

Notice of Co-partnership.

GEORGE NORMAN EDEN, having long TIME
resided in this Country, and been connected
with our Firms, the Business of which
is conducted by the Undersigned, will be future
conducted by the Style or Firm of LONG, EDEN &
SOCIETY, in quantities to suit
the demand.

J. F. LONG & CO.

due to the late Fire of J. F. Long, & Co.
is to be sold at Meers, Love, Eden, &
Co's Counting House, St. George's Street.

J. F. LONG, & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Press & Soligmann

ARE NOW LANDING EX INDIANA and SHREWSBURY.
LININGS or HUCK MUSLIN in all colours
HOLLANDS, HORROCKS, LONG CLOTH
BLEACHED and DYE LINEN TICKS
EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER
SLOPS, superior, etc., &c., &c.

NOW PUBLISHING

The Cape of Good Hope

ALMANAC & ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR

1854,

PRICE 2s. 6d. EACH.

To be had of A. S. ROBERTSON, J. C. JUTA,
and N. H. MARSH, and at the Office of the
Undersigned.

Vande Sandt de Villiers & Co.

Algar's

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Remembrancer

FOR

1854.

COPIES of this useful business DIARY, with ALMANAC and Local Information, may now be had of all Booksellers.

Price 2s. 6d. Cloth

FOR SALE,

FRESH BUTTER,

LIVERPOOL SALT.

No. 22, Long-street.

P. J. C. MARSH.

Madras Horse Mart.

WALLER & CO'S.

ESTABLISHMENT is the oldest in the country—a commanding and salubrious situation on the Mount Road, with convenient box-stalls affording an excellent Repository for Horses, and Horace Castle, and provided with the best Veterinary skill.

WALLER & CO. are honored by the exclusive patronage of the Honorable East India Company, in the sale of Government Castle, and a large constituency in the Presidency and up-country yields every facility to buyers and sellers.

WALLER & CO. invite the attention of Cape Importers to their Establishment, to avoid the necessity of having to meet the extensive orders on their Books by dealing with intermediate agencies, they are ready to advance the money for freight on horses consigned to them direct, and either pay the proceeds of sale into the hands of Agents in Madras, or remit the amount direct, if it may best suit the owners.

WALLER & CO. are prepared to give every encouragement for the regular and permanent supply of horses from the Cape Market, by an arrangement with the owners in carrying out the arrangements they have already set on foot, for rendering the Trade both economical and profitable.

Reference has been duly permitted to be made to W. DOUGLAS Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, residing at Joubertburg, near Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

As it is ascertained on good authority that the interior will be opened through the "Seringapati Poort," this place cannot fail to become one of the most interesting Trading Stations, situated as it is at the entrance of the Kegumang Kloof, where roads of various quarters, men and brands of a rain, in similar manner on the other side; so that the approach to this Port is indeed entirely safe.

For the encouragement of purchase it is also stated, that nearly all owners of horses at Montagu, who have disposed of their goods, have realized profits from 50 to 100 per cent. within the short space of two years.

By order of Directors,

J. J. M. MARSH, Sec.

PUBLIC SALE OF

50 HORSES, at STIKLAND,

AT 6 MONTHS CREDIT.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1854, at the place of Mr. JAS. BRYANT, Stikland, the above number of Stallions and Geldings, from 3 to 6 years old, amongst which 3 teams of light brown, one team of chestnut, one team of grey, two teams of dark brown, and a brace of fawn colored, 6 iron greys, many Carriage Horses (good meat ones,) and 22 good Saddle Horses.

N.B. Parties from whom purchases may have

the same delivered at Mr. MELVILLE'S Stable.

REFRESHMENTS will be given.

Cape Town, December 29, 1853.

M. J. G. STEYTLE, Esq., Auctioneer.

T. HEATLIE.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

The 23rd and 24th January, 1854,

WITH LIBERAL BONUS,

THAT BEAUTIFUL AND ELIGIBLE ES-

STATE, CALLED

"Zonnebloem."

agreably situated, near the Military Lines, on the slope of the Devil's Hill, commanding a fine and uninterrupted view of Cape Town, Table Bay, &c.

The buildings on this property consist of

A Dwelling-House,

numerous Out-buildings,

among which a comfortable Cottage, Servants' Apartments, extensive Stables, Cow Houses, and Lofts, fine and spacious Poultry Yards, &c., &c.

The fertile Gardens

contain many fine and choice Fruits, trees, in luxuriant growth, and a great number of Vines, yielding plentifully, and produce Vegetables of all kinds in perfection. It is plentifully supplied with running water, from never failing springs.

The Arable Land

is RICH QUALITY, and yields BEAUTIFUL CROPS

The Pasturage

is abundant and salubrious for all kinds of stock.

Any further comment would be unnecessary, as the place is too well known.

A plan of the property, advantageously sub-divided, so as to leave the principal lot (containing the buildings) unenclosed, and with sufficient land for farming purposes, will be shown.

The Chair will be taken at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,

THOS. HUDSON, Cashier,

Union Bank, Nov. 24, 1853.

AS ALSO—

An excellent Saddle Horse.

A Young Stallion, 3 years old, rid by Mr. Dr. JONES's Imported Andalusian Horse.

A pleasure Wagon, on Springs.

A quantity of Implements, Lumber

and what may further be forthcoming on the day of Sale.

J. ESTERLYSE.

Deals! Deals! Deals!

By order of the Committee,

C. LONG, Hon. Sec.

Cape Town, Dec. 20, 1853.

PHILIP STIGANT,

R. FOR SALE, at reduced Swedish Price, at the Stores of the

Underground Best Swedish Deals, 9 x 3 various lengths.

15 Plets Street.

PHILIP STIGANT,

Deals! Deals! Deals!

By order of the Committee,

C. LONG, Hon. Sec.

Cape Town, Dec. 20, 1853.

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Cape Town, January 2, 1854.

HOWEVER much we may be occupied with the present, we still find time to pry into futurity. His propensity is almost irrepressible when we stand on the threshold of a new year, especially when we have the certainty, that before its close great changes must take place. The year 1854 will bring the people of this colony to the test. For years and upwards they have been calling out for self-Government. Certain parties, interested in perpetuating the old system, have at different times tried to reason, to laugh or to frighten them out of it. All would not do. The people were not to be deterred. At the same time a more effectual mode of regarding our movements was not overlooked by the enemies of social progress—that of poisoning the minds of Her Majesty's servants and of the British people by wholesale misrepresentation and slander. After all, these tactics served only to put off the evil day. A generation passed during which certain forms of legislation were introduced, which, being deficient in principle from the beginning, in an inherent tendency from bad to worse, in whatever is essentially wrong, became so utterly absurd and pernicious, that the individuals employed in working out the system, were ashamed to find themselves instruments of mischief in the hands of Government, to injure their fellow colonists.

Growing abuses always pave the way to reform. It was so in this Colony. In addition to that, the age in which we live is incontestably favorable to liberal views. It has been long asserted, but only latterly understood and acknowledged, that the existence of the British colonial empire depends as close an approximation of the Government of the Colonies to that of the mother-country, as is consistent with the supremacy of Great Britain. Our perseverance has been crowned with success, because the spirit of the times is in our favor, and because the majority of our high officials have used their influence at home not like their predecessors, to thwart, but to forward our object. How then are we steadily progressing towards the consummation of our wish—self-government. Six months at farthest will bring us to the opening of our Parliament. Much will depend on the manner in which we spend that interval. As the time for voting approaches it will be well for candidates to stir themselves. We do not think this a superfluous hint, for we are informed that while some are straining every nerve to get into Parliament, others are so confident of success that they hardly move a finger. We do not know whether there are any so scrupulous as to remain inactive from principle. Candidates so disposed are certainly among the most valuable, and it would be a pity that their modesty should deprive the Colony of their services. We would recommend the Commissioners for promoting the election of such individuals to be active in proportion as the Candidates are supine. Electors are sluggish beings all over the world. We would therefore inculcate on all men of influence in the Colony, each in his own sphere, to see that those who are entitled to vote exercise that privilege. It is a duty which they owe to the Colony.

But, though we should suppose Candidates, Committees and Electors to go through their duties respectively in an unexceptionable manner, we must beware of expecting too much from our first Parliament. Good legislation is the work of time, and on the way to success there are many failures. One of our greatest difficulties will be in our scanty revenue. The remedy for this evil is twofold: to retrench in the usual items of expenditure, and to make our sources of income more productive. The latter is the more eligible mode of proceeding, because it promotes the interests of the Colony at large, without injuring individuals; but the former will claim the attention of Parliament at an early period, for there is no chance, for years to come, of raising a revenue that shall warrant such a waste of public money, as necessarily has hitherto reconciled us to.

HOLLAND RUST.—We regret to learn from Soverain that the scourge of the Locusts in Somerse district is now followed by a second scourge equally destructive, namely, a wide spread Rust, by which entire crops are being destroyed in that quarter. Never, it is said, was a crop more promising, and never was the blight more rampant.—*bid.*

MR. J. J. COOPERSON.—By death notice in to day's News we learn that Mr. E. J. KENNEDY is no more. On Friday morning with some companions he went forth to have a day's shooting in the country, as his employer allowed him a holiday. In passing through the Basken's Bay on his return home, he dismounted from his horse to dry his gun, the river, and in doing so the barrel of the gun got entangled in a bush on the bank of the river in which he dived. In pulling his gun free from the mass of a long mass, he took the trigger, when the following gun which was loaded at the time went off, and discharged its contents in the right side of deceased. He survived but a few hours afterwards. With his widow he had lost a son great loss, the public most sincerely sympathized with her loss, and with unobtrusive manners, she did by his becoming conduct and diligence in his loss, had greatly endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of knowing him. This sudden death comes upon us with warning note to be ready, "for in comes an hour we know not, the Son of Man cometh."—*bid.*

Cape Town Municipality.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1853.

A letter is read, from Mr. Esthwaite, informing the Commissioners that a disease had broken out amongst cows in Cape Town, and seven of those attacked had died suddenly. On inquiry it was found that they were affected with the cattle plague, a dangerous and highly infectious malady. He refers the reader to the account given of the disease, and recommends, in the work of Professor Numa.

It is resolved that the Secretary be authorized to translate and publish for general information.

The following letter from Mr. Thalwitzer was read—

Cape Town, 21st December, 1853.

My dear Sirs,—I must confess that on reading Mr. Vos' letter published in your issue of the 29th instant, I came to the conclusion that some one had written it by dictation in the absence of the paper which contained my last communication to you; however, it has relieved me very great satisfaction that Mr. Vos has not only admitted my statements, but supported them by other information, which he has placed before the public—such as the confirmation with his eyes for upwards of 11 months, his intention of writing an omnibus, his discontinuation with his cart when the company was formed, his general desire of pronouncing the wishes of the public, and the account of the parties living there who have taken shares in the Omnibus Company. It would be presumptuous on my part to enter minutely upon these several points; they are evident that the public cannot have the slightest difficulty in coming to a decision in the matter.

I dare say Mr. Vos is wise enough to see that what he has received a different opinion to that which he expected from a quarter where matters were stated, founded upon many in accordance with the truth;—for that reason he could easily be induced to commit himself in having a communication made;—however, I considered that facts must speak for themselves, and that the public cannot have the slightest difficulty in coming to a decision in the matter.

I have one advice to offer Mr. Vos and that is to read attentively everything of importance to him, and if he does not sufficiently understand what he reads, apply to those in Alkmaar's Holland from whom he can obtain information.

He has adopted that course in the Omnibus question, I am sure, as he did not have terminated so unfavorable to him.

It is very strange that Mr. Vos did not mention the names of those who regret having taken shares.

I am, &c.

And it is justly asked: Is the crime of depose, assault, and rescue of prisoners from the police such a small offence; and is the fine for that for simple assault? Compare the case of Mr. Bland, who was accused of simple assault, and fined £200, and the case of Missou, who gave a policeman a blow, and he struck the bride of Mr. Bland, who was fined £1 each.

A. P. H.

Original Correspondence.

Klein Drakenstein, Dec.

FRANCO COLONIES.—I cannot allow the year without reminding you of the important duty which called upon to perform in the ensuing year. We will know how we have acted this year, but what the next will produce still to be revealed. This much, however, we do know that many alterations will follow. You will perceive that I allude to our duties with regard to the ensuing Parliament. We are called upon to give our votes to those to whom our interests are to be entrusted. Shall we while we have the opportunity of giving our votes to men who take at heart the interests of the colony—men, I say, and no birds of passage, who, having got a seat in the new Parliament, would rather do than do anything contrary to obligation.—

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