

Legislative Council

Election of D. G. van Breda, Esq.
THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee for securing the Election of Mr. BREDER, of Cape Town, and its Vicinity:-
FRED. KOTZE, Esq., Chairman,
P. G. VAN BREDA, Esq.,
J. P. DE JONGH, Esq.,
J. LEIBBRANDT, Esq.,
J. H. DANIEL, Esq.,
J. H. BRAND, Esq., Secretary.
The Committee will meet in the "Reading Room," Town Hall, on every Saturday Morning, at 11 o'clock.
J. H. BRAND, Secretary.

H. C. Jarvis, Esquire.

THE following Gentlemen were duly appointed a Committee for the purpose of securing the Election of Mr. H. C. JARVIS, as a Member of the Legislative Council:-
F. S. BERNING, Esq.,
A. J. LOUW, Esq.,
W. L. HLORE, Esq.,
L. J. DE JONGH, Esq.,
B. R. H. DANIEL, Esq.,
D. G. VAN BREDA, Esq.,
P. H. WOUTERSEN, Esq., Secretary.
The Committee will meet in the "Reading Room," Town Hall, on every Saturday Morning, at half past 9 o'clock.
P. H. WOUTERSEN, Sec. to the Committee.

J. J. L. Smuts, Esquire.

THE following Gentlemen form the Committee for securing the Election of Mr. SMUTS as a Member of the Legislative Council:-
J. H. HOFFMEYR, LL.D., Esq.,
J. H. REDDELINGHUYSEN, Esq.,
A. P. HEROLDT, Esq.,
DR. R. WEHR,
P. J. DENYSSEN, Esq., Secretary.
The Committee will meet in the "Reading Room," Town Hall, every Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

J. de Wet, Esq., LL.D.

THE following Gentlemen form the Committee for securing Mr. de Wet's return to the Legislative Council:-
J. A. STOLL, Esq.,
D. G. DE JONGH, Esq.,
A. F. C. LIND, Esq.,
R. A. ZEEDERBERG, Jun., Esq.,
J. H. BEYERS, Esq.,
J. D. FREILICH, Esq.,
C. J. BRAND, Esq., LL.D.
The Committee will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock p.m., in Wale-street, at the office of the undersigned.
C. J. BRAND, LL.D.
Sec. to the Committee.

O. J. Truter, Sen., Esq.

THE following Gentlemen constitute the Committee for promoting the election of Mr. O. J. TRUTER, Sr., as Member of the Legislative Council:-
H. CLOOTE, Sen., Esq.,
C. G. BLANCKENBERG, Esq., J.P.,
A. J. VAN DER BURG, Esq.,
GEORGE GAIN, Esq., LL.B.,
L. P. CAUVIN, Esq.,
A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, Esq.,
J. A. TRUTER, Esq.,
The Committee will meet at the Office of Mr. GAIN, 10 St. George's street, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 o'clock p.m.
GEO. GAIN, Secretary

J. H. Wicht, Esquire.

THE following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of canvassing and securing the election of Mr. Wicht:-
Dr. C. F. JUBITZ, Chairman,
M. C. VOS, Esq.,
C. H. BOENBERG, Esq.,
J. P. VOLSTEDT, Esq.,
G. V. RENNER MULLER, Esq.,
A. TEUBES, Esq.,
J. D. EKERMANS, Sec. to the Committee.

The Committee will meet every Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the Chairman, No. 29, Loop Street.
ROBERT N. ALING, Esq., Secretary
to the Committee.

ELECTION OF

J. B. ZEEDERBERG, Esq. M.D.
THE following Gentlemen constitute the Committee in Cape Town for the Return of Doctor ZEEDERBERG to a seat in the Upper House:-
C. FLECK, Esq., M.D.
M. A. R. BERGH, Esq.
J. T. COOCOCK, Esq.
F. L. C. RICCARDO, Esq. M.D.
J. C. SILBERBAUER, Esq.
Communications respecting the object the Committee have in view, are to be addressed to J. C. SILBERBAUER, Esq., St. George's Street.
Cape Town, December 20, 1853.

J. B. EBDEN, ESQUIRE.

THE following Gentlemen form the Committee for securing Mr. EBDEN's return to the Legislative Council:-
R. A. ZEEDERBERG, Sen., Esq.
ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, Esq.
NICHOL STENHOUSE, Esq.
G. W. PILKINGTON, Esq.
S. RODFO, Esq.
F. S. WATERMEYER, Esq.
H. D. JENCKEN, Esq.
Mr. Advocate EBDEN,
CHARLES C. LONG, Esq.
It is requested that all Communications from Electors desiring to support Mr. EBDEN, be addressed to the Undersigned.
C. C. LONG, Secretary to the Committee.
St. George's street, 26th July 1853.

Election of J. B. Ebden, Esquire.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE
Cape Town, January 9th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—THIS DAY commences the Polling of the Members of the Legislative Council.

I firmly believe that long before this time you will all have sufficiently informed yourselves of the just claims of the several candidates for your support, from among whom you will be able to elect the eight gentlemen whom you are to send to the Upper House of Parliament.

My own claims have been placed before you by the gentlemen who have favored me by acting on my Committee in Cape Town. They depend far more, as you will have observed, on the services I have attempted to render to this

Colony during times past, than on any promises which I venture to make for the future.

I believe that as far as long and well known public life, much of which he has had the approval of the wise and good in the Colony—will be in our candidate's favor, it will be in mine. For the rest, Gentlemen, the election is in your hands. If you think that I deserve your support, I will not fail to show my respect for your confidence, by performing it good faith and with all my strength whatever duties I shall have to perform before you.

Please, as I do, that by this time the entire constituency of the Province has already decided upon its choice; that the election by us has already taken place; and the proceedings of this will be mainly the formal confirmation of that election to the proper authorities. I thought it needless, and even useless, to add anything to what my Committee have stated to you on my behalf. But as I have been applied to by several whom I respect, to state more publicly than I have hitherto done, my views on the then-controversy of the expediency of making grants from the Public Treasury for the support of particular religious denominations, I conceive it right to say a few words to you on this subject.

There are a new Colony, just in course of formation, if might be possible for us to commence life with a fair trial of the principle of utterly severing the religious institutions of the country from its Government. It were perhaps possible to confine the duties of the Government to the administration of the secular affairs of the country, and to leave the religious instruction of the people wholly to the care of the various religious bodies. But here, in older and larger countries, we deal with a practical question—not one of theory. Religious societies do receive support from the State. Much good is the result of this arrangement—a sudden change in which might be incalculable evil. Indeed, all sudden changes in legislation should be deprecated. Reforms are most valuable when they come slowly and gradually, while society is meanwhile preparing itself for the re-action. This is my view in secular matters; for more when Religion is in any way concerned. At present, then, we have Religious Grants. The immediately practical question before Parliament respecting them will be, to my mind,—whether they can safely be abolished—but whether their amount is fairly apportioned among the different bodies of religious who contribute to the revenue. Parliament, representing these contributors, may dispose of the revenue as it shall see fit,—under a due sense of its responsibility to them; and it should most conscientiously avoid any possible charge from one body of religious, that another receives undue advantage from the State.

As to Education,—apart from the other question of Religious Instruction by Churches assisted by the State—I conceive that here too, we have a practical matter to deal with. Good is done at present by the assistance rendered by Government to the Schools. To withdraw that assistance, and to leave our schools to unaided private effort would be, at this moment, a most hazardous experiment. To extend educational grants rather; to assist the people by money, and by the choice of teachers, and by the superintendence of Education generally in the Colony, in a manner which might probably be otherwise neglected, and in regard to which private efforts must often meet much difficulty and discouragement, is to my mind the present duty of the Legislature. As circumstances change in the Colony, other measures may be adopted. But in our present circumstances, this thing is what we have to do.

On one subject more, I wish to address you:—the limit of your choices which the Constitution Ordinance provides, in the large pecuniary qualification of the Members of the Upper House. I shall not enter upon the question whether there ought to be any limit at all to a choice given to so large a body of voters, living over such a wide extent of country, and so little likely, under these peculiar circumstances, to be influenced in favor of more adventures, or of unknown men. It certainly seems to me arguable, that in smaller localities, where personal would readily influence a smaller number of voters, a limit of this nature could be more appropriately made. But I shall content myself with expressing to you my strong feeling that, in its present shape, the qualification does not work expeditiously to the country; that it unnecessarily confines the choice of the Electors; and that, even assuming the principle on which it was established to be correct, its amount is far too high for the circumstances of society in this Colony.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. B. EBDEN.

THE Cape Town Committee for conducting the election of JOSEPH BARRY, Esq., to a seat in the Legislative Council, have great pleasure in submitting to his Constituents and the Public, the subjunctive Address from that Gentleman, and they beg further to state that Mr. BARRY goes to the Poll, at the solicitation of his numerous Friends, and unconnected with any other Candidate or Party.

By Order of the Committee,
ERNST LANDSBERG, Secretary.
Cape Town, January 6, 1854.

Swellendam, January 2, 1854.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

I sincerely regret, I am unable to address you personally, at such an eventful moment as the present, when you are called upon to express your opinions and sentiments, upon the character, political and moral principles, of a number of Gentlemen, who have been called upon by the Inhabitants of the Western Division of this Colony, and who have consented to be Candidates for seats in the Council, or Upper House, of the New Parliament; and as I believe, I am known personally, or by name, or fame, to most of you, I flatter myself, I shall receive a portion of your suffrage, and by God's help prove that I am worthy of your confidence.

Considering my multifarious occupations and duties, I feel reluctant in the first instance to allow myself to be put into nomination, but that failing having been overcome by the numerous and flattering invitations I have received from all classes, I have consented to offer myself as a Candidate, feeling at the same time the great responsibility I thereby incur.

One of the most important features belonging to such a position, is no doubt endeavouring to promote the advancement and prosperity of the Colony generally, and thereby those of individuals.

Much has been said and written on the subject of Liberty. For my part, I consider the best definition of liberty is the firm and staunch support of justice in every shape, to every class and color of this community, supporting such laws and measures, as will secure reciprocal duties of one towards another, individually and collectively,—whether from the government downwards to the subject, or of the subject to himself,—mainaining a firm resolution to support the government when necessary, and at the same time checking whatever may be his position in society. It is for you to be sure of selecting such men as you consider best adapted to carry out these principles, possessing honesty of purpose with a thorough knowledge of the resources of the Colony, and the wants of the various classes of the community; and should you consider me possessing these qualifications, and I have the honor to be returned a Member of Council, I trust you will find, I shall devote all my energies, soul and ability, to secure such laws as will promote the peace, welfare and prosperity of this my adopted country—always keeping in view the liberal sentiments, expressed by our gracious Queen in the Letters Patent or Constitutional Grant, "that equal justice must be dealt out among all classes, without reference to color, caste, or creed."

I feel it unnecessary to express myself more fully at present and in the hope that I shall not be disappointed in my expectation of receiving support from you,

I remain your obedient servant,
JOSEPH BARRY.

Election of H. E. Rutherford, Esq.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE
Cape Town, January 9th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—THIS DAY commences the Polling of the Members of the Legislative Council.

I firmly believe that long before this time you will all have sufficiently informed yourselves of the just claims of the several candidates for your support, from among whom you will be able to elect the eight gentlemen whom you are to send to the Upper House of Parliament.

My own claims have been placed before you by the gentlemen who have favored me by acting on my Committee in Cape Town. They depend far more, as you will have observed, on the services I have attempted to render to this

The following Gentlemen are Mr. Rutherford's Representatives:-

HON. WILLIAM PORTER, Wolmerser, Rondebosch, Cape Division;
HON. W. FIELD, Moubray, Rondebosch, Cape Division;
HON. W. HOPE, Claremont, Cape Division;
JOHN FAIRBAKER, Green Point, Cape Town Division;
SAM. STOCKHORN, Bart, Claremont, Cape Division;
MR. GEORGE MORGAN, Division of Cape Town;

J. ROSE INNES, L.L.D., Division of Cape Town;

G. M. BURKE, division of Cape Town;

SAMUEL BUSHBY, Green Point, Division of Cape Town;

SADU SOLOMON, Division of Cape Town;

J. C. WISSETT, Division of Cape Town;

EDWARD HULL, Cape Town;

R. H. ANDREW, Claremont, Cape Division;

J. H. HOWKES, Division of Cape Town;

EDWARD SAGAR, Division of Cape Town;

REV. G. W. SPRENGER, Division of Cape Town;

W. H. EDEN, M.A., Belmont, Rondebosch, Cape Town;

B. W. WATERMEYER, Somerset Road, Cape Town;

W. J. SMITH, Sea Point, Division of Cape Town;

P. D. MOOREHEAD, Division of Cape Town;

F. T. POOCOCK, Moubray, Cape Division;

W. G. ANDERSON, Camp Ground, Cape Division;

C. J. SILBERBAUER, Division of Cape Town;

F. PORTER, Division of Cape Town;

C. WATERMEYER, Green Point, Division of Cape Town;

C. SAVAGE, Division of Cape Town;

J. M. MEINTJES, Jun., Division of Cape Town;

A. J. VAN BREDA, Pa. Division of Cape Town;

REV. W. THOMPSON, Division of Cape Town.

Instruction.

South African Institute "Tot Nuut van het Algemeen."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business of this Institute has been resumed on the 5th instant.

TOBIAS MOSTERT, Secy.

Newmarket, Jan. 4, 1854.

EDUCATION.

THE death of Mrs. G. R. MIDGLEY's Educational

Establishment, for young Ladies, will be commenced

on MONDAY, the 16th January 1854.

Broadbent House, near the English Church.

Charlotte Davis, 4 children. Put in to assist teachers.

Bordars & Co., Agents.

Golden Age, American at ship, \$900 tons, D. D. Porter, from Liverpool Dec. 5. St. Vincent Dec. 20, to Sydney. Passengers for the Cape, Mr. and Mrs. Gull, Meers, Clement, and Marcus. For Sydney, 159 men, women and children.

Water & Bushell, Agents.

Admiral bark, 550 tons, J. Geethering, from Mauritius Dec. 11, to Cork for orders. Cargo sugar. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Rose 1 child, 2 servants. Put in for water.

Seagull & Co., Agents.

Margaret West, bark, 465 tons, W. Bauman, from Shiels Oct. 6, to Japan. Cargo coal. Died at sea on the 19th Dec. Mrs. Bauman.

Ross & Co., Agents.

Ariel, brig, 184 tons, A. Henderson, from Mauritius Dec. 14, to London. Cargo sugar. Put in to stop a leak.

Dickson & Co., Agents.

Eureka, brig, 198 tons, A. Bruce, from Algoa Bay Jan. 1, to this port. Cargo sandries. Passengers, Messrs. Merklin, Stone, and (2) Norden, Dr. Innes.

Seagull & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

JAN. 4 COROMANDEL, ship, G. Poole, to London.

Patricia, ship, J. Homans, to Port Phillip.

Christina, Swedish ship, Asturion, to Port Philip.

Anne Melville, bark, 120 tons, J. Fowles, to Liverpool.

Flander, French ship, T. Testolin, to Sydney.

Grenadier, brig, W. Barff Id., to Mauritius.

Nephtus, Danish ship, E. Legh, to Salisbaya Bay.

London ship, H. S. S. London, to London.

Princely, bark, J. Sarge, to Batavia.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 9, 1854.

We remind our readers that this is the first polling day for electing Members of the Legislative Council. For Cape Town there are six such days, from Monday to Saturday included. After that all is over. If there are any electors asleep, we would now rouse them to a sense of their duty. The object of polling, says Mr. PORTER in his very lucid memorandum on the subject, "is to obtain the deliberate and well-considered suffrage of the people." We would call the attention of our Cape Town readers to the following particulars, and not of our readers alone, but through them, of those who do not read at all.

1. The time for voting is six days, from to-day till Saturday included.

2. Each day begins at eight in the morning and closes at five in the afternoon.

3. The place for voting is the Court-room of Mr. P. B. BORCHARDT, our Resident Magistrate.

4. Every voter must go there himself; nobody can do it for him.

5. The Magistrate's clerk will supply every voter, that enters the Court Room, with a printed list of persons, for whom he can vote, as follows:

Number of votes.

BARTH, J.

BREDA, D. G. VAN

CHRISTIE, J.

CLOETE, R.

EBDEN, J. B.

JARVIS, H. C.

MOLTENO, J. C.

REITZ, F. W.

RUTHERFORD, H. E.

SMUTS, J. J. L.

TRUTER, O. J.

VIONE, H. J.

WET, J. DE

WICHT, J. H.

ZEEDERBERG, J. R.

6. Observe that the names in the above list follow each other in alphabetical order, and that MR. BARRY is placed first and MR. ZEEDERBERG last, for no other reason than that the name of the one begins with a B. and that of the other with a Z.

7. Each voter can give eight votes.

8. He can give all his eight votes to one person, or one of his votes to eight different persons.

9. He cannot vote for more than eight persons, because he has only eight votes to give.

10. He will necessarily vote for fewer than eight persons, if he thinks proper to give more votes than one to the same individual.

11. When the printed list is presented to him, he puts after every name the number of votes he wishes to give to the Candidate whose name it happens to be.

12. He either does this himself, or asks the Magistrate's clerk to do it for him.

13. Every voter is expected to make up his mind before he goes to the polling place, and it is with that object that we have to lay repeated the list of Candidates, which has already been before the public in several papers.

14. It is desirable that a few thousands of these lists should be struck off and distributed to all qualified voters; for how can any one, who has not already made up his mind, select eight or fewer than eight, from among fifteen candidates, unless he has their names under his eye?

15. Let no one imagine that he can fill up his voting list beforehand, and take it to the polling place. It will not be received.

16. Should any be too indolent to consider the matter, it is safer to vote at random than not to vote at all; for the great majority of the Candidates are very eligible persons, so that you can scarcely do any harm by putting your votes after any names in the list; but by not voting at all you may reduce the chances of the most deserving.

17. Let as many as are able go to the polling place on the first or the second day, for by putting off their duty till the latter end of the week, the time may be too short to do it at all.

18. Let voters in the country remember that for them there is no first or second day, because they have only one polling day, which, if they neglect, they cannot vote at all.

If these eighteen points are duly attended to, we trust that the polling will proceed regularly, that is that there will be few interruptions in the proceedings, and few cases of qualified voters omitting to do their duty. Only let those who read communicate the necessary information to those who do not.

Should any one, after all that has been said and written on the subject, ask even now: How am I to know whether I am qualified as a voter? If the enquirer is from the country, we would ask: "Are you registered? if you are, it is well, but if you are not, you have lost your chance of voting for this election." But if the enquirer is from Cape Town, we would remind him that if his name is down on the Municipal lists as an occupier of a dwelling valued at no less than £25, this is equivalent to registration. For further particulars on the qualification of voters, we would, for the sake of brevity, refer the reader to the third chapter of Dr. CHAKGULIN's *Commentary on the Constitution Ordinance*, which we are informed has an extensive circulation both in Cape Town and in the country.

A Government Notice has been issued, stating that, in order to facilitate the taking of the Poll in the Electoral Division of Cape Town, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, in addition to the Resident Magistrate, to be Polling Officers for the said Division, viz.: Messrs. Hugh Lynar, James Rose Innes, and Louis Anthing.

PONT ELIZABETH.—Aberdeen Clippers.—Two of these famous Clippers from London entered the Bay on the 31st ult.—the "Emperor" in 66 days from the Downs, and the "Ariel" in 55 days, the shortest passage ever performed by any vessel to that port.

WOOL SHIPS.—There are now, says the *News*, five vessels in our bay laid on for London—the *Monarch*, *Shepherdess* (nearly full), *Rothesay*, *Brothers*, and the *Dauphin*. The cargo of these vessels will, we may estimate, not less than £20,000.

Wool.—Although by accounts received from England wool have fallen some £s. per lb., the spiral

bidder on our Port Elizabeth market seems resolved that it shall not fall here, and former prices seem to some extent still to rule. It may be wise to give high prices for first class wools, but the lesson taught to buyers by the last account sales is to avoid low class wools at any price.—*News*.

MINING COMPANY.—A large meeting of shareholders in the Cape Town Mining Company was held on Friday last, at 2 o'clock at the Commercial Exchange, J. H. Wicht, Esq., being called to the chair. The draft of the trust deed having been read to the meeting, it was proposed by B. Norden, Esq., and seconded by John Barker, Esq., "That this meeting be adjourned until Monday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, and that 500 copies of the trust deed be printed and distributed among the shareholders, and further, that all shares upon which the first instalment shall not have been paid by the 14th instant, shall be declared forfeit." Some amendments having been proposed and lost, the original motion was carried by a large majority. It was then proposed by J. Barker, Esq., soon led by J. M. Maynard, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the present Provisional Directors be authorized to employ some scientific man to investigate, explore, and a search for metalliferous ore situated in Namaqualand, or elsewhere, as near as circumstances allow, in position favoured by nature, and the easier to apply for the same with all dispatch, if not already included, in former applications."

THE NEW INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCE.—The following very satisfactory explanations relative to the contemplated extension of the administrative Institutions in the Eastern Province, appear in the last *Graham's Town Journal*:

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 56.

Graham's Town, Dec. 28, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor, in apprising certain inhabitants of Graham's Town that their Petition to the Queen, transmitted to the Secretary of State on the 14th August, had been graciously received by Her Majesty, placed the said Petitioners in possession of a copy of the Dispatch from the Secretary of State which conveyed that information.

In that despatch reference was made to some addition to the local Establishments of the Eastern Province, and concluding that at this time, when the Elections for the future Parliament are about to commence, the public mind is unusually occupied with all matters which relate to the future Government and prospects of the colony, His Excellency thought it right, as far as he was able, not only to acquaint the said petitioners with the measures referred to as in contemplation, but by availing himself of that opportunity, give them general publicity, in order to show that, notwithstanding the unavoidable inconvenience of a temporary suspension of some of the energies of the Executive Government during the interval which must intervene between the expiration of the old system, and the coming into operation of a Parliamentary Constitution, Her Majesty's Government had not been unmindful of the interests of the Colony, but had commenced their approval of the said measure in despatches dated 13th September and 18th October, 1853.

To prevent, however, any misconception as to His Excellency's meaning in stating that these important arrangements are already in progress, he hereby makes known, that they involve questions of grave moment, and require future legislative enactment. But the principles on which they are founded having been fully approved by Her Majesty's Government, they are so far already in progress, that the careful consideration of their details has been already called to the attention of the Executive Council and of the Head of the Department concerned.

This has been done in order that no time may be lost after the Assembly of Parliament—which event must take place within six months from the time—in laying before the said Parliament a well digested plan, prepared with the assistance of his Constitutional Advisor, which after due consideration, and when duly sanctioned, and approved by Parliament, may be Constitutionally enacted, and become law.

11. When the printed list is presented to him, he puts after every name the number of votes he wishes to give to the Candidate whose name it is.

12. He either does this himself, or asks the Magistrate's clerk to do it for him.

13. Every voter is expected to make up his mind before he goes to the polling place, and it is with that object that we have to lay repeated the list of Candidates, which has already been before the public in several papers.

The interruption or postponement of these arrangements, which he firmly believes to be essential to the future welfare of the Colony, would tend materially to defeat their object, and if they be not carried out with due caution and circumspection, and somewhat difficult arrangements for the re-occupation of the Frontier Districts.

The interruption or postponement of these arrangements, which he firmly believes to be essential to the future welfare of the Colony, would tend materially to defeat their object, and if they be not carried out with due caution and circumspection, and somewhat difficult arrangements for the re-occupation of the Frontier Districts.

The confirmation of this provisional appointment, however, will also be duly submitted for the consideration of the future Parliament.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
W. F. LIDDLE, Private Secretary.

COL. CLOETE.—It will be seen from an advertisement in to-day's issue, that Col. Cloete is about to command this command on leave, and it may without hesitation be affirmed, that no officer in the Colony has seen so much service on this Frontier as he has done. Holding a high Staff appointment his name stands associated intimately with those of the separated Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Sir Eric Milford, Sir Harry Smith, and our present Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Colvile, all of whom we believe have been big and honorable testimony to the great zeal and ability with which he has discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him. As a native-born Colonial Col. Cloete is an Officer of the British army entitled to more ordinary regard from his competitor. Attached from principle to British Institutions and to the British Crown, he has ever shown that devotion which comports with the character of an Officer holding the Queen's Commission and who has been employed confidentially during many years in the active service of his country.—*Graham's Town Journal*, December, 31.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GOLDEN AGE."—The *Golden Age*, steamer, of 3000 tons burthen, Capt. PORTER, arrived from England early on Friday morning, having made a most rapid passage. She left Liverpool on the 5th of December, and St. Vincent on the 20th. She is bound to Sydney with a general cargo, and has brought 163 passengers. Deducing her detention at St. Vincent, to 27 days at sea. The main points of intelligence are given in the subjoined letter of our London Correspondent:—

London, November 26, 1853.

The war in the East is still the most exciting topic of the day. Hardly a day passes in which we do not receive telegraphic despatches from Vienna relating to the movements of the Turks and Russians. The only fault of most of them is that they cannot be relied upon. At one time we learn that the troops of Omar Pasha are carrying all before them, that they have defeated the Russians at all points, that Bucharest is in flames, and the Russian army in full retreat. Next day this is all overtaken by a new bulletin with an account of the Turks having been forced to retreat to the south bank of the Danube. The real truth of the matter, so far as we can glean it from the conflicting statements, is that the Turks did make a very gallant and successful effort into Wallachia, that they defeated the Russians in several engagements, having, in one instance, sustained the attack of a large army, rated at 30,000 men, and, after fighting six hours, forced the Russians to retire with great loss. In spite of all these victories, however, Omar Pasha, desirous of saving the rear part of his army, has withdrawn the main body of the invading force to the south bank of the Danube, only leaving a small body of troops behind, entrenched at Kilia, as will give the Russians some trouble. So far as the campaign has yet gone the impression of the best military authorities is strongly in favour of the Turks. It will support England and France in the Black Sea, it is thought that Turkey will not only be able to maintain her ground against Russia, but that the latter will probably have the worst of it.

The intelligence from the Asiatic frontier is exceedingly interesting. The Turkish army in Georgia has already taken the strong fortress of St. Nicholas, in which a large supply of provisions and warlike stores was found, and has spread such terror throughout that region as to have made the Russian Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus send off to St. Petersburg for reinforcements. Prince Woronzoff, who commands the district from Tifliss, has found, no doubt, that with the treasuries under Shemylia on the one side, and the Turkish army on the other, he will have rather

more work on his hands than he can well manage. The Russian Emperor will also be half inclined to this to think that his dominions are large enough without the Caucasian Principalities. The last Overland Mail brought intelligence of a Russian army having marched upon Khiva, and much uneasiness was said to be felt on account of the negotiations of Russia agents on our Northwest frontier. If the Turks succeed in purchasing their enemies in the Caucasus, the Caucasus will find that he has quite enough to do, without meddling with India.

The same uncertainty still prevails regarding what course France and Prussia will take as when I last wrote. The combined forces have moved to Constantinople, but they ought to enter the Black Sea at once and let Nicholas die. That the Western Powers are not to be delayed any longer by the East in waiting to see matters settled amicably. Our Cabinet entirely does not know very well what to do, or which is to be done. The discussion of what must be done has already been in communication with H. M. Special Commissioner, with reference to the affairs of the country, I addressed a letter to his Excellency on the 14th instant, requesting that another meeting of the public might be convened to ascertain their opinions, &c. &c. Mr. Staader, therefore, has not turned the public mind, but it may be justly said of him, that he and his followers have decided conclusions from the state thereof, which have been approved by H. M. Special Commissioner to be submitted to the people for approval or rejection. To effect this, is the work in which Mr. Staader is now engaged.

I am really surprised that our "Friend" should only state the five conditional points upon which the government is proposed to be taken over, and entirely suppress the submitted scheme of self-government. Supposes that which is to place the matter in its true light, and say what place it is the shade or in darkness; for that surely no "Friend" is needed; enemies could do it as well. To the condition of taking over Messrs. Bester, Staader, Coquelin, Caunin and Du Plessy, have added a scheme of self-government, and submitted the same to the Queen.

1. Every inhabitant to remain in the undisturbed possession of whatever he has already lawfully obtained or may still obtain under H. M. Government.

2. Each burgher to have a vote in the election of members of Council.

3. Every burgher, without distinction, above 30 years and possessing £100 of fixed property, may be chosen as a member of Council.

4. The Council (24 members) will have supreme authority.

5. Nevertheless its legislative proceedings shall be subjected to the further approval of the public.

6. The Dutch Roman law will rule in all legal enactments and in the administration of the law, &c. &c.

To ascertain the public opinion on these points and afterwards to elect a member for the representative body, this is the object with which Mr. Staader and his Secretary were here on the 17th instant, and proceed further. The 28th of January will decide whether the majority of the Sovereignty have approved of his work. And if so, then the committee of September has outlined itself, and will the abovementioned gentlemen have performed the task undertaken by them and have nothing more to do with the matter, unless they may be subsequently called to some function by the legislative body. Let the impartial reader now judge whether Mr. Staader has come to be King and to throw difficulties in the way.

Talking of wages, the Preston factory operatives are still on strike, and it is difficult to say when the dispute will be settled. The masters say there is no use in beginning to work their machinery again so long as trade is so dull. The men say they will not give in unless they obtain the 10 per cent advance. It is easy to see which side will yield, but not to when.

The woollen trade is not so brisk as it was a few months ago, but the hands are generally in full employment, and the demand for work is improving. The Colonial wool sales which commenced on the 20th of October, closed last week. The quantity brought forward was upwards of 55,000 bales.

The demand at first was rather slack but it improved considerably towards the 1st ult.; the impression seems to be that prices will advance soon. Should the United States tariff be altered in favour of English manufacturers, as is highly probable, it will give an impulse to our export of woollen goods.

The Queen of Portugal died on the 15th inst., it is said.

Her eldest son, the Duke of Braganza, has been elected King under the title of Pedro V.

The districts of Graham's Town and Natal are to be erected into bishoprics forthwith. Dr. John Armstrong has been nominated Bishop of the first named, and Dr. John Wm. Colenso of the last-named see.

London, December 22, 1853.

P.S. The revival of the report within the last few days that the *Esterre* quarrel is likely to be settled amicably during the winter, only shows how obstinately diplomats will cling to the notion that they have the art of quelling such imperial disturbances as those we are now suffering from. So far from peace being probable, everything denotes the probability of a desperate trial of strength between Turkey and Russia, and it is not unlikely that France and England will mix up with it rather sooner than the year of Aberdeen intended.

In the extensive wards of Worcester, Clarendon, Zwartland, &c., you cannot come together every day, especially in such busy times as the reaping and threshing season, to communicate to each other idle rumours of public meetings. It is quite impossible for the farmer, with the prevalent scarcity of hands, to leave his place on mere idle rumour, and to ride from 10 to 20 hours, for the purpose of attending a meeting which is doubtful, or with the object of which he is unacquainted.

Only great urgency, the welfare of his country, or an official notification, can induce the indigent farmer to leave flour and flacks; but he always wishes to be sure, for time is valuable and cannot be idly squandered.

It is desirable, therefore, that field-cornets should be enjoined to give due notice to the inhabitants of their wards of all proceedings of meetings for the election of Road Board Commissioners as well as for Members of Parliament.

It is grievous for a road rate payer when he hears that on the 5th of the past month Commissioners for the Road Board have been chosen, and that not one of the seventy raters of his ward was present, because the field-cornet did not choose to give notice of the meeting. But it will be still more grievous for a voter, who has not been made acquainted with the day of election by the field-cornet, that N. the man of his selection, has not become a member of Parliament, because he had eight votes less than B.

Who is the voter to prosecute? The Governor has done his duty; the day of election, according to Section 32, has been published and the Gazette forwarded to the field-cornet, but that it lays in the window sill of oblivion, and because no law compels him



DE HEER

HERMAN JORDAN,
Juist te Port Elizabeth aangekomen per de *Eeding Groote*, heeft met zich gebragt een kleine

KUDDER RAMMEN,
VAN HET ZUIVERSTE
Keur-Hessische Ras,
DOOR REMSELVE UITGEZOCHT UIT DE VER-
MAARDSTE

Koninklyke Kuddernia Duitschland

D EZE kostbare Dieren syn bestend voor, en zullen dadelijk verkondigen worden naar den heer Julius JORDAN, van Bloemfontein, arien intussen monaster van da W. welke van der altyne en sachigste soort is, met groote lengte van stabel, toegesoude zyn, gesamenlyk met de Geslachtsgestiers der Rammens.

Schapen-boeren worden geraden deze monsters te bestrijgen, daar ista beters nooit in de Kolonie is ingevoerd.

De prys door ista keur-rammen op de Londen verkoopingen in October II behaald, was 3s. 9d. tot da. 6d. per lb.

Tyd van Verkooping en nadere by zonderheden zullen in een volgende advertentie bekend gemaakt worden.

TE KOOP.

DE Ondergetekende biedt te koop aan syne weibende

KOORN & SCHAPENPLAATS,

genaamd "DIEPRIVIER," gelegen nabij Malmesbury.

Voor verdere byzonderheden vervoeg me zich by den Ondergetekende, of door den heer Prokureur H. J. du

Wet, aan syn Kantoor Adderleystraat.

J. Z. VAN BREDA

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
Van eene der fraaiste Erven,
GELEGEN IN DIT DORP.

DE Ondergetekende wegens gevorderde jaren van voornemens synde te ten woord by een van syne kinderen te begeven, en zich gevolgelyk dus van syne bevoegdheid wenschede te ontdoen, heeft besloten om op

Maandag den 23 deszer,

publiek te doen verkoopen, syn welbekende Erf, synde een gedeelte van het Erf genaam "De Kleine Plantage," gelegen in het samengenomen en centraleerde gedeelte van dit Dorp, bevattende alle gemakken, vereenigd voor een respectabele familie en voorzien van Stallen, Wagenhuis en verscheidene Buitenvertrekken.—Almede, alle soorten Losgoed, bestaande in:

Paaardenhoren en Sofas, Sofas, Eet, Thee, Wasch en andere Tafels, Ledekanten en Kasten, met Bedden, enz., kompleet, 1 Kabinet met zilver Beleg, Kleeder en andere Kasten, Kisten, Tapeten, Matten, kleine en grote Spiegels, met vergulde Lysten; een staande Horologie, Sideboard, uit en gekoperd Kwijspedoren, Voetbankhuren, Schidderen, Chinasche Bloempotten en Ornamenten, 1 Geweer, zilveren Lepels, Vorken, Schenkborden, Likeur, Azijn en Oliestanders, plattische Kandelaars, Snuitier en Bottelbakjes, Messen in soorten, 1 blauw Chinasche Servies, geslepen Kelkjes, Glazen en Karaffen, Konfytotjes en Koelbakjes, geleken Kottels en Konforen, Konfytketels, Kastrollen, Potten, Pannen, Taartpannen, enz. enz., 1 Bakrist, koperen Kraan, 2 vertrekken Haarnissen, 6 pyren met restant Wyn en Azijn, 4 Halfmannen, Trechter, Emmers, Balies, 1 koorn Handmolen, 2 zeren Korstenen met Deuren, een party elkenhouten Plankens, Muddenkanden, Manden, een grote lot Rommeliary, enz. enz., en wat verder ten dage der Verkooping zal worden aangeboden, te veel om te worden gespecificeerd.

PAUL de VILLIERS, Sr.
Paarl, 3 January 1854.
D. A. de VILLIERS, Vendu-Afslager.

60 extra vette Slaglossen.

OP MORGON, (Dingdag) den 10 January 1854, zal de Ondergetekende aan Zoutvriever, (Montagu Brug) bovenliggend, getal vette Ossen publiek te verkoopen, welke seker present sulien syn en niet uit de hand worden verkocht.

D. A. de VILLIERS, Afslager.

60 extra vette Slaglossen.

Z ULLEN-worden verkocht aan Lichtenburg, op MORGEN den 10de deszer, ten 12 ure preces.—Gemedle Ossen syn in zulk eenne uitnemende conditie, dat sy waarschynlik de attentie van Heeren Slagters waardig syn; en daar deselve reeds uit Namakvaland aangekomen syn, zal het niet te vergeefs syn om de verkooping by te wachten.

Den 9 January 1854.

1000 extra vette Schapen.

DE Ondergetekende sal op DONDERDAG den 12e van WAAL, Joostenberg, verkoopen bovengemeld getal Schapen, uitgezocht uit een troep van 1500 en die dus kunnen worden gerecommeerde als extra vet, synde deselve gebragt door den Heer J. H. REDELINGHUIS.

G. L. STEYTLER, Gz., Vendu-Adm.

Paarl, 29 Dec. 1853.

20 Extra vette Slaglossen.

Zullen mede op bovengemelde Verkooping worden aan geboden.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

80 extra vette Slaglossen, en

60 dito Trekkosen, aan D'Urban.

OP VRYDAG den 27 deszer dat de Ondergetekende ter plaatse van den Heer D. J. de VILLIERS, op D'Urban publiek te doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal extra vette Slag en Trekkosen, de aandacht van Heeren Slagters en anderen wel waardig.

N. J. KOCH.

Den 6 Jan. 1854.

De Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager

BENOOGDID, 10000 Bossen Dek Riet, hetz Zand of Vleiriet, adres Tuin Rheeziert by

G. N. MECHAU.

4 January 1854.

BEVALLEN te Groot Drakenstein, op den 1ste Januarij 1854, de huisvrouw van den Heer JOHAN D. BARTAS, van een' Zoon.

I N den laatsten nacht den oudenjaars trof my de gevoegligste slag myns levens door het afsterven van myn veel geliefden Echtgenoot ANDRIES BRINK, Az., in den ouderdom van ruim 63 jaren, na eene korstige doch hevige siekte. Onder biddend opzien om kracht en troost tot den man der weduwen en vader der wezen, strekte dese tot algemeene kennisgeving aan Familie en Vrienden en tevens tot dankzegging voor zoo vader ware christelyke belangstelling.

Wed. A. J. BRINK, geb. VOLTELEN.

Wynberg, 6 Jan. 1854.

Kennisgeving aan Familie en Vrienden.

O VERLEDEN te Stellenbosch, op den 7de January 1854, CHRISTINA ELIZABETH LEIBBRANDT, in den onderdom van 1 jaar, 3 maanden en 22 dagen, jongste en geliefde dochter van

C. F. LIESCHING,
E. LIESCHING,
geb. BRINK.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kapstad, den 9 January 1854.

Wij vaartuigen nemen te Port Elizabeth lading in voor London. Men berekent de waarde hunner ladingen op £10,000.

Vijf vaartuigen nemen te Port Elizabeth lading in voor London. Men berekent de waarde hunner ladingen op £10,000.

DE NIEUWE INSTELLINGEN VOOR DE OOSTELYKE PROVINCIËN.—De volgende zeer voldoende ophelderingen omtrent de voorgenomen veranderingen van de administratieve instellingen in de Oostelyke Provincie, komt voor in de laaste *Graham's Journal*:

GOUVERNEMENTSKENNISGEVING.

No. 56. Graham's Stud, 28 Dec. 1853.

Zyne Excellente de Gouverneur, cheste ingezetene van Graham's Stud verwittigende, dat hunc Petitië van den Koningin, aan den Secretaris van Staaf op den 14 Augustus overgezonden, door Hare Majestet genadiglyk was ontvangen, stelde de gemele Suppliants in het best van eene copij der despach van den Secretaris van Staaf, dat narig berustende.

In die despach werd referit gemaakt, tot enige byvoeging tot de plantlyke stabiliseringen van de Oostelyke Provincie, en vermeende, dat die opeghab, waanjende te kiezen voor het toekomstig Parlement staan aan te wagen, de gemodderen van het public angewillig zich behoeven te houden met alsa zaken, welke betrekking hebben tot het toekomstig Gouvernement en de vooruitgangen van de Kolonie, heeft den Zyne Excellente goed gedacht, in zoo verre hy in staat was, niet alleen om de gemele Suppliants bekend te maken met de bedoelde maatregelen, welke men op het oog had, maar door rijk van die gelegenheid te bedienen, dezelve ook algemeen publiek te maken, ten einde aan te tonen, dat niettegenstaande het onvermydiglyk engemaal van een tydelike staking van enige der werkzaamheden van het uitvoerend Gouvernement, gedurende den tusschenstaal te verloren moet kunnen het ophouden van de handel, tot het afdoen van bezigheid. Indien ik my niet vergis soude de Minister het Parlement lieft so lang mogelyk vermeyden, onder de tegenwoordige omstandigheden.

In die handel blijft enigen slap in enige takken, onschijn over het geheel veel steviger dan men had kunnen voorseen; in ammering nemende hoe veel duurder het leven onderhoude is dan een jaar geleden. Veel wordt over arbeide in de landbouwende district a geplaatst. In de steden heeft de arbeidende klasse in het algemeen in den zomer een verhoging bekomt dooy te beter in staat is om de duurte van levensmiddelen te verduren, dan by vroegere gelegenheden.

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De wul handel is niet zooy levendig als dezelve was enigen maanden geleden, maar de werklings hebben over het algemeen ruim werk en de aanspraak om vol vermyderd. De koloniale wil-verkoopingen wieke op den 20 October begonnen syn, eindigden voorlees week. De hoeveelheid was 55000 bales. De anvrang was eerst enigen slak, swaer dan de 1000, en dan groter.

Men is van gevoelen dat de prys spoedig ryzen zullen. Indien het Tarief van de Vereenigde Staten wordt veranderd, ten voordede van Engelse manufacturen, gelyk zeer waarschynlyk is, sal dit ouze uitvoer van wullen goederen bevoord.

De Koningin van Portugal is op den 15 in het krambed overleden. Haar oudste zoon de Heert van Braganza is tot Koning verkozen onder den titel van Pedro V.

De districten van Grahamstad en Natal zullen dadelijk in Bisdommen herhaapse worden. Dr. John Armstrong is benoemd tot Bisshop van oranjegeinde en Dr. John Colenso tot Bisshop van kasteelgeinde.

NASCHRIEF.—LONDON, 2 Desember 1853.—De herlaafing van het gerucht, binne de laaste weinige dagen dat het Oostelijke geschil waarschynlyk gedurende den winter vriendelikspelyk zal worden geschikt, toont slechts dat halstaryk diplomaten sich houden an den hoofd dat sy de kunte berichten om sulke Keizerlyke rustvertrouwing te dempen, als die waaronder wy thans lyden. Gevoelde studeert dat vreda waarschynlyk is, diuidt alles de swaerhynkheid aan van een wanhopig stryd tuschen Rusland en Turkye, en dat achtyt niet waarschynlyk dat Frankryk en Engeland er spoediger worden.

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Het enige geval, waarin een toekomstig besluit van het Parlement provisoerl veracht is, of kan worden, in zich bevattende een punt van uitgaaf, is de benoeming van een Solliciteur General, wiens tegenwoordigheid en hulp dadelijk kan worden gegebeurd als een Regtigeler Adviseur van den Gouverneur op de plaats, terwyl hy zich in de Oostelyke Districten ophoudt en bezig is met de verordening vereischen. Maar het beginst, waop de selve regondsyn, door Hare Majestet Gouvernement volkomen goedgekeut syn, dat zyn driezen in zoorre reeds aan den gang waren, dat de naamswege overweging van derselver byzonderheden reeds onder de aandacht van de hoofdminister geworpen werden.

De schorsing of het uitstel der schikkingen, welke by inderaad gelooft, dat nooddwendig voor de volkomenheid van het toekomstig leyzyn, zoude zeer veel hyden dragen om het doel te verdelen, en bydenden dese niet met behoorlyke behoedzaamheid en in stipte overeenkomst met de wetten van het land worden uitgevoerd, zouden dese in vele gevallen het kwad van onzekerheid, teleurstelling en twist hierna veroorzaiken.

De goedkeuring van dese provisoerl benoeming, echter, sal ook ter overweging aan het toekomstig Parlement worden opgedragen.

Op last van Zyne Excellente den Gouverneur, W. F. LIDDELL, Priv. Sec.

ANACOMST VAN DE "GOLDEN AGE."—De Stoomboot "Golden Age" van 3000 tonnen last, Kap. Porter, arriveerde van Engeland vroeg op Vrydag morgoen, een buitengewone korte reis gehad hebbende. Zy verliet Liverpool op den 5 December en St. Vincent op den 20sten. Zy is bestemd naard Sydeney met eenne algemeene lading, en brengt 163 passagiers. Haar oponthoud te St. Vincent, om kolen in te nemen, antrekke, is zy slechts 27 dagen op den reis in de nevensaenden briefs syn te schenken: Correspondent:—

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