

| MAANS VERANDERINGEN. | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| July 20 Eerste Kwartier | Om 50m. 's Voormiddags |
| 23 Vols Maan | 4s. 40m. 's Voormiddags |
| July 26 Laatste Kwartier | 3s. 17m. 's Namiddags |
| 12 Nieuwe Maan | 6s. 40m. 's Voormiddags |

DE Zuid-Afrikaan

Kaapstad, den 15 Juny 1906.

TERWYL het Vasteland van Europa in de bereidingsfase verkeerd om missoenen de vryheidsheden reeds begonnend zijn, moet men van ons verwachten, dat wy de aandacht onzer lezers konden richten op den opdrag van den twiëfde, die tusschen Pruisen, Oostenryk en Italië bestaat, en naar de gevolgen te gissen die onvermydelijk uit de verbreking der vreedzame betrekkingen zeshy on magtige naties, welke zoowel toegerust dezyn om hunne rechten door hunne magt te doen gelden, moet ontstaan. Ook kan men van ons verwachten, dat wy in eens voorafgaand de verklaring kunnen doen dat de oopenlykheid, die ontstaan traden door de oopenlykheid onovermydeliken stryd. Onze Europeesche correspondenten echter hebben de zaak voor onze lezers in zulk een helder licht geplaatst, dat wy slechts naar deze berichten behooven te verwijzen. Zoo ver als wy kunnen nagaan is de op handen zynende oorlog ten eenenmale onnodig, terwyl hy zeker een hoogst onbillig zal zyn, en waarschijnlijk op geen vast grondslag zal rusten dan Pruisens eerezaak om een zeshoedigheid te worden, Oostenryk's jaloezie, hardnekkigheid en hoogheid, en Italië's hoop op vergroting van grondgebied door de Venetaansche provincie, moogt Oostenryk voor zyne talryke legioenen eergens anders meer werk vinden dan in de verdediging van Venetië. Wy hopen echter dat de zaken nog minnelijk geschikt zullen kunnen worden, en Europa gered worden van de schande en versprekingen omzake oorlog die nu voor zulke onbeduidende oorzaken dreigt, evenals te worden. Men heeft gezegd dat de oorlog den spel is, dat de Koninkryken spelen, maar steeds door hunne onderdanen laten betalen. Zoo zal het zyn als er een Teutonische kryg uitbreekt. Niet in staat, zoals wy reeds bekendmaken te zyn, om behoorlyk het onderwerp voor ons te behandelen, wendy wy ons naar een ander nieuwbericht dat de laatste maal ons gebragt heeft, en dat door ons wel overwogen dient te worden; wy bedoelen natuurlyk de discussie der Hervormings Bill in het Britsche Huis der Gemeenten. Van de redoveringen voor en tegen dezen Gouvernements maatregel moeten wy zeggen dat wy zelden fraayer proven van redenaarskant gelezen hebben. Misschien heeft de taal van St. Stephens nooit eerder de dagen van Pitt en Fox van zulke schitterende stromen van vurige welsprekendheid weergelmd, als gedurende het gedenkwaardige debat over de Hervormings Bill. Maar, vragen wy, waar liep het alles op uit? Het Kabinet werd slechts by ongeluk gered; en de stem des lands is ongekendlyk tegen een omvattend uitbreiding van het kiesrecht. De Bill zal niet voor de derde maal door de Gemeenten gelezen worden, en als zulks haer lot moet zyn zal zeker door de Lords worden uitgeworpen. Hoe de heer Gladstone ook over de "roemryk" opstanding zyn Bill moge juichen, moogt hy en zyne party door hare verwerping worden uitgewerkt, by kan er op rekenen dat zoo zyne party de maatregel niet kan doorvoeren terwyl zyn de Regering was, er indaerdaer zeer weinig kans is dat zyn in staat zal zyn om haer door het Parlement te brengen, als zy daar BYTEN STAAT.

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VERANDERINGEN.—Met de laatste Engelse maas zyn depeschen gekomen van den Sekretaris van Staat voor de kolonien, die zekere benoemingen aangaande de R. Z. gedaan vermelden. Er is nu besloten dat R. Z. Fitzpatrick voort het Oostelyke distrikthof zal benoemen, en Regter Connor naar Natal terugge zonden worden.

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In het dorp Namaqualand heeft Hare 71, Barry, S. Abercrombie 4 en Watson 7 stemmen gekregen. Te Concoria had Watson 12, Te Lelfontein had Hare 3, Barry 30, Abercrombie 26, Watson 30.

GROOT NAMAQUALAND.—Van Nisbet Bath's wordt dato 28 Mei geberichten, dat op den 21sten II. het opperhoofd van den Bondel Zwaits stam, Jacob Christian, gestorven is; men zegt aan verkift. Een Dama, beschuldigd in den moord, werd dadelijk gearresteerd, en ter dood gebragt. De volgende week had de heer van der Merwe het opperhoofd met grote Namaqua pricht plaats, waar een nieuw opperhoofd, Abraham Christian, de vader van het vorige hoofd, gekozen.

ZELFMOORD TE CERES.—In den morgen van den 6 II. heeft een jonge man, van Haldedivoren genaamd, vroeger in dienst by den Spoorweg, en laast te Ceres by de heeren H. & D. Home geplaatst zich door een pistoolshot het leven beroven. Een dalk die vader by den dode ligende gevonden werd, zohnt te hebben moeten dienen om de daad te volbrengen, als het eerste middel mislukte was.

DE HEER N. MEYER is van London te Port Elizabeth aangekomen. Hy wil zich in den Vrystaat vestigen; maar voordat hy daerheen kan vertrekken is hy gedwongen om getuigenis in zekere zaken, zyn insolventie boedel betreffende, te geven.

EEN JETONGE SPREKER.—Een Kafferknaps van 12 jaar is werk aan het land te gaan, om dat hy in de gebouwen van den heer Knight te G. A. lokaal in zyn heeft geplaatst. On-treks te 10 ure des ochtends hoorde Knight zyn hond aanslaan, en in den winkel gaande, ontmoette hy den roover, die zich behoorlyk met bloed, suiker en lekkers had voorzien. Hy was door het vuur van een aangrenzende vertrek in den winkel gekomen en had eens kaars aangestoken om op zyn gemak uit te zoeken van zyn gading was.

DE HEER RAYSON is niet tot Gouverneur van Jamaica benoemd.

DE VERTOEGENWOORDIGING DER KAAPSTAD.—De heer Reddihugh heeft vernemen wy, benadikt om voor de Kaapstad te staan, ofschoon hy eens talryk getuigende deklaringen gebragt.—De heer A. de Pass en P. J. Kotzé worden nu gekozen.

DE HEER JOHANNES LEIBRANDT is Vrydag tot Commissaris der Municipaliteit gekozen, in plaats van den heer Gain.

VASTGOED.—De heer G. H. Moller heeft Dinsdag twee huizen met grond te Kaapstad voor 2406 verkocht.

PARLEMENT.—Het "G. T. Journal" verneemt dat het Parlement op 10 September zal worden geopend.

DE HEER WM. BREGG van deze stad is door de Portugeesche Regering tot financieelen en scheeps-agent aangesteld.

DE "BRITON", kapitein Davie, is Woensdag middag uit de Tafelbaai naar Southampton vertrokken. Hare lading woog op 230,338 begroot. Zy nam ook een groote maal mee.

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THE Suid Afrikaan.

Cape Town, June 18, 1866.

LOW FRANCHISE.

While the continent of Europe is in the throes of preparation for war, or perhaps is already engaged in active hostilities, it might be expected of us to call the attention of our readers to the origin of the quarrel pending between Prussia, Austria and Italy, and to speculate upon the results which must inevitably follow the disturbance of the pacific relations of these nations, so powerful, and apparently so well prepared to vindicate their right, by their might. It might be expected also of us, that we should indulge in an anticipatory diagnosis of the complications that may arise, or are likely to arise from the apparent inevitable embroglio. Our European correspondents, however, have placed the case in so clear a light before our readers, that we need only refer them to these letters. So far as we can make out the case, the war now in contemplation is a most unnecessary, as it will certainly prove to be a most sanguinary one, and resting apparently upon no stronger basis than the ambition of Prussia to become a first rate naval power, the jealousy, obstinacy and hauteur of Austria, and the hopes of the aggrandisement to itself, cherished by Italy, of the Venetian provinces, should Austria find work enough for her numerous legions elsewhere, than in the defence of Venetia. We trust, however, that matters may yet be amicably adjusted, and that Europe may be saved from the disgrace and horrors of a war which is now impending, for cause so trivial. It has been said, that war is a game that kings play, at but invariably leave their subjects to pay the forfeits. It will be so should a Teutonic or rather interecine war break out. Unable, as we frankly confess ourselves to be, to deal adequately with the subject before us, we turn to another item of news which the last mail has conveyed to us, and which ought to be well pondered by ourselves: we allude, of course, to the discussion on the Reform Bill in the British House of Commons. From the extracts of the speeches in favor of, as well as against that Government measure, we must admit, we have seldom perused finer specimens of finished oratory. Perhaps since the days of Pitt and Fox, the hall of St. Stephen's never received such brilliant bursts of fervid eloquence as it did during the memorable debate on the Reform Bill. But may we ask, what did it all amount to? The Cabinet was saved by the merest fluke; yet the voice of the Country is undoubtedly against the sweeping extension of the franchise qualification. The Bill will not be read a third time by the Commons, and if such should be attempted, contrary to all expectation, it is sure to be thrown out by the Lords. However much the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone may vapour about the "glorious" resurrection of his Bill, should he and his party happen to be turned out by its rejection, he may make up his mind, that if his party cannot carry the measure when they are in—there is very little chance indeed of their being able to smuggle it through Parliament when they are out. This brings us to the consideration of the elements by which our own Parliament is constituted. If it is considered impolitic, if not dangerous, in England to extend the franchise to respectable tradesmen and small farmers, who are "of the same flesh and blood" as their representatives, and many, if not most of whom, are not only possessed of intelligence, and take an interest in politics, but feel that they have a stake in the good government, and stability of the country: how is it that we should ignore this teaching altogether, and put our seats in Parliament mainly at the disposal of those who have few or no feelings in common with us (we mean the European element), who have neither intelligence, property, nor stake in the country; who are only the owners of wood and the drawers of water, and in point of fact, are never heard of as a body, except at electioneering times, and then only when they are discovered to be registered voters. It may suit the purpose of contending parties for parliamentary honors, to sneer at each other for the successful use of this heterogeneous element in achieving their purpose; but there the thing is. It is a malleable element, it is a powerful element, and like every other element, it doubtless has its price, and it is therefore a dangerous element. It can be wielded by careful manipulation in such a way as utterly to swamp the voice of the property and intelligence of the colony. It has been used so, on more occasions than one. In fact on every occasion on which a contested election takes place, and with results too, that every European colonist knows full well. This we perceive to be Democracy run mad. In this we perceive one of the great defects of our Constitution. Its property and intelligence always to succumb to a mere numerical majority of such materials as we have indicated? Is this as it ought to be? Is ignorance to be invested with the lion's share of political power, and must the European be compelled to court his "nigger" in order to secure his own due representation in Parliament? Yet such is really the case, and so it must continue to be until our representatives think fit to alter and modify, in some way or other, the electoral qualification.

Far be it from us to exclude those who are worthy of it, from the full benefit of the franchise. There are hundreds of our colored population in town, and elsewhere, as well qualified to dispose independently and judiciously of their votes as their neighbours of a different complexion; but on the other hand, there are hundreds of others that record their votes merely as they are bidden.

Such a state of affairs is unsatisfactory in the extreme, if not decidedly dangerous. A popular and wealthy demagogue might under such a condition, at any moment turn the colony topsy-turvy at will, by filling the seats of Parliament with his own nominees.

We therefore think that in this country, so far as the franchise is concerned, we might safely go a LITTLE step backwards; or at all events, so modify the registration of voters, that property and intelligence may be more respected than they are at present. This is a subject for our now emancipated Parliament to discuss and we hope they will deal with it in a becoming spirit.

APPOINTMENTS.—A. Ebdon and J. Miller, Esq., as justices of the peace for the district of Port Elizabeth; Mr. S. Gilford, as deputy postmaster at Spikataki, vice Macaulay.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of Jacobus Gideon Louw, Jr., trader, first and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Paarl, 3rd and 10th July.—Wouter de Vos, general dealer, Lucas Johannes Groenewald, and Wessel Jurie Groenewald, agriculturists, ditto at ditto Caledon, 21st June and 6th July.—Joseph Nothnagel, first and final meeting at ditto, Miverdale, 7th July.—John Michael Taylor, farmer, first and second meetings at ditto, Craodok 4th and 11th July.—Sarel Johannes Pelsler, As., farmer, first and final meeting at ditto, Alwal North, 4th July.—Johannes Jacobus Marais, first and second meetings at ditto, Queenstown, 2nd and 9th July.

INTERSTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of: H. van der Poll, Sen., and subsequently deceased wife of S. M. Vermaak, at the master's Office, 31st July.—L. M. Ferreira, at the Magistrate's Office, July, 27th July.—K. Wilkinson and surviving wid. w., at ditto, Graham's Town, 1st Aug.—S. Baeheler, at ditto, Bedford, 27th July.

THE PARLIAMENT.—His Excellency the Governor has further prorogued the Parliament to the 20th July next.

£50 REWARD.—This reward has been offered by his Excellency the Governor for the discovery of the murderers of the late Mr. Spiller, of Graaff-Reinet.

BANK NOTES.—The amount of Bank Notes in circulation throughout the colony on the 30th April last, was £312,037.

DIVISIONAL COUNCILS.—The Divisional Council of Richmond has assessed a rate of one halfpenny in the pound, payable on the 5th July next.

M.srs. J. Hartly and D. Leary has been elected as members of the Divisional Council of East London, for districts Nos. 1 and 2.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President Brand's reply to the letter of Governor Wodehouse:— His Excellency Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony.

Sir,—In doing myself the honor of replying to your letter of the 30th ult., it will be necessary to bring to your notice some points on which you have evidently been mis-informed. After the award of your Excellency in reference to the boundary line had been read to Moshesh about the month of November, 1864, Lesoane and his people injured the homesteads of our burghers and stole cattle within our boundary; and in the month of December, being about two months after the award had been brought to the knowledge of Moshesh and his people, and after Moshesh had promised to remove his subjects from the Free State side of the boundary, Lesoane's people fired upon our burghers who were posted on the boundary line to enforce your Excellency's decision and award; for the offences by Lesoane, Moshesh promised fealty and compensation. After a correspondence of several months, and reiterated promises, which were never fulfilled by Moshesh, our Government gave notice to the Basuto Chief that it would act in Lesoane in terms of the treaty of Alwal. The award was made in October, 1864, and the Commando proceeded against Lesoane in the month of May, 1865. Notwithstanding the acts of Lesoane in November and December, 1864, the Government of the Orange Free State had given to the end of the month of February, 1865, to reap their crops which they had sown at and after the time of the award. The war with the Basutos, was not declared for the punishment of past thefts and encroachments, but for acts of violence, aggression, and thefts committed by the Basutos as late as the month of January, 1865, and April 1865. The Government of the Orange Free State had long and patiently endured the past thefts, &c., of the Basutos; but their recent acts of hostility could not be tolerated any longer; and the Government of the Orange Free State found themselves compelled to act as they did. War had become inevitable—that war carried on for nearly eleven months by the people of the Orange Free State alone and unassisted. The Basutos were compelled to sue for peace, and have now experienced what I told them would be the result, if, notwithstanding all our efforts to avert hostilities as long as it could be done consistently with honour and justice, they would persist in their hostilities, aggression and thefts, and thus compel the Free State Government to draw the sword. The experience gained by the Basutos during this war will be a good lesson to them, and will be the best guarantee for their future good conduct, as they have now learnt that the Government and people of the Orange Free State are fully able, and fully determined to enforce the conditions of peace granted by our Government, and accepted by the Basuto Chief. The Basutos are now convinced that any attempt on their part to violate the rights of our government and people will, and can, be at once put down by the strong hand. But whilst our Government is fully determined to make the Basutos respect our rights, it is shown at the same time its willingness to treat them with every consideration as far as is consistent with our own rights and interests. The recognition of the territory conquered by our arms and annexed to the Free State on 31st July and 23rd October, was indeed made a condition, sine qua non, to the negotiation of peace. But when Moshesh stated his readiness and willingness to accept this condition, and pleaded the heavy loss of cattle which he had sustained through the siege of Thaba Basigo and the captures by our commandos, as a ground for our consideration, the Government of the Orange Free State gave it the fullest effect, and made a very large

reduction of the prescribed number of cattle demanded by our Government from the Basuto Chief as war expenses and compensation for damage done, and also granted his request to be allowed to retain Thaba Basigo, and that the surrender of his arms should not be insisted upon. The conditions of peace as modified by our Government were most readily accepted by Moshesh. The terms of peace, which, with the advice and consent of my Executive Council, I concluded with Molappo and Moshesh, were confirmed and ratified by the Volksraad on the 7th and 9th instants, copies of which I had the honour to enclose in my letter of the 9th instant. By the treaty of Thaba Basigo, Moshesh recognized the conquered territory as Free State ground, and the disposal of that territory now rests with the Volksraad. A plan is now being devised by which such Basutos as are unable to find a livelihood in Basutoland will be permitted to enter the Free State to seek service under our burghers. The law of "personal occupation" has received full discussion, and has been adopted by the Volksraad after very mature consideration; and from the experience which the representatives of the people have in native affairs and the large number of applicants for farms upon condition of personal occupation, there is every reason to believe that the law will be found to answer all the good results which are anticipated from it. The committee which has been appointed to consider the rules and regulations in reference to Molappo will no doubt enable the Volksraad to give full consideration to the subject, and make every provision which may be required for the order and good government of Molappo and his people.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, J. H. BRAND.

Original Correspondence.

LETTER, No. 5, PART I.

TAXATION.—GENERAL.—ILLUSTRATIVE. To Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c.

By sorrow the spirit is oppressed; a voice of wailing is heard in the land. Lord, remember me to a PLUNDERED AND OVER-TAXED PEOPLE. Behold the complaints of the oppressed: Have they no comforter? ON THE SIDE OF THE OPPRESSED IS POWER; but rulers believe not our report.

THE LAMENT OF THE COLONIST IN DESPAIR. June 15th, 1866.

Sir,—I am disposed this time to take Home's advice and must resign, then, he is in danger of assault or loss of life, should the one or the other of these or any other of the great and bold before he may obtain a conviction, and on account of the great expense and loss of time and killing his horses he gives up the case, either, and therefore hundreds of cases are unknown to the public and the plundering goes on with impunity. And some incomplete and reason, and a deep desire, I have no advocate for cruelty nor for Roman barbarism, "es modus in rebus," but for a mild and firm preventive check which according to the decision of the wise assembly together would tend to lessen the present evils. But to return. If the farmer should succeed in making them prisoners, he must deliver, at his own expense, or he must be hanged before he may obtain a conviction, and on account of the great expense and loss of time and killing his horses he gives up the case, either, and therefore hundreds of cases are unknown to the public and the plundering goes on with impunity. And some incomplete and reason, and a deep desire, I have no advocate for cruelty nor for Roman barbarism, "es modus in rebus," but for a mild and firm preventive check which according to the decision of the wise assembly together would tend to lessen the present evils. But to return. If the farmer should succeed in making them prisoners, he must deliver, at his own expense, or he must be hanged before he may obtain a conviction, and on account of the great expense and loss of time and killing his horses he gives up the case, either, and therefore hundreds of cases are unknown to the public and the plundering goes on with impunity. 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