

PAARL.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergeteekende als daartoe behoorlyk gevallid oord door die Executrice Testamentaire des Boedels van wyle den heer JAC. STEYLER, Gz., zal op **Vrydag den 16 February 1855,** publiek doen verkoopen zeker Erf met die daaromtrent gescrewe omschrywing verschiet.

G. L. STEYLER, Gz.
Paarl, 29 January 1855.
STETTLER & SMUTS, Vendu-Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN ZEER KOSTBAAR VASTGOED,

In het bloeiende dorp CERES.
DE Ondergeteekende eigenaar geworden synde van die plaats Rietfontein, en voornemme syne zich tot zyne boerderij te bepalen, heeft besloten al syn VASTGOED gelegen in het bloeiende dorp CERES, publiek te doen verkoopen.

Op Woensdag den 21 February 1855,

Viz. 1. Een Erf, gelezen in het beste gedeelte van het dorp, beplant met alle soorten vruchtbomen, en verscheidene uitdandise Planten; is bebouwd volgens den niewen smak, en voorzie van alle gemakken voor een respectabele familie. Op gemeld Erf word thans een uitgestrekte en voordeelhaaf gedreven, door den heer MOSK, aan wie hetzelfe verhouding is voor de somma van Rds. 600 per jaar.

2. Een ditto bebouwd, annex bovengemelde, beplant met alle soorten vruchtbomen.

3. Een ditto naar den nieuwste smak bebouwd, thans verhouding aan den Logement tegens Rds. 400 per jaar.

4. Een onbebouwd Erf in het bovenste gedeelte van het dorp.

Daar bovengemelde ERVEN wel bekend zyn als de beste in het dorp gelezen, is het zeldzaam zoöne schoone gelegheden optreden. De kerk byna voltooid rydt ryst het Huisberg dagelyks.

Ook zullen worden verkocht, 16 Merries, 8 gedresseerde Ruijs, 2 gedresseerde Ry en Trekpaarden, en 6 jonge Hengstien.

K. EDWARDS.

Ceres, 26 January 1855.
STETTLER & SMUTS, Vendu-Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

KOSTBARE

VASTE EN LOSSE GOEDEREN.

DE Heer JOHANNES DANIEL DU TORR besloten hebende, naare die grenzen te vertrekken, heeft den Ondergeteekende gelast om op

Dingsdag, den 20sten Feb. 1855,

Publiek doen verkoopen, zyn kostbaar Vastgoed, als een zeker g-deelte van die plaats "Kleine Waterval," gelegen naby Rivier Zonder End en Villiers Dorp, met die daarstaande Gebouwen enz. enz. met een Wyngard, beplant met 5000 Wyngard Stokken. Die Plaats heeft overloofd van water het geheele jaar door, en goed weivel voor groot en klein veee.

Liberale Bonus zal gegeven worden.

VERDERAL ZYNF LOSSE GOEDEREN, ALS
50 Slag en Trekossen, waarby 3 kleurspannen
6 Ry en Trekpaarden
200 Merino Ooijen
50 extra vette Kaapsche Hamels en Kapster Bokken

I Extra Vlaanderse Melkkoe
Een nieuwe Ossewagen, 2 nieuwe Ploegen, Rouwgeschap van alle soorten, Huisraad, zoo als Lekdanten met nieuwe verder Bedden, Tafels, Stoelen, Keukens, Keukengereedschap en hetgeen verder ten dage der Verkooping zal aangeboden.

Een ruime Crediet zal verkend worden.

L. WEYMAR, Vendu-Adm.
Caledon, den 19 January 1855.

PAARDENBERG.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

Van Vaste en Losse Goederen.
In den Boedel van wyle GERHARDUS PETRUS CHRISTIAAN KOTZE.

DE Ondergeteekende als Executrice in opgemelde Boedel, sal voor rekening van denzelven publiek doen Verkoopen op **DINGS DAG den 6 Maart 1855**, op die plaats zelve, die vruchtbare Koorn en Veeplaats, genaam Roerlaak, gelegen te Paardeberg, groot 56 morgen en 36 kwadrat roeden Eigendom, 1710 morgen, 316 kwadrat roeden, ewigduurde Erfplaatsland. Gemelde Plaats is een goede Zaaiplaat en byzonder geschikt voor Merino Schapen, hetgeen gezien kan worden; deze Plaats is van grote waarde, en byzonder wel bekend voor Weide en goed Water.

Voorde in het Loogoo tot bovengemelde Boedel behorende bestaande in Landbouwgeredeschap, Wagens, Karren, Kapar, Ploegen, Eggan, Tuigen, enz. enz.

Bataat, Koejen, Osse, goed gedisseerde Trek en Pysaarden, een spon fraaie Ezel, zeer welbekend, en ontrent 600 Merino Ooijen en Hamels.

Huisraad van alle soorten bestaande in Stoelen, Tafels, Kasten, Ledekanten, alle soorten van Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap en hetgeen verder ten dage der verkooping zal worden aangeboden.

De Wed. G. P. C. KOTZE, Test. Executrice.

Paardeberg, 23 Jan. 1855.

Publieke Verkooping

TER PLAATSE VAN DEN HEER C. BOSMAN,

GENAAMD DROOGERYSTKLOOF

VOOR PIKETBERG.

DE Ondergeteekende geauthoriseerd synde door den Heer MARTINUS van ZYL, P. Az., in zyne betrekking als Executie-Datief des Boedels van wyle den heer P. A. van ZYL Jun., sal publiek en aan den hoogsten bieder onder de minste reserve verkoopen,

Op Dingsdag den 13 February aanstaant.

Alle Losse Goederen tot gemeinden Boedel behorende bestaan in Huisraad, zoo als Tafels, Stoelen, Kasten, Kielte, Veder Bedden, Spiegels, Porselein, Glas en Aardewerk, een grote hoeveelheid extra goede Zadelmakers Geredeschappen, een Openkar met Tuigen, 3 Ry en Trekpaarden, en al hetgeen meer ten dage der verkooping zal worden aangebragt.

P. P. HARTOGH, Vendu-Adm.

Vendu-Kantoor, Piketberg, 29 January 1855.

Borigt aan Creditoren en Debiteuren.
In den Boedel van wyle den Heer PIETER ANDRIES VAN ZYL, Senior.

A. degene die iets verschuldigd zyn aan opgemelde Boedel, worden verocht dezelve zonder enig uitstel te kompelten, en die iets te vorderen hebben, hunne vorderingen intendant aan den Ondergeteekende, binne weken van bedien gerekend.

P. P. HARTOGH, q.q.

Piketberg, 29 January 1855.

Oproeping van Creditoren en Debiteuren.

In den Boedel van wyle den Heer JOHANNES GERMARUS CORTEZ, de oude.

A. llen die enige Vorderingen, van welken sard, ook hebben tegen bovengemelde Boedel, worden by die opgeroepen dezelve met de nootide bewyzen voorzien intendant aan den Ondergeteekende Executie, binne weken van heden; terwyl zy die aan denzelven verschuldigd zyn, tevens worden aangemaand, hunne schulden binne gemelde tyd te voldoen.

C. J. COETZEE, Executie.

Middel Roggeveld, Jan. 29, 1855.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Wala street, Kompaot a elken Maandag en Dinsdag Ochtend en met de daaromtrent gesetz van die Buitens-Districten verhanden.

Tomes 1—In die Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per kwartaal Rds. 5 4—In die Buitens-district voor de twee Nommer in derelte gehel Rds. 22 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch wanneer al die tafel van die Maandag Courant (in een taal) by wye van Supplement tot die Denderdag Courant word beperkt, Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.

* * * Price 8d. per enkele Nommer.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.



AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN.

De Hr. W. P. R. Dierck, Bloemfontein; De Hr. J. C. Hofmeyr, Burgersdorp; De Hr. Th. Oosterlo, Caledon; De Hr. P. C. Pritchard, Beaufort; De Hr. L. Clemens, Glen William; De Hr. J. L. Knobel, Colenso; De Hr. J. D. van Dyk, Cradock; De Hr. C. Visser, George; De Hr. W. G. Zinn, Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. L. Clemens, H. F. Puer; De Hr. R. Cardinal, Swellendam; De Hr. C. W. Nelson, Knysna en Peletierbergbaai; De Hr. D. A. de Villiers J. F. Gerber, Richmond; De Hr. John Becker, Riversdale; De Hr. J. Braam, Uitenhage; De Hr. J. A. de Villiers, Tygerberg; De Hr. W. Moore, Witberg; De Hr. J. C. Gronsveld, Faure-Smith, C. A. Neder, Middelburg; De Hr. P. W. Ox. Aert, Robertson.

DEEL XXV.

DONDERDAG DEN 8 FEBRUARY 1855.

No. 2.004.

VERKOOPING VAN VERKIESLYK HUISEN ERF, IN DE KAAPSTAD.

DE Ondergeteekende, uit die Kaapstad vertrekende, zal doen verkoopen, met liberale Bonus, op

Maandag, 12 February 1855,

op die plaats zelve, al syn LOSSE GOEDEREN, bestaande uit:

800 Extra Merino Hamels, in eene uitmuntende conditie, 2, 3, tot 5 jaren oud
500 Jonge dito Ooijen
300 LAMMEREN
16 Jonge Ruipaaarden en Merries
1 Kapkar op veren, en lopen open.

VERDER,

Ploegen, Eggan, Tuigen, een Smidswinkel kompleet, Vast-en, over 1000 voet Planken, enz., enz. Huisraad, van alle soorten, als Ledekanten, Kasten, Tafels, Stoelen, enz., enz., en wat verder ten dage der verkooping zal worden aangeboden, en endelyk

200 Mudden goede Koorn.

TH. OSTERLOH, Vendu-Afsager.

N.B. Ververschingen zullen worden gegeven en een ruim CREDIET VERLEEND.

HET NIEUWE DORP SEAFORD.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN BOUWERVEN,

IN HET NIEUWE DORP SEAFORD,

Aan Stanfords Cove, asdeeling Caledon.

KAPT. HARRISON heeft den Ondergeteekende last

gegeven per publieke veiling te verkoopen in den dorp Caledon, op

Zaturdag, 17 February aanstaande,

Honderd en Vyftig Bouwerven.

De Eigenera heeft een aanzienlike uitgestrektheid WELKAN' uitgehouwen,—tot gemeente STEEN, BOKS RIVIER, uit die hand verkocht hebende

800 Extra Merino Hamels, in eene uitmuntende conditie, 2, 3, tot 5 jaren oud

500 Jonge dito Ooijen

300 LAMMEREN

16 Jonge Ruipaaarden en Merries

1 Kapkar op veren, en lopen open.

VERDER,

Ploegen, Eggan, Tuigen, een Smidswinkel kompleet, Vast-en, over 1000 voet Planken, enz., enz. Huisraad, van alle soorten, als Ledekanten, Kasten, Tafels, Stoelen, enz., enz., en wat verder ten dage der verkooping zal worden aangeboden, en endelyk

200 Mudden goede Koorn.

TH. OSTERLOH, Vendu-Afsager.

N.B. Ververschingen zullen worden gegeven en een ruim CREDIET VERLEEND.

HET NIEUWE DORP SEAFORD.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN BOUWERVEN,

IN HET NIEUWE DORP SEAFORD,

Aan Stanfords Cove, asdeeling Caledon.

KAPT. HARRISON heeft den Ondergeteekende last

gegeven per publieke veiling te verkoopen in den dorp Caledon, op

Zaturdag, 17 February aanstaande,

Honderd en Vyftig Bouwerven.

De Eigenera heeft een aanzienlike uitgestrektheid WELKAN' uitgehouwen,—tot gemeente STEEN, BOKS RIVIER, uit die hand verkocht hebende

800 Extra Merino Hamels, in eene uitmuntende conditie, 2, 3, tot 5 jaren oud

500 Jonge dito Ooijen

300 LAMMEREN

16 Jonge Ruipaaarden en Merries

1 Kapkar op veren, en lopen open.

VERDER,

Ploegen, Eggan, Tuigen, een Smidswinkel kompleet, Vast-en, over 1000 voet Planken, enz., enz. Huisraad, van alle soorten, als Ledekanten, Kasten, Tafels, Stoelen, enz., enz., en wat verder ten dage der verkooping zal worden aangeboden, en endelyk

200 Mudden goede Koorn.

TH. OSTERLOH, Vendu-Afsager.

N.B. Ververschingen zullen worden gegeven en een ruim CREDIET VERLEEND.

HET NIEUWE DORP SEAFORD.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN BOUWERVEN,

IN HET NIEUWE DORP SEAFORD,

Aan Stanfords Cove, asdeeling Caledon.

KAPT. HARRISON heeft den Ondergeteekende last

gegeven per publieke veiling te verkoopen in den dorp Caledon, op

Dog Carts.

NOW landing ex METEOR, 2 superior DOG CARTS, with LAMPS, complete.
L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.
24, Heerengracht.

New Goods.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

A RE now receiving from the "METEOR,"
BLACK and COLOURED GROS DE NAPLES
BLACK ORLEANS
do. ALPACAS
BLACK AND COLOURED COBURGS
BLACK PARAMATTAS
DELAINA DRESSES
MUSLINE do.
PRINTED MUSLINS
CAMBRIC MUSLIN
JACCONET do.
TARLATANS
SHAWLS
INFANTS' LONG ROBES
MUSLIN CRAVATS
LENOIS
SATIN BANDS
BLACK and FANCY BRUSSELS do.
PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS
PURSE TWIST
LADIES' RETICULES
do. FANCY BASKETS
BLACK SEWING SILKS
CIRCASSIAN CLOTHS
NAPOLEON do.
CRUMB do.
GALA PLAID
DAMASKS and MOREENS
COTTON CAPS
COTTON and L. R. BRACES
CHILDREN'S WORSTED BOOTS
ROUGH BROWN HOLLANDS
BLACK and WHITE do.
HUCKABACKS
CANVAS.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Relief and Support of the Widows, Orphans, and Families of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, killed in the present War with Russia:—

Amount already advertised	£1007 8 6
District No. 2.	
C. Fleck, M.D.	£5 0 0
J. H. Heckrodt	1 0 0
Mrs. Van der Riet	1 0 0
Mrs. Powell	0 5 0
— Isaacs	1 0 0
— Hameraley	0 5 0
O. Hedicus	1 0 0
W. E. Corbit	0 5 0
C. J. Martin	1 0 0
James Denny	0 5 0
Russow	0 5 0
N. Stenhouse	5 0 0
J. Schiffert	0 5 0
R. Babb	1 0 0
R. Carsons	0 5 0
Dollie	0 5 0
Adam Briston	0 5 0
Jas. Tonkin, (at Mr. Martin's)	0 5 0
A. Bower	0 10 0
Wm. Fell	1 0 0
Cape. W. Roome	1 0 0
John Laing, Surgeon	2 2 0
W. Harrison	0 5 0
Thomas Ansell	5 0 0
D. Denysen, Sen.	5 0 0
T. Isenmenger	0 5 0
J. Bang	1 0 0
N. G. Combrink	0 9 0
Mrs. Brath	0 10 0
Henry B Christian	10 0 0
E. J. Hanbury	1 0 0
J. T. Hanbury	0 10 0
J. H. Truter	0 5 0
J. E. B. Rose	0 10 0
F. Burrows	0 10 0
P. H. Wouterse	2 0 0
C. R. Bouterse	1 10 0
Mrs. Smith	0 10 0
Schlesinger & Co.	2 0 0
A. F. Schickerling, jun.	0 5 0
J. A. Schickerling	1 0 0
W. Stewart	0 5 0
G. Gray, (Crown Inn)	1 0 0
Lawton & Whittle	5 0 0
M. Zeeman	0 5 0
Edward Dosson	0 5 0
Johannes Staak	0 5 0
R. L. Attwell	3 0 0
F. S. Watermeyer	1 0 0
W. Udemans, Sen.	0 10 0
A. C.	0 10 0
80 Friends	5 6 0
H. J. Jacobs	2 0 0
H. Tyler	0 5 0
W. Saxy	1 0 0
P.	1 0 0
J. C. Stigling	0 5 0
A. A.	0 10 0
G. Borcher	0 5 0
R. Thomas	2 0 0
C. Ellison	1 0 0
J. P. Denys	1 0 0
P. J. Langeveld	0 5 0
Wm. Hope, Auditor-General	10 0 0
Rev. John Quinn, Act. Mil. Chaplain	5 0 0
Jas. Ansell	1 0 0
R. J. Jones	1 0 0
W. Martin, Bengal Medical Department	5 0 0
Thos. Tennant	3 0 0
Mrs. T. Tennant	2 0 0
F. A. Boon	1 0 0
A. Gilstain	0 10 6

£1116 8 4
EWAN CHRISTIAN, Treasurer.

TO POUNDMASTERS AND OTHERS.

LOST between Langheugte and Botriver, (supposed to have gone along with other Cattle,) two large Jack Asses, one fawn colored, the other small black, both with-out mark.

Poundmasters and others, where they may have arrived, are requested to give notice to the undernamed, by whom the expenses of such notice will be gratefully paid.

D. W. HOFFMAN.

Speelmans River, district of Caledon,
December 29, 1854.

TO GENTLEMEN FARMERS.

THE Undersigned wishes to undertake the entire management of a DAIRY, milking any number of cows up to 500. He has enjoyed three years experience in the most celebrated DAIRY in the District of Worcester, which having been worked on English Principles, has realized profits hitherto unheard of in this Colony; the BUTTER made at this establishment has gained the Prize at the Worcester Agricultural Show three years in succession, and on the Cape Town Market, invariably commands the very highest price. If preferred the undersigned will purchase Milk Cows, and enter into Partnership with any enterprising Farmer possessing a good grazing place within reach of a Market.

The most satisfactory References as to character and ability can be furnished. Address

W. A. STEEDE,
Over Hex River, Worcester.

N.B. The advertiser has had some experience with the prevailing lung sickness

SUPERIOR SWEDISH Deals & Planks,

EX "ELIZABETH."

MR. R. J. JONES has received instructions to sell on

Wednesday next, 7th February,

AT 2 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

AT THE NORTH WHARF, ABOUT

3,950 DEALS 9 x 3, from 7 to 24 feet, and

964 PLANKS 11 x 3, from 12 to 26 feet

PUBLIC SALE.

In the Estate of the late Mr. ANTON MICHAEL MEYER, Sen., and surviving Widow, MARIA ALBERTINA MEYER.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD, ON

Thursday & Friday,

The 1st and 2nd March next,

AT THE FARM

'GEELBEK'S VALLEY,'

ALL THE

Moveable Property

BELONGING TO THE ABOVEMENTIONED ESTATE:—

30 Excellent Draught Oxen,
200 Head of Breeding Cattle, of superior breed,
100 Well-bred Saddle, Draught, and Breeding Horses,
1 Well-bred Stallion,
5 Mules of 3 years old,
600 Superior Merino Breeding Sheep,
400 Do. da. Wethers,
100 Goat Ewes and Lambs,
1 Horse Wagon,
1 New Covered Bullock Wagon, 2 second-hand Wagons,
2 Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Forage Machines, Harness, Gear for a Bullock Wagon, Dry Waggonwood, Fustage, everything belonging to a complete Wagonmaker's Shop, Forge, and FARMING ESTABLISHMENT,
2 New Seines,
60 Muids of Seed Oats.

AND FURTHER,

Valuable Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Plate, Glass, and Earthenware of every description,

SUCH AS

Silver Coffee and Tea Services, 10 dozen Silver Spoons and Forks, Cut Decanters, Glass Sweats meat Pots, &c., &c.

Chefonières, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bedsteads and Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors.

1 Eight-day Dutch Standing Clock,

1 Excellent House Clock,

And many other Articles, too numerous to particularise.

AND FINALLY—

Immoveable Property,

belonging to the abovementioned Estate, viz.:—the One-eighth part of 477 morgen 348 square-rood.

Hartebeest Kraal,

Situate in the District of Mossel Bay,

which Farm is too well known for the superiority of its pasture for Cattle, Horses and Sheep to require any recommendation.

A liberal Credit will be given.

M. A. MEYER, Widow A. M. MEYER, Sr., Executrix.
S. J. VAN NIEKERK, Executrix.
NICS. MEYER, A. M. son. Testamentary.

G. BUSCHICK, Auctioneer.

Public Sale

M. PIET VAN DYK will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1855.

One-eighth part or share in the well-known Farm called Riekkul, measuring in its whole extent about 3,000 morgen, situated about two hours ride from the village of Caledon.

Also will be Sold,

1 team of bastard Oxen
1 covered Wagon complete
4 saddle and draught Horses
1 team of Yokes complete
Ploughs, Harrows, Harness
6 Feather Beds complete
A Smith's Forge do.
Household Furniture, of every description, and finally Fustage, &c., too numerous to particularize.

THEO. OSTERLOH, Adm.

Caledon, Jan. 15, 1855.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY to teach in a private family not far from Cape Town. She must be able to instruct in all the branches of an English education, besides Music and Fancy Work. Apply to A. B. (stating terms) at the Office of this Paper.

TRADESMEN'S

Mining Company.

CENTRES having been applied for, on the recommendation of Mr. Ginn, notice is hereby given that, in order to enable the Directors to carry out the purposes of the Company, a further Instalment of Two shillings and Six pence per Share will be payable, on the 1st February next, to the Secretary, at No. 13, St. George's-street.

Shareholders neglecting to pay the call by the 1st March next, will be liable to forfeiture of their Shares.

By order of the Directors,

HENRY HEWITT, Jun.,

Hon. Sec.,

On Tuesday & Wednesday,

EXTENSIVE SALE.

In the Village of the Paarl.

In the Insolvent Estate of HANNAH LUDWIG GOLDSCHEID.

On Tuesday & Wednesday,

The 6th and 7th February, 1855.

Paarl, Feb. 1, 1855.

Paarl Kolbe Mining Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second Instalment in terms of the 8th Section of the Trust Deed, in the above Company, will be payable on the 15th January. Shareholders failing to pay the same within one month from said date, will be liable to the forfeiture of their Shares, in terms of the 10th section of the said Trust Deed.

By order of Directors,

J. G. S. de VILLIERS, Esq.

Paarl, Feb. 1, 1855.

MARRIED at Bredasdorp, on the 29th January 1854, Mr. JAN ALBERTUS SMITH, Dutch Physician, Chemist and Druggist, to Miss ELLEN JOHANNA NITCH.

BIRTH, on the 1st instant, the Wife of Mr. P. A. de GIER, of a son,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

Feb. 2. Ophir, Danish schooner, 150 tons, E. Birchard, from Copenhagen Sept. 12, Christiansand Oct. 13, to this port—Cargo timber.

3. Standford, ship, 624 tons, H. Hughes, from Demerara Nov. 17, to Calcutta. Cargo sundries. Passengers, 250 men, women and children, (coolies.) Put in for water.

3. Abraham, bark, 389 tons, J. Dixon, from Shields Nov. 4, to this port. Cargo coal.

3. Anne Charlotte, Swedish bark, 300 tons, F. Brogren, from Gottenburg Nov. 16, to this port. Cargo timber.

R. H. Ardine, Agent.

3. Kate McWhinney, schooner, 89 tons, G. Miller, from Sierra Leone Oct. 26, to Melbourne. Cargo sundries. Put in for water.

GRANGER & CO., Agents.

SAILLED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

Feb. 1. Emma, Swedish brig, to Batavia.

1. Flower of Yarrow, schooner, to Mossel Bay.

2. Flying Fish, schooner, to Angra Pequena.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.

Feb. 2. H.M. Steamer Hydra, Commander Morris, from Algoa Bay Jan. 30, to Simon's Bay. Passengers, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Percival, Lieuts. Simpson, and Damian, Mr. Field.

Cape Town, February 5, 1855.

ALL associations or companies that have the furtherance of some public interest for their object, have a tendency to become inoperative, unless—no matter by what arrangement—private interest is made to go hand in hand with that of the public. There is a certain amount of disinterestedness in little minded men, that prompts them to serve the public gratuitously; but such motives do not animate managing committees collectively, they operate at best in individual members, and even in those too feeble to give a sufficient impulse to the dead mass with which they happen to be associated. When the human body grows old and feeble, there is no remedy; for the period of its existence is limited by the laws of nature, and no physician seriously entertains the hope of effecting rejuvenescence by infusing young blood into the veins of an old man. It is different with those combinations of men, to which we figuratively apply the term body. There the term of existence is unlimited, and a renovating process, like that of the infusion of new blood into the system, is not only practicable, but essential to its permanent efficiency. The truth is, that in such bodies life comes gradually extinct, unless new and comparatively young members are from time to time substituted for the old ones. The hopeful ardour of youth is requisite to keep the machinery going.

There is no dearth of companies, societies and associations in our Colony. Among these we shall find here, as all over the world, that those which pay their officers and give dividends to their members move on briskly enough, and that they are endowed with a degree of vitality which seldom calls for the renovating process. On the other hand we see several societies that hold out no inducement for exertion, but the proud satisfaction of serving the public, in a condition bordering on exhaustion, and in some cases on nominally alive.

Our readers will probably think that we are again alluding to the Agricultural Society, because, on sundry occasions, we animalized on the inefficiency of that body. We certainly include it in the list of those public bodies that require to be stimulated, if not radically reformed; but on the present occasion we had under our eye three distinct Committees, that figure on the same page in Mr. VAN DE SANDT's Almanac (p. 189): THE SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, THE SOUTH AFRICAN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION and THE BOTANIC GARDEN COMMITTEE. The public Library does not do half the good that it could do with oilier regulations. The hours when the public have access are business hours; at night, when most people are at leisure, the library is closed. None but English books recruit its shelves, foreign languages are virtually excluded. We are aware that this is as much the fault of the Public as of the Committee. Why do not greater numbers become subscribers, and why not do present subscribers stir in the matter? Let there be a revival somewhere. Perhaps the Committee requires this renovating process.

As for the South African Literary and Scientific Institution, if that is not dead as dead can be, we profess our utter inability of distinguishing a live body from a corpse. For years past we have glanced over it in the Almanac as we would over an epitaph that we had read before. And yet here is a dead body composed of eleven members all full of life! This is a mystery.

We next come to the BOTANIC GARDEN COMMITTEE, a small knot of gentlemen who will not even assume the name of Committee, which involves the idea of a constituency. Now we would ask, how and by whom was this commission constituted, elected or appointed, and by virtue of what resolution are their functions permanent?

Some people complain that the very term Botanic Garden is a misnomer. That may be; but even a shady walk, a refuge from the South East wind, and a place of harmless recreation, where people can at times hear music and look in each other's faces, has a humanizing influence, and deserves a greater share of public patronage, than has hitherto fallen to its lot. What prevents the subscribers from meeting and constituting themselves an organized body, with a committee of management at their head?

DIVIDENDS.—At the Annual Meetings of Shareholders in the undermentioned Banks, held during the past month, the following dividends have been declared, &c. viz:

Union, amount paid up £5—£0 10 0
Colonial, do. 30—3 0 0
Cape of Good Hope, do. 40—5 0 0
South African, do. 30—3 10 0

DEATH FROM FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Monday last the child of Major Potts, residing at Wybourn, met with his death under the following circumstances. It appears that he was out walking with the nurse, about seven o'clock in the evening. A cart, driven by a man, who is said to have been intoxicated, came on at a furious rate, and some persons in Wolfe-street, perceiving the danger in which the nurse and child were, gave the alarm, but before they could get out of the way, both were knocked down. The nurse was severely injured and the child died within two hours after the accident. Both cart and horse had gone over him. The driver of the cart has been committed for trial on the charge of culpable homicide.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR AT GRAHAM'S TOWN.—The frontier papers, which have come to hand by Saturday's post, announce the arrival of His Excellency at Graham's Town, on Wednesday the 24th ult., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His Excellency was escorted by detachments of C. M. Rides and Mounted Police, and a large number of civilians. The Lieutenant Governor, General Jackson, met his Excellency a short distance from town, and returned with him to Selwyn Castle, which mansion had been prepared for his reception. On reaching the boundary of the Municipal lands, a salute of 18 guns was fired from the Drosdy ground. Lady Grey followed in a carriage in the rear.

NATAL.—We omitted to notice in the arrival of the "Lake of the Lake," that among other articles that vessel brought a quantity of Arrowroot and Sugar growth of that country. We have been favored with a sample of the Arrowroot, and can prove it to be of a very superior quality. In comparing it with Bermuda the difference was at once perceptible to the taste as well as to the sight, and the superiority of the former over the latter was marked. The sample which we were indebted to the holder, W. Hartley, Esq., who is one of the passengers, was grown and manufactured by T. and L. Reynolds at the Umshali. It can be produced in any quantity and at a small cost, as is evident from the fact that these young men raised sufficient Arrowroot in one season to cover the expenditure of four years, and leaves a balance in their favor. About 8,000 lbs. has been raised, and next year the colony will produce upwards of 20 tons of this article. Mr. Hartley

intends exhibiting the article at the Paris Exhibition, and contend for the prize in opposition to Bermuda. Natal Sugar has for a long time been favorably known to the inhabitants of this Colony, and we are happy to learn that in this article also the Farmers of our sister Colony have been exerting themselves to some purpose. There is now less than 100 acres of cane ready for the mill, 100 more is fast growing, and if the country were only supplied with Mills, it is believed that from three to four hundred tons of sugar might be made, but as there are only three Mills in the colony, viz., one at Umzini, one at Umshali, and one at Izingo, it will be impossible to do this. Messrs. Reynolds have 40 acres of cane ready for the mill next year, which will realize about 80 tons. In addition to these sources of wealth, a considerable stir is being made in the growth of coffee and indigo, which promises to be equally remunerative. In short, the soil of Natal is capable of producing anything and everything, and only requires capital, for the use of which the inhabitants would gladly pay even 10 per cent.—*P. E. Mercury, Jan. 27.*

WOOL.—Mr. Blancheton, the French Consul here, has published for general information the following extracts from correspondence:—

1st.—Extract from a Ministerial Despatch addressed by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Consul of France at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 27th September, 1854.

"Sir,—Mr. Reitz, whose good offices have been very useful to you in the compilation of your commercial work on the production of wool at the Cape of Good Hope has expressed a wish to receive, through you, information respecting the organ and development of the *Thibet-Josephine* race. You will find, subjoined, a note in which this information is contained. In addressing it to me, M. Magne (Minister of Agriculture and Trade), at the same time calls to my notice that the probably erroneous name of *Thibet-Josephine*, used by Mr. Reitz, has not permitted him to reply with equal precision to the questions put by you, but that if gentleman will have the kindness to propose his questions more distinctly, the Minister of Agriculture, Trade, and Public Works, will endeavour to procure him information more in detail."

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "DROUYN DE L'HUYS."

2nd.—Note emanating from the General Direction of Agriculture and Trade, addressed to the Consul of France, at the Cape of Good Hope, through the Minister for Agric. Affairs.

"Information required as to the origin and development of the *Thibet-Josephine* race in France.

"The above name does not indicate whether a particular breed of sheep or goats is meant.

"As regards wool-bearing animals we have no knowledge of any variety bearing the name of *Thibet-Josephine*, and we do not possess any document calculated to give information on this subject.

"If, as appears more probable, this designation refers to a description of goats, it would seem to apply to the goats imported into France about thirty years ago under the denomination of *Thibet goats*. But, in that case, we must still add that we have never heard in France of a variety of sheep or goats bearing the name of *Thibet-Josephine*.

"The goats of *Thibet* (also formerly Cashmere goats, on account of the woolly or downy substance growing under their hair, and which is used in the manufacture of shawls in India) were imported into France in 1824, by M. Tannus, in consequence of an agreement entered into with the Minister of the Interior of that day. They were brought to Marseilles and Tonlon by Mr. Joubert, whom M. Tannus had commissioned to procure them in their native country.

"The flock imported in two divisions was composed of 300 to 400. These animals were distributed, by direction of the Minister, amongst a certain number of landowners in the south-east Departments, and in other mountainous parts of France.

"The experience of two or three years sufficed to show that the d.w. produced anually by the combing of these goats, gave but a poor return from each individual, and did not compensate for the expense, care, and inconvenience occasioned in acclimating them. From that time, the undertaking was abandoned by Government, private individuals also gave it up, and it would probably be difficult to find, at the present day in France, any of these animals of pure breed."

Mr. Blancheton would add to the preceding observations for the sake of the wool growers of this colony, his proposal to transact on their behalf with the different Boards of Manufacture in France through the French Government samples of wool (the growth of 1854—1855), which they will be pleased to forward to him (carriage paid).

In order that this work should be performed in a uniform manner, and profitably for the commercial interests and industry of the colony, it would be necessary that the samples should be arranged in the following manner:—

1st. A first sample of each sort weighing 1 lb. (pick'd in them), to be afterwards divided by the French Consul and the administration of French Commerce, among the several industrial centres interested therein.

2d. A second sample weighing about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, to be kept at the French Consulate as a standard of comparison.

3d. A third sample (also of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce) perfectly identical in quality with the two first, to be retained by the grower for the same purpose as the preceding one.

4th. A label should be firmly fastened to each of the three samples before mentioned, which would indicate simultaneously,—

1st. The name and address of the sender.

2d. The name of the clip.

3d. The race and age of the flock.

4t. The quality of wool sent.

5t. The total quantity that it would be possible for each sender to furnish annually according to the present state of production.

6th. The current price, what sale, at the Cape of Good Hope, of the wool contained in the sample.

By the aid of these references, Mr. Blancheton could perhaps obtain from the different Boards of Trade in France, the following useful information, which, through him, would be reconveyed to the sender, that is to say—

1st. To what localities in France such and such qualities of Cape wool would be suitable.

2nd. In what proportions the said localities might reasonably create a demand for the different qualities of Cape wool.

3rd. What mean current rate it would be possible to obtain in such or such a French market, for such or such a quality of Cape wool.

In making these overtures, Mr. Blancheton is of opinion, that such documents rendered complete the one by the other, would convey powerfully on the one hand to lower still in the import duty on this article of produce in France, if such was considered necessary; and on the other hand, to develop this branch of industry to mutual advantage. It is in this two-fold view that he solicits the co-operation of the merchants and wool-growers of the colony, who more than once already have offered him their enlightened and disinterested support.—*Commercial Advertiser*, January 25.

Original Correspondence.

FRONTIER DEFENCE.

Voluntary versus Forced Service.

Sir.—It is scarcely necessary to tell you that I am not one of those who sought to obtain the new Constitution in its present form; I should have been satisfied with a smaller instalment towards independence, than the bold stride which has been effected. However I do not complain, for that would be useless, though I may inwardly lament the loss of a tried friend, the old one, as Stern's Mourner did over his dead ass—and with some truth in the comparison, for the "sins and afflictions" heaped upon both, no doubt shortened their days, and all that could be said or invented now, would never bring either of them to life again.

My situation under this new Constitution is like that of a sailor who has gone through the hands of the press-gang on board a ship of war, where every man is expected, may be made to do his duty. Now I am ready to do my share without forcing, and here we are on board the stately craft called "The Constitution," which, though but a short time launched, has sprung a leak already, and it is "pump or sink" with us all.

No man can tell what a day may bring forth;—as yet

there is no provision made for the defence of the Colony, from enemies beyond, or nearer home, and to say the truth, it is hard to guess where lies the greatest danger.

Prudence forbids us to say much, but truth bids us to beware in time. *Patriotism* may fail to rouse the Colonists to fulfil the conditions of the Constitution as a duty, but self-preservation, upon reflection, points out the necessity of immediate steps being taken to provide the means.

At the present moment there is no organised force in the Western Province of the Colony, to support and assist the Commandant of the Division to be in readiness with his men, in case they may be required; the commandant to employ a trooper of his own and the notice to be carried from one to the other, or signal guns at particular stations on heights to be fired if thought advisable. Notice is to be sent to each Civil Commissioner, or Commandant, from one to the other in turn, throughout the whole Province. Instant warning will be at once given without delay, and time afforded to get ready for service.

Formerly the Farmers could leave their homes in charge of faithful servants, their wives, children, and stock quite secure till their return, whenever duty called them to the field, or commando; it was part of a system that worked in tolerable harmony with the circumstances of the colony at the time, and other existing institutions.

The latter have passed away, nothing useful has been substituted, and the character of the servants has entirely changed. It is needless to dwell upon the causes which have led to that change; mistaken zeal in a wrong estimate of human nature has effected an almost entire alienation of interest in their employers or the property, confided to their care, excepting helping themselves to it occasionally without permission, so that a spirit of antagonism arises to the reverse of everything that existed but a few short years since.

The Farmers of the Western Province are the most ill protected of any class in the community, though they should be the best provided for, as they are in all well governed countries, being the producers of what wealth which is to pay for government, and to support life; their property in sheep and live stock in this colony are mere baits to tempt the dishonest, because the law, as it stands, is a premium to the weak minded colored half savage man to take it, as often as he feels inclined to eat without working for it. The consequence is that the life of the Farmer in the present day is full of aggravation at the petty warfare constantly waged against his hard earnings, which have to be watched with a vigilance, as fearful as it is vexatious, and they cannot be spared from their homes a day without leaving some one to keep watch till their return.

To lay these men under contribution for forced service, to leave their homes, and go upon commando,—or to draw upon their *Patriotism* in such an emergency, would be unfair in the one and ridiculous in the other, for the latter, though once like a well of good water, has been *pump dry long ago*, and they would never submit to leave their families and property at the mercy of the uncivilized.

Something, however, must be done by voluntary aid, and that without delay—*there must be a sacrifice of some kind*, for every man being a responsible agent under the new order of things, has duties to perform to maintain order in the state, and it is far better to make a virtue of the necessity, to afford voluntary aid, than to submit afterwards, to be balked among all sorts of characters, each of whom will claim his right of equality, though there never could be anything like unanimity of sentiment, or social feeling among them.

Two great evils might follow upon this forced system under a Burger law; one would be quite certain, that of taking away the working man from the cultivation of the soil; the other might render confusion still more confuse, if the *Frontier* would by this plan fall upon those more immediately, and directly interested in it, and by being backed with a sure reserve, and a strong reserve, that would prevent the enemy from outflanking them and carrying off the stock of the Farmers, while they were being pursued into the mountain fastnesses as in former wars.

By this prompt and decisive movement at any time of an outbreak, the enemy will not be able to sweep off the stock even from the front to any great extent, if the mounted Police force be increased to the number of one thousand men, to watch and give notice of their movements.

The advance to closer order of the burghers of the Western Province may proceed in rotation in the same manner as in the Eastern, if required, and it would be advisable always to leave a portion of each troop in its own Division, to prevent the confusion of strangers being altogether lost.

Any number of divisions might be called upon to furnish a specified number from each, and their moving up quickly in rotation, without waiting for others to join them, would prevent that delay which has always rendered former commands ineffectual.

The burghers of the Frontier of the Province, following up the command of the *Frontier* would be inspired with a courage and confidence which would do wonders. They would feel no hesitation in moving forward then, because they would know they were sure of support.

The volunteers of the Western Province would scarce ever be required to go to the front, seldom beyond its own boundary into the Eastern Province, and the injustice and impolicy of driving a large body of men 6 or 700 miles, in forced marches, with all the baggage train, through the country, to be a useless burden from the destruction and exhaustion of their cattle and horses, until they are again renovated, and others obtained fit for service, (which would be at least six weeks or more from the time of their departure,) would thus be avoided, as well as the enormous expense attending such a movement.

No mean consideration, when we should have to pay for it ourselves.

But the most important point of all in this plan would be the *real effect* of such a permanent force upon those likely to be aggressors from any quarter, ready to pounce upon them promptly before they could do much mischief. I take it for granted, as a matter of course, that British Kaffraria would be occupied by British troops, as the advanced guard of the Colony, as the ground work of this plan.

Some consideration will naturally be expected in return for this kind of permanent equipment for service. Exemption from other duties, as well as taxation, in distinction from those who do not serve, and as the wherewithal to defray the expenses of this and the mounted police force of the *Frontier*, will be required, the stay at homes must be tax free for that, as well as other purposes to increase the general revenue of the Colony.

As we have got the Constitution, the people must pay the price of it; they have bargained for it through their agents, and the conditions must be fulfilled; but we must apportion the amount of taxation as far as we can to reach all classes in proportion to the amount of property to be protected.

It should not fall upon *land for war* purposes, for land without labour is of no value; it produces nothing. We must therefore fall upon *accumulated property*, the registered bonds, and then we shall catch those who can afford to contribute, but who have always had the good luck to escape hitherto, while the heaviest burthen has always fallen upon the industrious working man, who could least of all afford it, and which has been as suicidal to the productive interests of the Colony as could well have been contrived.

To reach all classes we must also have a *capitation tax*, the price of power, to elect their own representatives to legislate for them; *heads must pay*, "tails win" at this time, and it matters not what any "Don Quixote," who may be inclined to abut "Wat Tyler," may say,—there is no sound reason to argue that taxation is to be raised against it, if taxation is to be the means.

We shall require a considerable augmentation of the general revenue for these and other purposes. Roads particularly, and I am prepared to shew how to obtain it without burthening the people, but must defer that till another opportunity, as I have spun out the thread of my discourse longer than I expected. A few words more and I have done for the present. We hear people talk of *Independence* in this colony, who still put out their hands to their mother (the parent state) whenever any *belligerent* or real *wanger* frightens them.

Now the true meaning of *Independence* is, to be able to fight your own battles and take care of yourself. This is my notion of it; I learnt it, as most boys do their lessons, with my fists at school, and I wish to instill the same clear notions of Independence into the mind of young Africa.

Up then—rouse yourselves to a proper sense of your own importance, for the time has come; and if you neglect it you will be trodden under foot by those who

