimensions—167 feet long, 29 feet beam, 11 feet in hold, 52 inches cylinder, 9½ feet stroke. She has a low pressure engine, with beam bar, and is 45 tons, and 15 horse power, consuming 10 tons of coals per mile. Her average speed is 18 miles per hour. She sailed the greater part of the way, having been short of coal. She put into St. Vincent for a supply, but did not obtain anything like the quantity she required.—*Commercial Register*.

The Sir Robert Peel left for Mossel and Algoa Bays, the Buffaloe, and Natal, on Friday afternoon. Her passengers are—Major Rawstorne, (9th Regt.); Messrs. Jeph and Julius Moshenthal, Miss Green, Very Revd. Mr. Newman, Sir David Baird, Bart., Mr. and Mrs. A. de Smidt and 3 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Small, Miss Simpson, Messrs. Armitage, Elliot, Handley, Merriman Howe, Pye, Maynor, Richards, Penketh, Master Murray and 3 on deck.—*Ibid*

The Royal Mail Steamer *Calcutta* came to anchor in Table Bay on Thursday afternoon. She left Plymouth on the 15th, St. Vincent on the 26th May, and Ascension on the 5th of June. She has a good number of passengers for this place, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta. Amongst those for the Cape is Lady Clerke, the wife of the new Commissioner.

The English papers are to the 14th of May, but their contents generally are uninteresting. From our London Correspondent we have received the following letter:—

London, May 14, 1853.—The great topic of discussion among politicians of all classes during the last few weeks has been the budget, which was brought before the House of Commons, on the 18th of April, in one of the ablest financial statements ever made in that assembly. The main features of it are—the abolition of the soap duty, yielding upwards of £1,100,000 to the revenue, the reduction of the duty on tea, 2s. 2d. to 1s. per lb, spreading the reduction over three years, the reduction of the duties on foreign butter, cheese, eggs, fruit, and some 25 miscellaneous articles, and lastly a great reduction and simplification of the stamp duties and assessed taxes. As for the wine duties they will remain without alteration. To counterbalance all these benefits, the Chancellor of the Exch. quer proposito to extend the income tax to all persons having £100 a year and upwards.

The great topic of discussion among politicians of all classes during the last few weeks has been the budget, which was brought before the House of Commons, on the 18th of April, in one of the ablest financial statements ever made in that assembly. The main features of it are—the abolition of the soap duty, yielding upwards of £1,100,000 to the revenue, the reduction of the duty on tea, 2s. 2d. to 1s. per lb, spreading the reduction over three years, a considerable reduction of the duties on foreign butter, cheese, eggs, fruit, and some 25 miscellaneous articles, and lastly a great reduction and simplification of the stamp duties and assessed taxes. As for the wine duties they will remain without alteration. To counterbalance all these benefits, the Chancellor of the Exch. quer proposito to extend the income tax to all persons having £100 a year and upwards.

Resolved—that that Meeting although compelled to recognise a Legislature existing in S. Africa, at least six hundred miles distant from this exposed Frontier Border, do nevertheless record their determination never to rest satisfied until they obtain for the Eastern Districts, a suitable Form of Government—holding its sittings in this Province, and that this meeting proceed at once to elect by ballot, a Standing Committee of Management, consisting of twenty-four members, with power to call a general meeting, whose duty it shall be to endeavour to obtain the election of such men in the forthcoming Parliament, as shall fully carry out these views.

A Committee of 25 persons were then chosen to conduct further operations—and a vote of thanks was passed on Mr. Slope, Secy. for his able management in the Chair, after which the meeting broke up, a patently well satisfied with the cause it had taken.

u popularity. The public will look upon it as another admission of weakness, and that too at a time when every thing is tending to destroy the prestige which his sudden success and good fortune had thrown around him during the first year of his usurpation. The misfortune of the Empress about a fortnight ago, owing, as is alleged, to the unhappy life she leads at court, is said to have had a very depressing effect upon Louis Napoléon, whose sanguine hopes of being able to dazzle the envious headed Parisians with the splendid show of an Imperial christening have thus been blotted. Great preparations are making for the coronation which, according to the latest accounts, is to take place in August, whether the Pope consents to come or not. The general understanding is that he will not.

The ceremonial of opening the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, which has been got up in imitation of the one held in London, in 1851, took place on Thursday last, and was, according to all accounts, a highly successful pageant. The great hall of the building was crowded with brilliant assemblage of not less than 15,000 persons. Near the top of the hall was a spacious platform containing an orchestra of 1,000 performers, vocal and instrumental, who gave the national anthem, as the Lord Lieutenant, attended by his brilliant suite, entered the crystal palace. A large number of Irish noblemen and peers were present on the occasion. Indeed Ireland seems to have made a splendid exhibition altogether.

Trade and manufacture still continue as prosperous as ever. The movement for an advance of wages still goes on also as vigorous and successful as the greatest friend of the working classes could desire. Within the last few months the increased remuneration of labour has been pretty general all over the kingdom.

The wool's manufacture partakes of the general prosperity, and as a natural consequence the price of wool still tends upward.

WOOL.—The next series of Public Wool Sales will commence on the 19th May.

The imports since the close of last sales, together with the stock then remaining unsold, consists of the following:—

Sydney	Bales.
Port Philip	4,800
Van Diemen's Land	14,583
Adelaide	2,743
Cape	5,917
Swan River	1
New Zealand	51
	27,405
East India	1,875
Total	29,340

Mr. Southey has been re-instated in his office of being Secretary to Government, and is expected by the next mail steamer.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the *Colonist*, June 18.)

A correspondent from King William's Town informs us that "a wagon containing ordnance stores, on its way from East London was stopped by Kafirs, the oxen taken, and a large quantity of blankets; some of the blankets were subsequently recovered. An officer of the 43d Regt. riding on the same road, was stopped the other day by a Kafir, who demanded his money. The officer was in the act of chastising the fellow for his insolence with his whip—when another Kafir hurled a knobkerrie at his head which he luckily evaded. The officer immediately presented a revolver at the Kafir who held his horse, when they both made off. These two events have made quite a sensation here."

PUBLIC MEETING.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, June 18.)

(COMMUNICATED)—In consequence of the discussion of the public meeting held on the evening of the 10th instant, another was convened by circular for the evening of the 14th instant, which was held at Lawrence's Auction Rooms. About 120 of the inhabitants were present, who discussed their best course of operation. A resolution was moved and seconded to effect that it would be desirable to nominate not less than two members for Graham's Town, leaving it for other districts to elect those in whom they had confidence. A most animated discussion followed this proposition, which was ultimately adopted. The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Thackeray, (boldly seconded by Mr. Clough, and carried unanimously amidst loud applause):—

Resolved—that that Meeting although compelled to recognise a Legislature existing in S. Africa, at least six hundred miles distant from this exposed Frontier Border, do nevertheless record their determination never to rest satisfied until they obtain for the Eastern Districts, a suitable Form of Government—holding its sittings in this Province, and that this meeting proceed at once to elect by ballot, a Standing Committee of Management, consisting of twenty-four members, with power to call a general meeting, whose duty it shall be to endeavour to obtain the election of such men in the forthcoming Parliament, as shall fully carry out these views.

A Committee of 25 persons were then chosen to conduct further operations—and a vote of thanks was passed on Mr. Slope, Secy. for his able management in the Chair, after which the meeting broke up, a patently well satisfied with the cause it had taken.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

JUNE 14TH.—You will be sorry to hear that the Kafirs have committed the old trade of plunder with an activity that is truly alarming. On Sunday and Monday last they stole from Mr. J. Ryder's wagon one ox and two bundles of government blankets, from Mr. Harvey, five oxen and two oxen to which they were tied, from J. W. Smith, two oxen, from Mr. J. C.ouch twelve oxen; from Mr. Penny, several oxen, and some horses have likewise been stolen during this week.

Last night the Rev. Mr. Liefield, who has just come from the Dihne station, had his horses cut loose and taken away. Several of the above parties have traced their oxen to Kafir kraals, but what the result will be is yet to be seen. These are only a few of the robberies that have lately been perpetrated along the Buffalo line of road; this, coupled with the late desertion in the Cape Corps with arms, horses and ammunition, make us feel uncomfortable. Next month the Kafirs make their harvest, and the long nights assist them well to neglect the opportunity.

I intended to have added some remarks about the difficult arising from the Civil and Military post offices, as you will see from the report of what took place in the House of Commons last evening. In reply to Sir John Pakington, Mr. Frederick Peacock stated that soon after Whitstable, he intended to lay on the table a series of papers, in continuation of those lately presented, which would put the H. in full possession of the intentions of government with regard to the countries beyond the Orange River, and will also state what they propose to do with respect to the settlement on the Eastern Boundary.

Continental politics have been unusually stagnant during the last few weeks. People have given up speculating as to what disturbances are likely to take place in Austria, Italy, or France. No one imagines that any one of these countries will enjoy tranquility under the galling despotisms by which they are oppressed, but there is no symptom of any immediate disturbance anywhere. By way of precaution, however, Louis Napoleon seems determined to surround himself with all the safeguards which prudence insures. For this purpose a bill has been laid on the table of the Legislative Corps, the object of which is to restore to the Penal Code, the punishment of death for political offences which was abolished by the Provisional Government, in February, 1848, and afterwards, by article 5 of the Constitution of November 4, 1848. The bare fact of the Government having resorted to such a measure, this to secure itself against accident, is looked upon as a proof that it feels conscious of its own weakness. Every body knows that the severity of the law did not prevent the assassination of the Duke of Berry, and who can forget the numerous attempts on the life of Louis Philippe, in spite of all the efforts of the law? Louis Napoleon now seeks to defend himself from the pistol or the dagger of the assassin?

The attempt to restore the law will add to the Emperor's

The next morning a party was again in the saddle to continue the pursuit, even into Kafirland if necessary, consisting of Mr. Bates, Mr. Ridgeway, Mr. Gro. Green (brother to the above-mentioned) and Col. Sir. Brown, of K. Company of Rifles Brigade, stationed here, having obtained permission of his officer, joined this party, taking with them two colored men, the wagon drivers, taking up the spear they followed it with great energy, suffering much fatigue from the zig-zag manner in which the rascals had driven the cattle through the country. Till it brought them to the Chupie range at the head of Groeps Kloof, where they came upon the Kafirs and the cattle; they discovered the flesh of one hanging upon a tree, and one of the Kafirs standing near; they got within a very short distance of this one before he discovered them; Mr. Bates fired and shot him; he tumbled into a deep gully near which he stood, and in which the cattle were found; the opinion of the whole party mortally wounded—the others seemed to have escaped up the bed of the slate.

There was what appeared to be a complete span of black oxen also seen on the top of a hill in the distance, supposed to have been stolen from some other quarter; but from the impractical nature of the country, it was deemed hopeless to carry the pursuit further, so taking a considerable portion of the meat—which turned out to be that of a fat cow belonging to Mr. Richard Webb—and the remainder to feed the wagons, they plodded their weary way homewards—thus ended this very gallant and determined affair.

GALE IN THE DOWNS.—FATAL SHIP WRECKS.

RAMSGATE, APRIL 27.—During the last forty-eight hours a succession of gales from the north-west have been blowing in this vicinity of coast, occasioning a serious loss of life and property. On the much dreaded Goodwin Sands two fatal losses occurred. Other wrecks took place in the neighbourhood of the Downs, while several large homeward bounders, some Indianmen, had a very narrow escape, having lost their anchors and cables, and left to the mercy of the elements. While the gale was at its height, about one o'clock yesterday morning, rockets were fired, as from a vessel which had got on the Goodwin, and at daybreak the remains of a large vessel, apparently, were discovered on the sands. Nothing could be learned of the crew; and from the tempestuous character of the sea, the chance of escape was small. Another fatal catastrophe took place on the Goodwin early this morning. Between one and two o'clock, the brig Harriet of Hartlepool, was carried on to the sand, and, melancholy to relate, every soul belonging to her perished, the vessel fast settling down and disappearing. On the adjacent Long Sand a third fatal shipwreck happened during the continuance of the gale. The Swedish barque, named the Carl Johanna, bound to the Thames from Dantzig and Gothenburgh, took the shoal in the course of yesterday afternoon, where she remained bumping, with the surf breaking over her, despite the most spirited exertions of the crew to get her off. Her total loss in the appeared inevitable, and the position of the poor fellows on board became the most trying. They took to the rigging, and doubtless all the unfortunate creatures would have perished but for being perceived by the ship City of Carlisle, Mr. Storey, master, from Newcastle. As it was, four poor fellows were drowned, the remainder of the crew, including the captain and mates, being preserved by the City of Carlisle, which took them off the wreck.

A serious loss happened near or on the Kentish Knock, the founding of a London and Antwerp trader called the James and Emma. It appears that in shaping a course for the entrance of the Thames, the violent state of the weather much tried her, she caught the Knock and sustained much injury. However, the crew managed to get her off, only to find that she had made an extensive leakage and was filling. No time was lost in preparing the boat for the escape of those on board, and they just had time to leave her, when she founders. They were afterwards picked up, and landed near Margate. The accounts from the eastern coast also describe the gale to have been severely felt in that district.

Several wrecks occurred between Orfordness and Yarmouth Roads, but were happily free from loss of life.—*Prattor Guardian*, April 30.

ULTRAMONTANISM IN HOLLAND.

The honorable position won by the Dutch among the European nations, and the energy, fortitude, and perseverance, by which they secured it, are well known to every reader of history. The people of the Netherlands were placed in the midst of circumstances peculiarly calculated to develop those qualities by which they are eminently distinguished. They have occupied for centuries a turbulent soil—they have won large tracts from the very territory of the Ocean, and they have maintained it successfully against the incursions of that mighty element. The danger and difficulties to which the Dutch were early exposed, and the success which attended their efforts, produced the noble virtues of constancy and self-reliance. Thus they found means to resist the arrogant levies of the Duke of Alva, and to strike down and trample on the golden standard. The same dauntless bearing they opposed to the designs of Louis XIV., and did not shrink from a struggle for the supremacy of the seas, even with the navy of England. In the region of dice very few field the chances of enterprise among the skilful who explored the Eastern land. Enterprise and commerce started from the shores of the German Ocean, and rapidly acquired riches and possessions in the far off Islands of the Indian Archipelago. The Dutch had established themselves in China and Japan, and their East India Company was a wealthy corporation before the British Company had risen to respectable wealth. The wealth which this brave and virtuous people accumulated has not induced degeneracy or dulled their sense of enterprise. They are not, even at the present day, more virtuous than patriotic, and they are as ready to resist an attempt to encroach upon their liberties as they were in the seventeenth century.

The history and present condition of England and Holland discover many points of analogy. Both are maritime peoples—both have made commerce and manufacture the foundation of their greatness. Holland is governed by a hereditary Monarch, and by two Houses of Parliament, in English, I. except that the Secy. and Chamber, or Committee, is elected triennially. In this assembly the fullest expression of opinion is permitted, and the debates are duly reported. The reigning King, William the III, ascended the throne in 1689. He succeeded his father, and is of the freed stock of the Stadholder.

But the closest similarity between the countries is in religious feeling and religious toler

also the Count de Barra, the Abbe Coqueron, grand chaplain of the fleet; Col. Laborde, governor of the Luxembourg &c. The other parts of the nave were occupied by the old soldiers of the Imperial armies, and the old servants of the Imperial cause. The tribunes were occupied by several ladies of distinction, among whom was Mme. Salvage de Faveroles, testamentary executrix of Queen Hortense. After the ceremony the old soldiers of the Grand Army formed a line in the courtyard, and on King Jerome passing he was received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon!" which were repeated by the invalids. The brother of the Emperor, followed by a numerous corps of officers, then visited the tomb, and a crown of immortelle was deposited on it by a grenadier of the old guard, in the name of all his comrades.—*Morning Chronicle*, May 6.

TURKEY.

Although there can at present be no question of a partition of Turkey, the way in which the Oriental question is now settled must be a matter of vast importance for Europe at large, and for Austria in particular. According to the *Triest Zeitung*, which has news of the 4th from Constantinople, it may be considered certain that three matters have already been brought forward by the Prince—1. The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople to be appointed for life, and to be totally dependent on the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg. 2. In case of revolutionary disorders in Moldavia and Wallachia, the Russian army to occupy those provinces without the intervention of Turkish troops. 3. Removal of the Turkish garrisons from all the Serbian fortresses. The writer observes, that the Porte employs all kinds of subterfuges in order to gain time, and adds—"it is evident that nothing will be settled until the ambassadors reach Constantinople. It is rumoured that Prince Menschikoff, when in conversation with Riza Pasha, expressed a wish to see him in office again. A government messenger, who reached Odessa on the 1st is said to have brought orders that all warlike preparations were to cease. The Turks have also been armament after their fashion. The Reilif (militia) has been called out and exercised, and sundry very rusty cannon balls have been forwarded from the arsenal to the fleet. Lord Stratford is most impatiently expected, as the Turks are inclined to look on him as their preserver." A very unusual demand has been made; it is, that all the foreign vessels of war should salute the British Ambassador on his arrival. Prince Ghika, the Hospodar of Moldavia, made his solemn entry into Jassy on the 3d. It is said that a letter from St. Petersburg induced him to return to his post. The Serbian government has not consented to dismiss M. Marinovitch and Zach at the request of Prince Menschikoff.—*Evening Packet*, April 23.

Diplomacy is active at Constantinople, but the negotiations are most mysteriously conducted. A draft of the Russian Convention has been laid before the French Ambassador, and it is said the terms are very stringent. Russia not being content with a simple suzerain, but demanding equal footing with France in respect to the protection of Christians at Jerusalem. The movements of the Russian army seem very ominous. Seven thousand men had been embarked for Sebastopol, and several regiments of light cavalry had been ordered to the frontier. On the other hand, the Turkish Government had issued circulars to the troops ordering them to be ready for immediate service.—*Portsmouth Times*, May 7.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape Town,
22nd June, 1853.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the following Circular, for general information.

By His Honour's command,
(Signed) W. HOPE.
Acting Secretary to Government.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, 22nd June, 1853.

Sir—I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will prepare, from such sources of information as your Office may afford, a list of all persons who you have reason to know will be entitled to vote in the several Fieldcornets of your Division at the approaching election of members for both Houses of Parliament; and that you will furnish the Registering Officer, (or Officers, as the case may be) with a copy of such List.

2. His Honour is of opinion, that all persons whose names appear on the books of your office as paying Land or Quit Rent, or Road Rates, will, with few exceptions, if any, be found to be entitled to have their names placed on the Registration List.

3. His Honour concurs that the duties would be lessened and time saved, if the respective Registering Officers were furnished with the Lists I have mentioned, previous to their commencing their tours.

4. You will instruct your Fieldcornets to make out a similar list, for each of his own Fieldcornet, and, if not convenient, arranging the names alphabetically. You will likewise request your Fieldcornets to attend the Registering Officer at each of the places named in their waids at which the names of Voters are to be taken by him, and to assist the Registering Officer in his duties by every means in their power.

5. These suggested aids to a full Registration of each Fieldcornet are not, of course, intended to relieve the inhabitants from the duty of themselves taking care that they are registered. No man who does not avail himself of the privilege of claiming in person, or in writing, can hereafter complain, should his name not have been registered. But without superseding individual applications, it seems desirable that the Registering Officer may be able, after taking down all names given to him in the manner contemplated by the Ordinance, to consult the other Lists already mentioned, and add all names found upon either of them which have not already been inserted at the instance of the inhabitants themselves. The List to be posted by the Registering Officer, for all claims and objections, will thus be rendered most complete.

6. You will inform your Fieldcornets that they will be allowed the usual rates of remuneration for attending the Registering Officer, and for any other services connected with the Registration of Voters, or for the summoning of the Parliament generally.

7. But I am desired by His Honour to inform you that, while all necessary expenses which, in your discretion, it is necessary to incur under the head previously named, of "Parliamentary Expenses," will be sanctioned, yet I am to impress upon you the necessity of observing a strict economy, as the unavoidable expenses under this head will be a very heavy charge upon the Revenue.

8. Books will be forwarded to you for the Registering Officers to enter the names of all persons qualified to vote. These Books have an Alphabetic Index attached to each, and a fly sheet to show the manner of entering the names alphabetically in each Fieldcornet. If these Books are properly arranged as proposed, there will be very little trouble in preparing your general List for the Division from them.

9. On the first of July a Proclamation will be issued in a Gazette Extraordinary, legally promulgating the Order in Council establishing a Parliament for this colony. The same Gazette will contain another Proclamation, fixing the places and time of registering in every Fieldcornet in your Division. The Registration will probably commence on Monday, the 22nd of August next, throughout the whole colony.

10. This Extraordinary Gazette will be dispatched to you by the first Post after the first of July. You will receive, at the same time, a number of copies of the list of places fixed for Registration in your Division. You are requested to make arrangements for forwarding the Gazettes and these separate Lists by express to each of your Fieldcornets, and to such other persons as you conceive are likely to make most generally known the places and times of Registration.

11. As a general rule, you will understand that the places of Registration will be the Polling places heretofore to be announced by Proclamation. But His Honour is unwilling to give any further directions at present regarding the polling of voters, as it is probable that the experience which will be obtained by the Registering Officers in effecting the Registration of the several Divisions, may enable the different Civil Commissioners to suggest a change of place, or some arrangements which will facilitate the polling of Voters.

12. As soon as the Registration of your Division has been effected, and your List of voters completed, you are requested to devote your attention to the all important matter of the polling the Votes in the several Fieldcornets of your Division, and to the dissemination, as widely as possible, of a knowledge of the forms necessary to be observed in the taking of the Poll, first for the members of the Legislative Council, and afterwards for the members of the House of Assembly.

I have only further, by His Honour's desire, to direct

your attention to the responsible duty of effecting a fair and perfect Registration of Voters throughout the whole Colony, a duty which on this occasion of the first Registration has necessarily devolved on the Government, but which must be shared by all those appointed to execute and carry out Her Majesty's most gracious intentions towards the inhabitants of this Colony.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. HOPE.
Acting Secretary to Government.
The Civil Commissioner of

BELL'S PATENT REAPING MACHINE. Myburgh & Co.

HAVE received per "IPSWICH," one of the above superior MACHINES. Being the first imported, an inspection is invited.

At the Show of the Highland and "Agricultural Society," held at Perth in August 1852, a trial was made late on one of these and "Hussey's" when "BELL'S" proved so decidedly superior that the premium (£2) was unanimously awarded to Mr. BELL.

Bazaar.

A SMALL BAZAAR in aid of the Day School in connection with the S. A. Missionary Society, will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th July, in the School Room adjoining the Mission Chapel, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Friends feeling disposed to assist the above benevolent undertaking, are kindly requested to contribute towards it. Every donation will be thankfully received by Mrs. W. D. MORGENHOUT, Hout-street.

MUTUAL Life Assurance Society of the Cape of Good Hope.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the terms of the 16th and 35th Sections of the Deed of Agreement, that the EIGHTH GENERAL

Annual Meeting of Members

of the said Society, will be held on

MONDAY, 4TH JULY NEXT,

at the Society's Office, No. 12, Adderley-street, Cape Town, for the purpose of receiving an Account of the State of the Affairs and Business of the Society, made up to 31st May, 1853, and for ELECTING THREE DIRECTORS in the room of those who retire; also for the Appointment of two persons to be Auditors; and for other general purposes.

The Directors who retire by rotation, and who are eligible for re-election, are

EDWARD EGAR, Esquire,
JOHN BARRY, Esquire,
J. H. WICHT, Esquire.

EDWARD EGAR, Esquire,
JOHN BARRY, Esquire,
J. H. WICHT, Esquire.

The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors,
E. THOMPSON, Sec.

PUBLIC SALE OF Moveable Effects, At Hottentots Holland.

THE Undersigned having disposed of his Dwelling Place, will cause a public Sale to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1853,

At his late Residence, called:

"VOORBURG,"

AT HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND, OF:—

12 excellent blue slate and yellow wood Staircases, 4 teakwood and 5 yellow wood Vats, 18 half-timbered Cocks, Leaguers, Vinegar Casks, pressing and receiving Tubs, took weight Tubs, Buckets, Funnels and Cockas, a Brandy Still with appearances complete, all in the best order.

LIKewise,

35 leaguers of Wine, 25 muids of Wheat, a quantity of Chaff, a Corn Harp, 2 Corn Shovels, 5 Ploughs, a Harrow, two teams of Harness complete.

An excellent Mule Wagon

A Scotch Cart

A Chair

Spads, Pickaxes and a large variety of other useful articles.

LIVE STOCK,

12 Well trained Mules
2 Excellent saddle and draught Horses

A 3 year old Stallion, bred by Mr. JACOB VAN RENEN

A 2 " do. bred by Mr. P. L. CLOETE

15 Breeding Cows, of excellent breed, all in Calf

8 Heifers

An imported Bull

Another do.

200 Sheep and Goats

6 Pigs

LASTLY,

Household Furniture of every description, and what else may be offered on the day of Sale.

D. BRINK, Esq.

Hottentots Holland, June 23, 1853.

Mr. J. WEIGE, Auctioneer.

FIRST TROOP.

150 extra fat slaughter, draught and young Oxen and Cows.

ON MONDAY, the 4th July next, the Undersigned will cause to be sold at the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxonberg, the above number of Slaughter, Draught and young OXEN and COWS about to be brought up by him from Namagualand. Purchasers would therefore do well to attend this Sale, as the Cattle are sure to be present on the day of sale.

June 24, 1853. J. P. ROUX, Esq.

Mr. J. WEIGE, Auctioneer.

SECOND TROOP.

150 large slaughter Oxen, Cows and draught

Oxen, and

300 extra fat Wethers.

Will be sold towards the end of July next (day and place to be hereafter notified)

J. P. ROUX, Esq.

J. WEIGE, Auctioneer.

NEW GOODS, EX "CALCUTTA."

McDONALD, BUSK & CO.
ARE now receiving ex "CALCUTTA," additions to their Stock of
Fine & Fancy Goods and Staples,
AMONGST WHICH ARE:
LADIES' NECK TIERS
BOBBIN NETT
BLACK SEWING SILKS
44 BLACK CRAPE
RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS
BLACK GROS DE NAPLES
PERSIANS
SEAS, IRISH LINENS
BLACK CLOTH
FANCY DOESKINS, &c. &c.

George Greig & Co.,

ARE RECEIVING per steamer **CALCUTTA**, a further addition to their present Stock of GOODS, suitable to the Town and Country Trade, viz.:—

VOERC ITZ, in new style
Do. black and white
44 BLACK CRAPE

BLACK GLACE SILKS

White, blue, and pink do.

And a variety of Fine & Fancy Goods.

50, St. George's Street.

Bass' Ale.

GEORGE GREIG & CO., are expecting per **Paramatta**, a further shipment of **BASS & CO.'s** well known **BURTON ALE**, direct from the Brewery.

50, St. George's Street.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

ARE receiving per **Earl of Shaftesbury**—
BROWN and WHITE PUNJAMS
MEDIUM and FINE SHIRTINGS
CAMBRIC VOERCHITZ new style
Furniture Checks
Check Derries
PRINTED MOLESKINS
2-6 and 4 Ducks
MEN'S STOUT BLUCHER BOOTS
Prince George and Wellington do.
Male Handkerchiefs
Ready made Clothing
GLASSWARE, in Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c.
SADDLERY
IRONMONGERR, CUTLERY, and HARDWARE, in great variety.

ALSO,—

FRESH SWEETMILK CHEESE
PEARL BARLEY, SPLIT PEAS
MUSTARD, PICKLES, &c.

24, Heengracht.

FRESH NATAL BUTTER.

LANDED ex Sir Robert Peel, and for Sale at the Stores of

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

24, Heengracht.

Per "Earl of Shaftesbury."

THE Undersigned are now landing from the above Ship,
GREY and WHITE BAFTAS,

Furniture Checks,
Worsted Boots,
Fancy Gaiters,

Ladies' White and Coloured Worsted Neck Ties,
Children's Coloured and White Hoods,
Ladies' Worsted Ear Caps,
Coloured Worsted Polkas,
Ladies' and Maids' Stayes,
Satin and Watered Shawls,
Muffles, Empress Tea,
Gala Plaids,
Bayadore Robes,
Craps,
Black Lusters and Alpacas,
Damask and Morons,
Flannels, Fancy Prints,
Swanskins,
Fancy Dosskins,
Black and Coloured Superfine Cl. tis,
Shepherd's Tweed,
Fancy Vests,
Men's Blue Serge and Regatta Shirts,
An assortment of Winter Cloths.

WM. ANDERSON, SAXON & CO.

12 Well trained Mules

2 Excellent saddle and draught Horses

A 3 year old Stallion, bred by Mr. JACOB VAN RENEN

A 2 " do. bred by Mr. P. L. CLOETE

15 Breeding Cows, of excellent breed, all in Calf

8 Heifers

An imported Bull