

Vrywillig Beginsel.

By de Boekhandelaars J. C. JUTA en N. H. MARAIS, is thans verkrygbaar een Pamflet, uitgegeven door het Comité van Toezigt der Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, en den titel voorende:

De heer S. SOLOMON, voorstander van het Vrywillig Beginsel, beaantwoord door de "Zuid-Afrikaan."

HEDEN.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

Graan, Vee, enz. enz.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op Heden, (DONDERDAG) den 27de MAART publiek doen verkoopen, al zyne Losse Goederen, bestaande in—

- 40 Trekosses,
60 Aantelbeesten, waaronder goede melkgevende Koeljen zyn,
3 Drie Legger Wagens,
1 Wagente op Riemen,
1 Oeg Cart,
1 Oep Kar.

Alameda,

200 mudden Koorn,
100 do. Rog,
200 mudden Garst, en wat dies meer zy.
Een ruim Credit en goede Verferschigen zullen gegeven worden.
J. M. BEYERS.

MORGEN.

KOEIJEN, WAGENS, MUILEZELS,

Landbouwgereedschap, enz. enz.

DE Verkoop van bovenstaande, op de Plaats "RAVENBERG," aan Zwartkopsrivier, naby d'Urban Brug, UITGESTELD zynde omreden van het ongunstig weer, zal stellig plaats hebben op

Morgen, (Vrydag) den 9 Maart 1855.

Wanneer verkocht zullen worden 16 uitmuntende MELK-KOEIJEN, eenige waarvan nog kalven moeten, alle goed geteelt, een fraaie BULL, uit een opregte HOLLANDSCHE KOOI, by een ingevoerde Engelse Bal, vier goed gedresserde MUILEZELS, in goede conditie; een sterke kar PAARDENWAGEN, gemaakt door LEVY, met een stel Tuigen, een open WAGEN, mede een stel Tuigen, 2 Amerikaanse PLOEGEN en een EG, jutyu-uitrusting, MELKERY GEREEDSCHAP, en verscheidene nuttige artikelen.

C. MOSTER, Sen

De Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager

Publieke Verkoop van

EEN KOSTBARE PLAATS.

In den geassigneerden Boedel van Sir R. STANFORD, Ridder, DE geassigneerden in bovengemelden Boedel zullen publiek doen verkoopen, op

Zaterdag den 17de Maart 1855, TEN 12 URE PRECIES.

op de Stien van de Kooymans Beurs, Kaapstad. De uitmuntende VEEPLAATS, bekend onder den naam van

KOEBELBAI, OF LANGGEZOCHT,

gelegen in de afdeling Stellenbosch, tusschen Vischhoek en de afdeling Houtgloep, omringd 1 1/2 uur ritten van Somerset (West), groot volgens kaart 2520 morgen.

Deze plaats, welkende zynde als een voornaam VEE-PLAATS, overvloedig en uitmuntend Water hebbende het gebied jaar door, vereischt geene verdere beschryving. Zy is derhalve de aandacht waardig van Boeren en Slingers die zoodanige woude en VET VEE verlangen te hebben.

Voor verdere of zooderlieden adres by de geassigneerden.

Omuidel ik na bovengemelde Verkoop, zullen worden verkocht, TWEE BALKEN JAVYHOUD nu liggende op het strand te Kogelbaai, 32 voet lang en 1 voet vierkant, alsmede een VISCH-SCHUIF, nu op gemeld strand.

GEO. D. BRUNETTE, } Geassigneerden.
E. HOPE, }
J. G. STEYTLER, }

Liberaal Bonus zal worden gegeven. Kaapstad, 12 Feb. 1855.

J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager.

N.B.—De plaats "GUSTROUW" gelegen aan Hottentots Holland, zal veruield en publiek worden verkocht vroeg in de maand April aanst., op een nader te bepalen dag.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

Van opregt geteelde jonge HENGSTEN,

Waaronder 12 goede Rypaarden zyn

Gedachtigste van elk melker op den dag der Verkoopzy zullen geproduceerd.

DE Ondergeteekende Jaarlykse Verkoopzy zal plaats vinden

OP DINGS DAG,

Den 20 Maart aanstaande,

ter plaats van den heer ANDRÉES BÉSTER, Loeuwendans gelegen Achter de Paarl, naby Paardenberg, wanneer zullen worden verkocht

30 opregt geteelde Bloedhengsten,

VAN 2 EN 3 JAREN OUD.

Op teel op zyne Eigendommen aan Groot Bergrivier ontfangstig uit opregte ingevoerde BLOEDMERRIEN en HENGSTEN.—Zy zyn by de onregte ingevoerde Bloedhengsten Humphrey, Wiltske, Winckel, en by 't opregte ingevoerde Hollandse Paard Moorlop.

De aandacht van Liefhebbers wordt ten sterkste gevestigd op de verbetering van het Hollandse Paard, uit welke geteelde Engelse Merrien, welke Dieren met een sterk zyn naar goede actie hebben, en geschikt zyn voor RY en KOETS-PAARDEN, die tegenwoordig zoo zeldzaam te vinden zyn.

De zyn ezelde Paren by geschikt voor Koetspaarden. Deze Paarden zyn gerechtigd te loopen voor de "Breeders Bousen" in de Kaapstad en te Sw. Hendam.

Omvang heeft de Ondergeteekende een opregte ingevoerde ARABIER, en een DO. ENGELSCH BLOEDPAARD gekocht, door boordelars erkend voor de overkoonste en sterkste Paarden in de Kolonie, hetgeen aanstond dat de Ondergeteekende zyne kosten moete spaart tot verbetering zynar "SPORTERY," die nu wel bekend is, en dus geene verdere aanbeveling behoeft.

Groot Bergrivier, 26 February 1855.
De Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Vendu-Adm.

Verferschigen zullen aangeboden worden

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Walestraat, Kaapstad elken Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met de eerste homedepost naar de Buiten-Distrikten verzonden.
Termen.—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per kwartaal Rds. 5 4.—In de Buiten-districten voor de twee Nummers in derzelver geheel Rds. 28 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch waar al de stoffe van de Maandags Courant (in een taal) by wyze van Supplement tot de Donderdags Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.
* Prys 8d. per enkel'd Nummer.



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* Single Paper 8 pence.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTEN.

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DEEL XXV. DONDERDAG DEN 8 MAART 1855. No. 2012.

VERKOOPING VAN

Kostbaar Vastgoed, IN DE KAAPSTAD.

DE Ondergeteekende heeft lust bekomen van den Heer J. BLÖMEREK, te Verkoopen, op

OP DINGS DAG DEN 27STE,

MET LIBERAAL BONUS,

1. Die verkies yke Handelsplaats in de Looptstraat, hoek van de Langemarktstraat, bevattende een ruime WINKEL, Woonhuis met 3 Kamers, Keuken, Dispens en Achterplaats met geryflike Pakhuizen. In dit Huis is sedert een aantal jaren een bloeiende en winstgevende Handel gedreeve geworden.

2. Het nette kleine WOONHUIS, anex bovenstaande, in de Langestraat, bevattende 4 Kamers, Voorhuis, Keuken, Dispens en Achterplaats; mede een goede plaats voor eenen Winkel.

3. Het drie-dubbele PAKHUIS, in de Langemarktstraat, zeer geschikt voor eenige Neriz.

4. Dit stevig en luttich WOONHUIS, in de Longemarktstraat, bevattende 6 groote Kamers, twee groote Gaanderijen, Keuken, Dispens, fraaie Achterplaats, Achterterreertrikken, enz.

Deze Eigendommen zyn altoos goed verhuurd geweest, hebben goe'de huur opgebracht, zyn zeer kostbaar gebouwd, alle met kajatenhouten Platten, en zeer voordelig gelegen zynde, bieden den kapitalist eene gewenschte gelegenheid ter bezigging, daar men altoos verzekerd kan zyn van hooge huur en fatsoenlyke huurders.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz. Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP MAANDAG,

DEN 19DEN MAART,

Ten 10 ure a.m.,

ZULLEN de Ondergeteekenden aan den hoogsten bieder verkoopen, hunne kostbare

GRAAN EN VEEPLAATS,

BEKEND ALS

KLIPHEUVEL.

Deze welbekende plaats, niet alleen uithoofe van hare hoedanigheid maar door hare ligging, binnen een korten afstand van en gelegen tusschen de baapstad, Stellenbosch en de Paarl, biedt soowel Landbouwers als Veeokkers voordeelen aan welke zyn zeldnen voordeelen.

De Gebouwen zyn in uitmuntende orde.

Zy zullen mede op denzelfden dag verkoopen de volgende LEVENDE HAVE en GRAAN, voor hune verhuizing naar Droogte Vlei.

100 TREKOSSEN en KOEIJEN

50 MUILEZELS en PAARDEN

2000 VETTE MERINO HAMELS

500 KAAPSCHE SCHAPEN.

EN

200 MUDDEN BAARD KOREN

100 " BRINKS dito.

200 " BENGALSCHE ZAADHAVER

50 " ROG.

IN BUTENDIEN.

5000 Bossen Roggestraw—eene hoeveelheid Kaf en Haverstroo, Wagens, Karren, Howard's dubbele en enkele Ploegen, enz.

N.B.—Liberaal Bonussen zullen gegeven worden.

WM. & JOHN EATON.

VERFERSCHINGEN.

Publieke Verkoop van

HUIZEN, TUIN EN ERVEN,

IN HET DORP CALEDON.

DE Heer George TANNY heeft de Ondergeteekenden gauthoriseerd publiek te verkoopen, op

ZATURDAG, 10 MAART AANST.,

het geheel van het VASTGOED, gelegen in het dorp Caledon, bestaande in:

3 PERCELEN:

PERCEEL 1.—Zynde een stuk BOUWGROND, front makende in de groote straat.

PERCEEL 2.—Een aangenaam gelegen COTTAGE van 4 KAMERS, KEUKEN en STAL, heplant met een verscheidene GROENTEN en VRUCHTBOOMEN, in volle draagt. Deze Cottage is altoos aan goede huurders verhuurd geweest.

PERCEEL 3.—Een nieuw gebouwde SMIDS en WAGEN-MAKERS WINKEL met WOONHUIS anex, een ruime TUIN en POPULIER BOSCH.

Liberaal Bonussen zullen gegeven worden, en de termen van betaling gemaklyk gemaakt worden.

BOURHILL & BLORE, Afslagers. Caledon, 1 Feb. 1855.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

Vast Eigendom, en

IN HET DORP CALEDON.

DE Executrice des Boedels van wylen den heer JOSEPH SCARBATT NEDHAM, heeft de Ondergeteekenden gauthoriseerd per publieke veiling te verkoopen, op de plaats velle, zonder Reserve, op

Maandag den 26 Maart aanst.,

het geheel van het Vast en Losgoed des Boedels, bestaande in die welbekende Woning en GROND, genaamd de "CALEDON WARME BADEN," zoo lang bromed als de beste Minerale Bronnen in de Kolonie ter herstelling van kranken. Het Huis is stevig gebouwd van steen en kalk, en bevat 18 luchtige vertrekken en 4 Bad-kamers, met Stalling, enz. De Tuin en Weide, groot 33 akkers, zyn zeer vruchtbare Grond, en ruim voorzien van talryke Warme en Koude Bronnen.

Dit Eigendom biedt den ondernemenden gelegenheid ter winstgevende belegging van Kapitaal, daar die BADEN gedurig bezocht worden door Irvalliden uit alle deelen der Kolonie en Indie, die, hersteld zynde, blyde zyn zoo lang te vertoeven als de omstandigheden gedogen, om de gezonde, krachtgevende lucht van Caledon te genieten, zoo terzegt bekend als de gezondste plaats in Zuid-Afrika.

PERCEEL 2.—Een aangenaam WOONHUIS, No. 16, Molenstraat, voorheen de Woning van den heer J. J. TRUSSELAAR, bevattende—Kamers, met Keuken, Dispens, enz. alsmede Stal en andere Buitengebouwen. Dit Perceel bezit het voordeel van een wel bewaterden Tuin, beplant met eene verscheidenheid uitgezochte Vruchtboomen, Wydstokken, enz.

Het Losgoed bestaat in Eetkamer, Voorkamer en Slaapkamer Meubelen, in groote verscheidenheid, Porselein en Glaswerk, Keukengereedschap, enz., een Kar op Verem, met patente as, een paar Karpaarden, eenige extra Melkkoeljen en Pluimvee.

Een liberaal Credit zal gegeven worden. BOURHILL & BLORE, Afslagers. Caledon, 1 Feb. 1855.

KENNISGEVING.

DE Ondergeteekende verzoekt al degenen die aan hem verschuldigt zyn hunne rekeningen tot den 31 Dec. 1854 te betalen.

H. J. LIND. Clanwilliam, 26 Feb. 1855.

MORGEN.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

Van Losse Goederen,

TE KLEIN DRAKENSTEIN.

In den Boedel van nu wylen den heer DANIEL JACOBUS JOUBERT, en sedert overledene Huisvrouw Meijufvrouw ANNA ALBERTA MALAN.

DE Ondergeteekenden in hune betrekking als Testamenteire Executeurs van bovengemelden Boedel, zullen publiek doen verkoopen,

Op Morgen, (Vrydag,) 9 Maart 1855,

al het Losgoed tot bovengemelden Boedel behoorende, bestaande in—

VATWERK en KELLERGEREEDSCHAP.—7 fraaie Stukvaten, inhoudende 6 leggers uit, 11 fraaie juty en ander houten Kuipen, Leggers, Pypen, Halflamen, Trap en Onderbalkes compleet, Vlootjes, Trechters, Emmers, Krauen, 1 Rozykettel, 2 Brandwynkettels met Koelwater compleet, en een extra goede Wypomp.

LANDBOUWGEREEDSCHAP.—1 drie-legger Wagen met Trekgoed compleet, 1 nieuwe Ezelwagen, met een extra goede span Tuigen, 1 Druiwen dito, 1 Kapkar 1 open Kar, 1 Kafbok, 1 Cultivator met 2 stel Scharen, 1 stinkhouten Leerboom, Ploegen, Bylen, Schepels, zekilribben, Jukken, Stroopen, Gaven, Bylen, Schepels, Manden, aantal Planken, Schoffels, Blaasbalg, een lot Smids en Timmermansgereedschap, en circa 150 vrachten Mest.

LEVENDE HAVE.—10 uitmuntende goed gedresserde Ezels, van 4 en 5 jaren oud, waaronder 3 extra Voorezels, 3 extra goede Trek en Rypaarden, 8 Aantelbeesten, 217 extra vette Schapen en Bokke, die reeds 2 jaren op de plaats geloope hebben, en die byzonder kunnen aanbevolen worden, alsmede eenige Varkens, enz. enz.

HUISRAAD.—Stoelen, Tafels, Kleider en andere Kast-LEDKANTEN met Behangels en Beddengoed compleet, Kisten, reder Bedden en Matrasen, Wapennummers, Trommels, Porselein, Glas en Aardewerk, silver en Duitsch zilver Lepels en Vorken, Messen, Blakers, Kandelaren, Koffymolen, Ketels, Potten, Kastrollen, Pannen, Boterwaaers, 5 Negotiekasten, een extra goede Huisklok, die gewaarborgd wordt goed te zyn, groote lot Roumelary en wat verder ten dage der Verkoopung zal worden aangeboden, te veel om te worden gespecificeerd.

D. G. JOUBERT, } Executeurs
G. J. JOUBERT, } Testamentair.
E. C. RETIEF, }
P. C. JOUBERT, }
D. B. JOUBERT, }
DEB. JAC. JOUBERT, }
S. G. JOUBERT, }

STREYLER & SMUTS, Vendu-Adms.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

TE PAARDENBERG.

OP DONDERDAG den 15 Maart 1855, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plaats van den heer JACOB EKSTEN, Paardenberg, publiek doen verkoopen,

200 Mudden Koorn

150 dito Haver

70 dito Garst

20 Koeljen (Trek)

12 Merries en Ruins

80 Merino Ooijen.

Een jaar Credit zal worden verleend.

D. J. W. WIUM.

Paardenberg, 26 Feb. 1855.

STREYLER & SMUTS, Vendu-Adm.

OP bovengemelde Verkoopung zullen mede worden verkocht,

12 Extra goed gedresserde Ry- en Trekpaarden, een Ossen en 1 Paardewagen, 2 span Jukken met Touwen en Stroopen compleet, 1 Kapkar, en 3 Ploegen.

PAARL.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

Van Vaste en Losse Goederen.

DE Heer S. I. du TOIT van woning zullende veranderen, heeft besloten om

Op Maandag den 26 Maart eerstk.,

publiek aan den meestbiedende te verkoopen zyn Ede. Erfgelegen in het Noordelyke gedeelte van dit Dorp, aan de publieke straat, zeer geschikt tot het droeyen van eenige nering, zynde de Negotie-handel en sedert de laatste 20 jaren met goed succes voortgezet geworden.

Voorst, alle soorten Losgoed, bestaande in alle soorten HUISRAAD en zeer goede NEGOTIE GOEDEREN, als Linnen, Batfas, Tafelgarnes, Gemaakte Kleedery, alle soorten Kruidenierswaren: als Suiker, Koffy, Ryst, Zeepl, in het kort, alle Goederen tot een beoorlyk Handels Etablissement behoorende, te veel om te worden omschreven, en een groote lot Roumelary.

Ook zal mede worden verkocht, 2 Kapkarren en 1 Open Kar, 1 Phaeton, (Clarences), 2 goed gedresserde trek en Rypaarden, 3 paar Tuigen, waaronder een paar Collartuigen, en 2 zetten Buggytuigen.

Paarl, 27 Feb. 1855. S. IZK DU TOIT.

STREYLER & SMUTS, Vendu Adms.

Aan Wynboeren en anderen.

DEELLEN EN STUKVATEN.

DE Ondergeteekende biedt te koop aan eenige beste Memel Deelen, verschillende lengten, van 15 tot 25 voet by 3 x 9 en 3 x 11, tegen zeer verminderde pryzen, alsmede eenige Stukvaten, waarvoor jonge Wyn in betaling zal worden aangenomen (te worden geleverd in de maand September of October aanstaande).

J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS.

Pakhuizen 31 en 32 Buitenkant.

MORGEN. VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBARE BOUWERVEN, AAN GROENEPUNT, TEGEN OVER DE RENBAAN. Uitgesteld omreden van het ongunstig weder, zal plaats hebben

OP MORGEN, (VRYDAG) 9 MAART,

DE Ondergeteekende zal publiek doen opveilen 18 kostbare Bouwerven, gelegen als boven, en behoudende het eigendom van den heer C. M. VILLET, Sen.

De ligging van deze Erven, en de korte afstand derselve van de stad, maken dezelve zeer geschikt tot het bouwen van Cottages, nu zoo zeer in aanvraag aan Groenepunt, en zullen blyken eene veilige belegging te zyn voor kapitaal.

De hoedanigheid van den Grond voor Baksteenen, kan niet overtroffen worden, zoo dat partyen die voornemens zyn te bouwen, met geringe kosten hunne Baksteenen op de plaats kunnen doen maken.

Voor verdere byzonderheden en plan van verdeling adresseer men zich aan het Kantoor van L. P. CAUVIN, Afslager.

VERKOOPING TE 10 URE TE BEGINNEN.

Ververschigen zullen gegeven worden.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN VASTGOED.

OP DINGS DAG,

Den 13 Maart, 1855,

Ten 11 ure, A. M., op de Plaats,

DE Directeuren van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Maatschappy van Administratie en Boedelberedding, daartoe beoorlyk gekwalificeerd door WILHELMINA van de Kaap, Weduwe wylen PATENTIE van Trankeubar, zullen publiek doen verkoopen, op bovengemelden daer zekere FWEED HUIZEN en ERVEN, elkander belendende, gelegen in VISCHSTEEG, in Blok R.R., tusschen Strandstraat en Waterkant.

Lib. raal Bonus zal worden gegeven.

A. DENYSSEN, Secretaris van gem. Maatschappy. Kaapstad, Kerkplein, No. 5, 26 Feb. 1855.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

ONROEREND EIGENDOM.

Op Woensdag, 14 Maart, 1855,

Ten 10 ure a. m.

In den ab-intestato Boedel van wylen DARIUS van de Kaap, alias DARIAT.

DE Directie van de Z. A. Maatschappy van Administratie en Boedelberedding, in kwaliteit als Dative Executeurs van bovengemelden Boedel, zal op bovengem. dag doen verkoopen, op de plaatsen waar de Eigendommen daartoe behoorende, respectylyk gelegen zyn, bestaande in:—

1. Twee Huizen en Erven, anex elkander, gelegen onder de Leeuwenstraat, op den Hoek van Rose en Langemarktstraten.

2. Een Huis en Erf, gelegen als boven, in de Kortemarktstraat, naby Koestraat.

Liberaal Bonus zal gegeven worden.

De Verkoopung zal beginnen met het eerste der opgemelde Eigendommen.

If we were dependent upon the general good and prosperity of the colony.

He valued their good opinions, because he was conscious of his own weakness, and he was desirous to have the united voice of the community, and whether it differed with other men's opinions or not, he steered his own course, that which he felt was the right one.

He had carefully abstained from proposing or seconding any resolution at the meeting, lest it might be said elsewhere, that he wished to lead them, or bias their opinions in any way. But as an elector in this as well as the Malmesbury Division, he had attended both, and was glad to see his old friend Mr. Basson of Malmesbury present, who could tell them how their meeting had been conducted. For his part, he said he had been in the colony between 30 and 40 years and had never seen a public meeting better conducted; the subjects were properly considered, and patiently discussed; there was no forcing resolutions upon the meeting without explanation or consideration, as he had seen elsewhere; every man had had a fair opportunity, and time allowed to give his opinions, and they had been freely given.

Mr. Zietsman, the gentleman who was taking so much pains to open up a source of labour for the relief of the farmers in the Western Province, having come from Cape Town to meet the farmers and lay his plan before them, was voted a hearing, and every one felt greatly interested, for of all subjects it is the most interesting to the farmers of this district at this moment.

Mr. Z. assured them that if in the present session of Parliament, that clause relating to contracts made out of the colony were amended, so that they become binding in it, he could assure them any amount of good and useful labour—the Zoolias as honest, respectful, and industrious, accustomed to work with the pick-spade, plough &c. For the Dutch farmers in the District of Klip River, a certain excellent Magistrate Capt. Struben.

That as cattle, hinds, minkers, and shepherds they are not exceeded by any other colored people, and if we can get well, it will be indeed a blessing conferred on the farmer, whose flocks and herds may be seen about the country without tending during the day, while sheep, cattle, and horse standing in a most ruinous extent all over this country.

Mr. Zietsman referred to his committee in Cape Town, and the name of Dirk (about van Breda, Esq. one of them, is sufficient guarantee that the interest of the farmers will be safely guarded.

Several farmers put down their names for labourers, and many others have promised to do so. Mr. Z. hopes to be able to establish himself as an emigration agent to keep up a regular supply.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS
The arrival, yesterday, of the French steamer *Mascareign*, which left Swansea on the 18th Jan., and has brought a small mail for this place, enables us to lay before our readers the subjoined letter from our London Correspondent dated London, 15th January.

Newspapers to the 17th January, received by the same opportunity, give a most gloomy picture of the sufferings and privations of the allied troops, some 300 of whom were carried off daily by disease occasioned by exposure to the inclemency of the season:—

The actual date of departure of sailing vessels for your colony, is so difficult to ascertain and so many delays occur, because they are so irregularly of correspondence becomes quite hopeless.

The steamer *Diener* was advertised for the Cape for upwards of a month and withdrawn at the last moment. I am now writing for a chance French steamer, but as our Post Office is so late in making up a bag for her and as the sails from Swansea, I am not at all confident of my getting the mail by her.

Few persons, if any, either in this country or France had looked to the 1st of January, the final date for the Czar's acceptance or rejection of our "four points," with the least degree of confidence. Every evidence which reached us from the Russian empire, whether in the shape of manifestoes, proclamations, levies of troops, warlike preparations for further hostilities, or private letters, all told an unvarying tale of most determined resolution to fight us to the last soldier and the last rouble.

Our progress in the Crimea since the famous gunpowder day, 5th of November, was not such as to alarm Nicholas, on the contrary he might safely congratulate himself on the miseries and sufferings of the allied troops and their heavy losses by a small land from the inclemency of the season.

With all these circumstances before us, therefore, we took but one view of the dallying of Austria with her northern neighbour, and when at length, the *Idea of March* arrived, when the allotted time had expired and the conclusive of Ambassadors and Ministers once more assembled to discuss the final ultimatum, the positive last time of asking, what it occurred and when we learnt that the lightning tongue of the Electric Telegraph, that the wily Gortschakoff had asked for an extension of a fortnight under the pretext of a want of sufficient instruction from his master, and that the grace was accorded, we looked up on the whole affair as just one of the old Russian traps, as so much diplomatic bird lime spread out to delay if not catch the easy-minded, simple thinking men of Red-tape.

Judge then what our astonishment must have been when we were told through the Telegraph of only some four or five days later, before one-half of the allotted fortnight had elapsed, that Prince Gortschakoff had actually received the complete and unreserved acceptance of the *Four Points* by the Czar!

You can imagine how incredulously we received this great piece of news and how folks shook their heads, and thought of the celebrated "fall of Sevastopol" hoax from the same quarter.

The next day however, brought us the confirmation of the news. Consols took an upward leap of nearly two per cent. Tallows and corn moving downwards quite as rapidly and newly as before. For some two or three days the political world remained in a pleasant state of wilding excitement much to the gratification of "men on change" who of course profit thereby. But when at length it was seen that the French official organ, the *Motiv*, took no notice whatever of the boasted "acceptance" of the four points, and that in his farewell address to the Imperial Guards on their departure to the Crimea, the French Emperor spoke in a more than ordinary warlike and confident tone, a reaction took place, consols drooped, speculators for a rise looked gloomy, army contractors once more rubbed their hands most hopefully, bread became dear again and tallows candles were once more at a heavy premium.

And thus we stand in the middle of the first month of the new year, more firmly than ever convinced that the artful despot of the North in his professed acceptance of our "four points" does but inwardly intend to accept a little more delay with Austria, who is only too glad to yield it, and so ward off as long as possible the dreaded decision to which we are bringing her. After all our wily friend France may be quite right when he says that the only truthful words in the treaty signed at Vienna on the 24th Decr., last, were those which it concluded in the official language of—*Done at Vienna this day*! &c.

It is some consolation to know that whilst the idle talk of negotiation proceeds at the Austrian capital, the busy work of war proceeds in the Crimea, not indeed as we could wish, still it does proceed, and now that new vigor has been infused into our naval service by the withdrawal of the incapable old Dundas and the appointment of a real fighting man in his place, in Sir Edmund Lyons, we may confidently look for something more active service from our hitherto all but idle fleet.

Reference to a large extent have, it is known, reached the allied camp, and by this time there cannot be fewer than 80,000 English Infantry and 50,000 French, besides artillery, cavalry, and sailors. To these must be added our Russian Army of fully 40,000 good men and true, now in the vicinity of Eupatoria. In this way there are some 1,700,000 of the allies including all arms, for some months past we have been in anxious expectation of some decisive battle being accomplished in the open, and a decisive Russian being really more inconceivable than common report states, we shall ere long learn of an action that will doubtless quicken the Vienna negotiations or break them off.

Such as people of all ranks desire an end to the present

most destructive war, there are few who do not believe that the future peace of Europe will be more effectually secured by our army and navy than by our Ambassadors.—In the Crimea than at Vienna. That the future security to Turkey can be best accomplished by the total destruction of the Forts of Sebastopol and its arsenals and fleet.

Judging from our own activity and the continued energy displayed by our French neighbours in the despatch of troops and warlike stores, to the East we might readily believe that little faith in Russian overtures was felt at headquarters in either country. In one short week, however, Parliament will have re-assembled and we shall then be in a better position for learning how matters stand in regard to foreign military and naval affairs. Sir De Laury Evans being home from the army we may probably glean from him in his place in the House some interesting truths as to the many reports current in our military circles with regard to the conduct of the war in the Crimea.

Letters from officers and privates in the army still continue to appear in the papers, full of bitter complaints of the total inefficiency of all our staff officers and heads of departments. There is but too much reason for believing that these are all well grounded, and that if our military service is to be creditably conducted a complete revolution in its organization must take place.

The long felt and bitter disappointment of our mercantile men in regard to the often promised blockade of Russian ports, have been once more mollified by the publication of an Admiralty notice to Lloyds, to the effect that the blockade of the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov will be put in force on the 1st of February! This is what is intended by our ministers for prosecuting the war with vigor! However, merchants are now inclined to put faith in the notice, not on account of its official source, as that weighs nothing with them, but simply because our fleet is now commanded by a man of tried energy and courage, equal in every way to the duty.

Apprehensions are expressed in the commercial world lest the entire withdrawal of our naval force from the waters of the Baltic should enable a flying squadron of the enemy's steamers to slip away from their anchoring ground during any temporary breaking up of ice, and by evading the vigilance of our home cruisers to reach the Southern Seas where they might seriously interfere with our Australian and Indian trade before we had any intimant of their whereabouts.

Great satisfaction has been given by the formal adoption at the India House of the recommendations of the Indian Committee with regard to the future examinations of public candidates for admission to the Honorable Company's service. The directors have published an invitation to candidates for twenty vacancies to be publicly examined in July next, and the rules for the conduct of these are so fairly framed as to call forth the most unqualified praise from all sides. Under these regulations there need be no fear of favoritism, and it will be hard indeed if in ten years hence the civil service of India does not share that of the mother country into improvement, as its military organization has already begun to do.

The Court remains very quietly at Windsor, without the usual festivities of the season.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Sir Robert Peel* we are in possession of rather late dates from your Colony where matters appear progressing favorably in regard to your industry.

The only change in our Produce Market is that caused by recent political rumours which have affected Russian articles such as Tallows.

Our Wool and Copper trades continue in a firm and healthy condition, and although one or two failures have occurred amongst Woolen Manufacturers, it by no means affords a criterion of the state of things generally.

March 4. Mascareign, French steam-ship, 478 tons, V. Villeon, from Swansea Jan. 18, St. Vincent Feb. 2, to Mauritius. Passengers, Chief Justice Wilde, Messrs. De Meana, Rosas, Silvert, Adams, and Lidevil. Brings a mail.

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Union Bank.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held, at the Office of the Bank, TO-MORROW, the 6th of March 1855, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding on a grant of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, in aid of the *Patriotic Fund*.
By Order of the Board,
THOMAS HUDSON, Cashier.

Union Bank, Cape Town,
5th March 1855.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.
RESIDENCE FOR PUPILS.

HOPE HOUSE, GARDENS, has been selected for the residence of PUPILS, in connection with the South African College, under the personal care and superintendence of Professor DALZIEL. The Establishment will be ready to receive Pupils at Easter.

The charge for Board, Lodging, and general Superintendence of Studies, is £40 per annum, for each Pupil. This charge does not include the College fees.

Applications for admission, or for further information, must be addressed to Professor DALZIEL, South African College, Cape Town.

February 15th, 1855.

The Great Namaqualand Mining Company in Great Namaqualand.
NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders that the THIRD INSTALLMENT of TEN SHILLINGS per Share is now due, and will be payable at the Stores of P. W. KAYET, Esq., Strand-street, until the 15th day of March next; after which date all Shares that shall not have been paid will be declared forfeited.

By order of the Provisional Directors,
P. J. RICHER, Secretary.

10,000 Rolls of Splendid Hanging Paper.
THE Undersigned has just unpacked a splendid assortment of HANGING PAPER, consisting of the newest style and various qualities, which he offers for Sale at very low rates.
J. H. BEYERS.

COWS, WAGONS, MULES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
THE Sale of the above, on the Place *Rapenburg*, at Swart River, near D'Urban Bridge, having been POSTPONED, on account of the inclemency of the weather, will positively take place,
ON FRIDAY, 9th MARCH 1855.

When will be sold 16 SUPERIOR COWS, in milk, and some about to calve, all well bred, a fine BULL, out of a thoroughbred DUTCH COW, by an imported English Bull, four well-trained MULES in good condition; a strong covered HORSE WAGON, made by LUYT, with a set of Harness, an open WAGON, also with a set of Harness, two AMERICAN PLOUGHS and a HARROW, TEAKWOOD CHURN, DAIRY IMPLEMENTS, and several useful Articles.
MR. J. G. STEYLER, G.S., Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned is instructed by Mr. ISAIAH MICHAEL RAUTENBACH, who intends leaving this Colony, to offer for Private Sale,—
1. That well known Farm called *Wolvetkraal*, situate in the District of Uitenhage, comprising a new and substantial Dwelling House, with Dining and Sitting Rooms, four Bed Rooms, Kitchen and Pantry. The Rooms are all papered, painted and boarded. The Out-buildings comprise Wagon House, Smith's and Wagonmakers Shops, two Stables, all substantially built and in good repair.

The extent of the Pasture and Arable Lands, and its fertility and salubrity cannot be surpassed by any Farm in the Colony.

A splendid Garden has been laid out on the same, planted with every variety of Fruit Trees.

2. The Farm *Van Rooijen Fontein*, adjoining the above, and situated as aforesaid, also known as one of the best Arable and Grazing Farms in the District of Uitenhage. A good and substantial Dwelling House, Servants Lodge, &c. &c. are erected thereon.

These two Farms comprise upwards of 7000 morgen of Arable and Grazing Lands. These Properties are too well known to need any further recommendation.

Terms will be made favorable to the purchaser. Possession can be taken immediately after the sale is concluded. For further particulars apply to the owner on the spot, or to the Undersigned,
G. W. B. WEIMMEYER,
Wolvetkraal, Langekloof, Feb. 17, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF Grain, Cattle, &c.
THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, of all his MOVEABLE PROPERTY, consisting of—
40 Draught Oxen
60 Breeding Cattle, amongst which five Cows in milk
3 Three-leaguer Wagons
One Pleasure Wagon, on Riems
One Dog Cart
One Open Cart.
ALSO,
100 Muids Wheat
80 " Rye
200 " Barley, and what further may be offered
A long Credit and Refreshments will be given.
Sticklan, Jan. 15, 1855. J. M. BEYERS.

Great Hessian State Loan of 6,750,000 Dollars.
To be reimbursed with 16,588,510 Dollars.
This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD and SOHNS, in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—
14 of 40,000 dollars. 60 of 2,000 dollars.
22 " 35,000 " 60 " 2,000 "
24 " 32,000 " 120 " 1,500 "
20 " 8,000 " 180 " 1,000 "
&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.
The next drawing will take place in June 1855.
The Price of the Shares is as follows:
1 Share for £ 1 Sterling. 30 Shares for £20 Sterling
6 " " £ 5 " 65 " " £40 "
13 " " £ 13 " 137 " " £80 "

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of Colonial Bank Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike former agents) on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount, on any pretence whatever.

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this Distribution for the British Colonies and all Parts of Africa, and that during the last 12 years they have paid to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £52,000 free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes be paid in cash at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SOHNS, Bankers, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 25, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which prefer to late will be returned to the sender, or, if he arrives it, shares in the following Drawing will be forwarded.

Cape Commercial Bank, 34, Ad-derley-street.

TO BE LET, the two front Offices, in the Cape Commercial Bank Buildings, for which application will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.
TOBIAS MOSTERT, Cashier.
Cape Town, 2nd March, 1855.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Cape Town
THE Undersigned has been instructed by Mr. J. BLOM-KREN, to sell
On Tuesday, the 27th March, 1855, WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

1. That Eligible PLACE OF BUSINESS in Long-street, corner of Longmarket-street, consisting of a roomy SHOP, Dwelling House with 5 Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry and Yard, in which are convenient STORE ROOMS.—In these Premises, a thriving and profitable business has been carried on for a number of years.

2. The neat little DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the above, in Long-street, containing 4 Rooms, Hall, Kitchen, Pantry and Yard, also a good stand for a SHOP.

3. The 3 STORED STORE in Longmarket-street, well adapted for almost any business.

4. That substantial and airy HOUSE in Longmarket-street, containing 6 large Rooms, two extensive Halls, Kitchen, Pantry, fine Yards, Out-offices, &c.

These Buildings have always been well let, have yielded good Rents, are most expensively built, all with Tenkwood floors, and being advantageously situated offer an excellent investment to the Capitalist, as high Rents and respectable Tenants may always be commanded.
J. G. STEYLER, G.S., Auctioneer.

SALE OF Valuable Building Allotments at Green Point, OPPOSITE THE RACE COURSE.
Postponed on account of the unfavorable Weather, will take place on
FRIDAY next the 9th Instant,

THE Undersigned will offer for public competition, 18 valuable Plots of Ground, situated as above, and adjoining the property of Mr. C. M. VILLER, sen.
The situation of this Ground, and the easy distance from the City makes it admirably adapted for the erection of Cottages, now so much in demand at Green Point, and will prove a safe investment for Capital.

The quality of the Ground for Brickmaking cannot be surpassed, so that parties intending to build, can, at a trifling expense, have their Bricks made on the spot.
For further particulars and plan of division, apply to Mr. L. P. CAUVIN, Auctioneer.
R. VILLET.
Cape Town, 3 March, 1855.
Sale to Commence at 10 o'clock.

To Wine Farmers and Others, DEALS & STUCKVATS.
THE Undersigned offer for Sale some Superior MEMEL DEALS, various Lengths, from 15 to 25 feet by 3 x 9 and 3 x 11, at very reduced prices. Also, a few STUCKVATS, for which new Wine will be taken in payment. (Wine to be delivered in the month of September and October next.)
J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS.
Stor's Nos. 31 & 32 Buitenkant.

Notice.
THE Undersigned requests that all those indebted to him will pay their accounts up to ultimo December 1854.
H. J. LIND.
Clanwilliam, 26th February, 1855.

SALE AT DURBAN.
THE Sale of the VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DURBAN, under the Assigned Estate of P. G. R. DE VILLIERS, will take place in the course of this Month of March, the day of Sale and full particulars will be given in future advertisements.
P. G. VAN DER BYL, Assignee.
Cape Town, March 1, 1855.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

100 very fat Slaughter Oxen,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OFFERED FOR A LONG TIME,
WILL be sold at Montagu Bridge, Salt River,
To-Morrow, (Tuesday) 6th Inst.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.
Paarl, March 5, 1855.

130 selected extra fat Wethers,
100 do. do. Goats,
ON THURSDAY, the 8th MARCH, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. J. BEYERS, Stikland, the above number of extra fat Sheep and Goats, particularly worthy the attention of Butchers.
D. A. MULLER.
Paarl, Feb. 26, 1855.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

50 excellent fat large heavy Slaughter Oxen and Cows.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, the undersigned will sell on the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxenburg, the above number of excellent fat Slaughter Oxen and Cows, well worthy the special attention of Butchers.
J. BRINK, C.S.
Hottentots Holland 3rd March, 1855.
Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

800 excellent fat Wethers,
200 do. do. Wether Goats,
15 do. do. slaughter & draught Oxen,
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold about the end of this month, (day and place to be fixed hereafter, the above number of excellent fat Cattle purchased by the undersigned, mostly for Cash, and being brought up with great care.
ABH. VAN DER BYL.
1st March, 1855.
Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

2,000 excellent fat Wethers and 250 Wether Goats.
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on TU SDAY, the 30th March on the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxenburg, the above number of Wethers & d Wether Goats, all purchased for Cash, by Mr. A. J. BRINK, across the Orange river, and now being brought up by himself with great care.
D. S. & A. J. BRINK,
Laatstegit, 3, March, 1855.
Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

P.S. THE Undersigned will offer, privately, on the 10 April, a beautiful blue WILD BEEST, at his Farm, Hottentots Holland.
D. S. BRINK.

1200 extra fat Sheep and Goats.
ON MONDAY, the 13th March next, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. J. DE WAAL, Saxenburg, the above number of extra fat Sheep and Goats.
A. G. LE ROUX.
March 2, 1855.
Mr. J. G. STEYLER, Auctioneer.

Stellenbosch Omnibus Company.

WANTED, a competent person to act as Conductor of the Omnibus. Applications, with certificates of recommendation, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 12th instant, to the Company's Office.
NB. Salary to be £60 per annum and instructions be ascertained from the Secretary.
P. BOSMAN, Sec.

Stellenbosch, March 2, 1855.
Stellenbosch Omnibus Company.
The Omnibuses will henceforth be conveyed by Tender, the said company will consequently cause to be sold on the market, at half past 9 o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, without reserve, 20 HORSES, well worth the attention of buyers.
P. BOSMAN, Sec.

Stellenbosch, March 2, 1855.
NB. Approved Acceptances or Bills at three months will be taken in payment.

Found

ON the 1st instant, at Orangefontein, District Malmesbury, TWO CHECKS, which the owner can obtain at the Zuid-Afrikaans Office, on paying the expense of advertising.
J. DE NICKER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY
March 1. John Bibby, ship, 550 tons, T. Oates, from Akab Jan. 1, to Cork for orders. Cargo rice. Put in for water. Search & Co., Agents.
1. Prince Edward, schooner, 60 to 5 G. Muriso, from Ichaboe Feb. 16, to this port. Cargo guano.
1. The Miner, schooner, 30 tons, W. W. Pass, from Hoon-klip Bay Feb. 1, to this port, in ballast.
2. Kate McWhinney, schooner, put back 1 day.
SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.
Feb. 28. San Andries, Spanish ship, to Cadix.
28. Hotspar, ship, to London.
March 1. Irene, bark, to London.
2. Derwent, bark, to Cochin.
2. Ramilius, bark, to London.

Opgevat van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Maat Gedeputeerde, van den 28 Feb. tot den 2 Maart.

Amandelen, lbs.	864	Melies, muiden,	11
Aardappelen, muiden,	1104	Okkernooten, lbs.	41
Azay, legger,	4	Patates, muiden,	41
Alo.,		Rog. do.	41
Boter, lbs.	1520	Rozenen, lbs.	1465
Brandewyn, leggr rs.	11	Schapenvellen, st.	1380
Bokkevelen, stukken,	162	Stroo, zakken,	41
Boonen, muid n.	51	Tak, lb.	41
Drooge Ossenhuizen, st.	12	Uien, muiden,	114
Eerst n. muiden,	1104	Vederen, Ostr. lb.	114
Garst, muiden,	1104	Wyn, ordinair, legger,	2
Hoorns, stukken,	58	Wyn, Ostr. lb.	114
Honig, lbs.	58	Wol, lbs.	1351
Haver, muiden,	7271	Wyn, 5t. bn.	1016
Hooi, vrachten,	10	Zout, muiden,	184
Kaf, zakken,	105	Zuurlemoenzapp, j-dam,	184
Koorn, muiden,	1682		
Linnen, do.			
Miel, Grof,			

Statement of Colonial Produce passed the Town Market from the 28 Feb. to the 2 March

Almonds, lbs.	864	Potatoes, muids,	1104
Aloes,		Sweet, do.	41
Barley, muids,	96	Raisins, lbs.	1465
Beans, do.	51	Rye, muids,	41
Brandy, leaguers,	114	Salt, do.	41
Butter, lbs.	1520	Skins, Goat, piece a.	162
Chaff, sacks,	106	Sheep, do.	1380
Fathers, Ostr. lbs			

THE ZUID-AFRIKAN.

Cape Town, March 5, 1855.

The recent occurrences in the Orange River Free State will be viewed on the spot through the delusive medium of party spirit. Mr. HOFFMAN, like every public man, has enemies and friends: the former will lay great stress on every circumstance that tends to aggravate his alleged delinquency, while the latter will tax their ingenuity to palliate an offence, which has been too clearly proved to admit of contradiction.

The account given by the Friend of the Free State is characterized by a tone of moderation and apparent candor, and assuming it to be correct in the details, we cannot acquit the late President of a want of straightforwardness, which is irreconcilable with public confidence, in a state of society, where plain dealing has not yet made room for those most dangerous manoeuvres, that unhappily characterize most governments of long standing and venerable antiquity.

His Excellency visited on Sunday the Wesleyan Native School in this city, and it is said expressed himself much pleased with the result of the institution. The Lieut. Governor arrived in town yesterday. - C. P. Times, Feb. 27.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—RETURN OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor arrived in town on Saturday, and will sail for the Cape on Saturday next in the Hydra, in which vessel the best accommodation that can be procured under the circumstances will be available for those members who may wish to take their passage in her.

It should be added that the whole of the first resolution was incorporated with the amendment, excepting the first part which we have enclosed in brackets. Proposed by Mr. J. C. Hoole, seconded by Mr. E. H. Dell, carried unanimously. That second only to frontier defence, a judicial establishment for the Eastern Province is indispensably necessary, that its rejection during the late sessions of parliament was deeply to be deplored, and considered a grievance by the inhabitants generally, that such a measure is not viewed by them as an act of concession, but as a right long withheld and justly their due.

It is much to be regretted that the Free State should have been deprived of the valuable services of Mr. HOFFMAN for such a period, especially as he is said to have been eminently successful in his dealings with the natives. His resignation on the ground that he no longer possessed the public confidence was the only proper course open to him. There is also much in the subsequent discussions, and in the measures adopted by the Assembly, indicative of considerable ability in those republicans to manage their own affairs.

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It was also resolved that the second instalment had been called up without the authority of the directors, and ought to be returned; and further that the shareholders consider the contract between them and the original proprietors of the mine to be null and void.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MINING COMPANY.—From the report presented to the meeting held on Thursday last, it appeared that the prospects of the company were encouraging, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure which had been incurred.

THE LUNG SICKNESS.—A correspondent from Uitenhage writes to us to state that our remarks about the abatement of this fearful scourge were premature, and that it has again broken out in the opposite directions of Alexander (Gantoo) and Zuurberg with increased virulence. A second correspondent from the same quarter, informs us that the horse sickness is raging as violently as ever, and that the horses are now falling victims, it is well known the grass-fed horses have been already swept off. One fact in connection with the horse-sickness seems very well established—he fact that horses entirely stabled are very little liable to it.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—RETURN OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor arrived in town on Saturday, and will sail for the Cape on Saturday next in the Hydra, in which vessel the best accommodation that can be procured under the circumstances will be available for those members who may wish to take their passage in her.

It should be added that the whole of the first resolution was incorporated with the amendment, excepting the first part which we have enclosed in brackets. Proposed by Mr. J. C. Hoole, seconded by Mr. E. H. Dell, carried unanimously.

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PORT ELIZABETH.—TRADE, SHIPPING, &c.—The arrival of the "Emily Smith" on Saturday last, with a full cargo of superior sugar, from Mauritius, has supplied a few of our more pressing wants; but three or four cargoes of that article will be required to tell effectually upon the market. The "Sir George Anderson" was loading for this port at Port Louis, but we do not find any account of other vessels mentioned, on the authority of a contemporary, as destined for this port; indeed, owing to the scarcity of ships, our arrivals from Mauritius may not be quite so rapid as was first anticipated.

THE "HEROINE" arrived at this port on Friday last from London, with a full cargo of sundries, reported in our goods returns to-day. The price of deals is receding, in consequence of the recent large arrival from the North. The cargo of the "Alerts" cargo outwards, to Antwerp, was incurred reported last week. It should have been £2007 not £2007.

A correspondent of the "S. A. C. Advertiser" replies to our remarks on the conveyance, coastwise, of passengers by foreign vessels. His observations show that considerable doubt exists as to the right of foreign vessels, owned and registered at a foreign port (as in the case of the "Springbok," which sailed hence with passengers for Cape Town) to convey passengers between two ports in a British Colony. Our impression still is that such a proceeding is illegal, even though the Cape authorities have authorized the abrogation of the law lately. The case of ships registered in and belonging to the Colony is not, we submit, a case in point.

THE "LADY OF THE LAKE" sailed from this port for London, on Tuesday morning last, with a full cargo of colonial produce, reported in our "good outwards." Sales of Fixed Property, both in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, show a decline in value, which may be ascribed partly to the great and almost universal scarcity of money; and partly to the necessity which parties engaged in real estate have under of resorting to the market, which in some instances are becoming quite as important as we predicted they would be. The Cape Town people seem desirous of working all the available mines in Namaqualand, and the consequence is, that in many instances their "vaulting ambition" has overleapt itself. We recommend, as very a propos, the perusal of the Fable of the "Dog fighting with his own Shadow" for an imaginary bone, and losing the reality in trying to obtain too much. Unless a different course be adopted, British capitalists will step in some time far distant, and reap the rich crop which the industrious, and we will add, really enterprising Cape people, have sown the seed.

WE learn from the last English papers (30th November), that in consequence of the disasters in the Black Sea, Commodore Boscawen's fleet of 91 British Colonies was firm at previous rates, although some failures in Bradford had had some influence on the Rochdale market, and some of the wool-dealers were creditors to a greater or less amount. A further arrival of Coffee at the Cape, from Rio, is announced, per "Helen" (which vessel brings tidings from England up to the 5th December), but that article is seldom in excess of the demand. The news brought by the "Helen" will be found in extracts in to-day's paper, but it is in no wise important, except as not confirming the report of another great battle having taken place after that of Inkerman. So many false reports are raised by interested parties to play upon the Fugate, that it requires both care and vigilance to separate the true from the false. The report of Lord Raglan being wounded vanishes with the other on dit, and it seems that the Duke of Cambridge, the second in command, was returning to England on account of ill health.

It is stated that the assault on Sebastopol by the Allies was to take place on the 21st of November, and on the success or failure of that enterprise will depend the improvement or decline of commercial interests in the Colonies and in Great Britain. - P. E. Telegraph, Feb. 22.

ACCIDENT.—A VERY severe accident occurred to Mr. J. Kirkwood (of the firm of Met-Keck & Kirkwood, in Uitenhage), on Monday last. Whilst in the act of unloading two horses into a cart, something struck or frightened one of the horses, and they both plunged forward. Mr. Kirkwood sprang to seize their heads, but his foot slipped, and he at the same time received a kick at the back of the head from the hoofs of one of them which stunned him. The cart was overturned, and fell upon him completely crushing him up, and inflicting a severe blow upon his back. The horses fortunately escaped, but the cart or Mr. Kirkwood would, in all probability, have been dragged to death. As it is, that gentleman has received a severe cut at the back of his head, and sundry other injuries, but none we are glad to hear of a serious nature. By the last accounts he was progressing favorably. - Ibid.

REAL PATRIOTISM.—A gentleman in this town makes the following excellent suggestions respecting the distribution of that portion of the Patriotic Fund raised in this Colony. - If £5,000 were raised in this Colony for the Patriotic Fund, it would pay the passage money to this Colony of 500 Orphan Girls and Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age. These are just the kind of emigrants required; and whereas all the relief in money afforded by England and her colonies would go to the benefit of a few poor orphans, and save them besides from the contamination and vice of the large cities of the Mother Country, among whose dregs the emigrants should be sent to Table Bay and part to this port (in the regular traders), and in small drafts at a time. The boys to be apprenticed, as far as possible, to trades in the various towns, and not to be made house-boys of as the Philanthropic Boys were, who when their time was up could only earn from £2 to £3 per month, instead of from £5 to £10, which they might have done as tradesmen. The girls to be adapted for dress-making, &c., to be so apprenticed, and the remainder as house-servants. The expenses of finding, &c., to be paid as a fee by the employer. The Civil Commissioner and Collector of Customs to be appointed protectors, to whom apprentices or masters might appeal. It is suggested that when His Excellency revisits home the money obtained for the Patriotic Fund, he should suggest the above plan to the Commissioners, stating that he has not the slightest doubt that on its being acted on, the Colonial Parliament would vote a further sum for the same purpose. - Ibid.

Original Correspondence.

Worcester, Feb. 24, 1855.

Sir,—The present will, to my own surprise, be the first time that I resolve to become a newspaper correspondent. Hitherto I was restrained, inasmuch as I am but an indifferent writer, and imperfect in language; but as the matter, upon which I am about to observe, is of very great moment, and has engaged my attention as far back as the year 1828, and I have never succeeded either by conversation or elucidation, you are urgently requested to insert the subjoined in your highly useful and widely circulating journal, and to furnish extracts to the best and most read papers, so that it may become universally known throughout the colony, to wit:—

The "entirely neglected state of education of youth in South Africa, especially in the country districts." If we ask ourselves, what may be the cause of it? I answer: read the reports of the numberless societies which exist throughout Europe for the civilization of the heathen; and then see how the most noble and respectable as well as the most humble day laborer—every one without distinction—contributes towards the creation of funds to defray the great and enormous expenses attending it. And if we then ask ourselves, what have we done for the creation of funds for the education of our own youth? then, surely, shame will cover our faces. And my friends, my fellow brethren, I now speak generally, must not every one throughout the colony admit that, more especially in the remote country districts, the youth is entirely neglected, whilst on the contrary, by the establishment of so many institutions by European societies, the colored population, and especially the youth, rapidly progress in literary and further education; which must tend to bring shame upon me, and every colored man contemplating the fact. It is true that in some districts societies do exist for the instruction of the slaves, and subsequently of the free persons of color. The directors had also taken care, by application to the government, to secure plots of ground for the erection of chapels and the necessary dwellings for ministers, &c., of which property the directors, it is much to be regretted, divested themselves gratuitously in favor of the Rhenish missionary society (and perhaps of others also), instead of retaining the same as school and teaching establishments for our youth; yet such is but too frequently the case with our poor sighted coloredists; we open our eyes when it is too late; but what shall I say farther than that things done are never retrieved? Let us therefore, my friends and fellow brethren, I pray you, at once betake ourselves to devise other and suitable means; and in that case I am ready to point out and propose to you what I conceive to be the most suitable means, ferretting out that they may receive your concurrence and effectual co-operation. We must not always await the resolves of the Synod, particularly not in matters affecting our own interest and our own advantage. I therefore pray and beseech you, let us proceed hand in hand, and co-operate as it were with the Synod, in the creation of our own funds, which I am sure will be easily established, if only we proceed with judgment and regularity in the matter. Allow me then to submit for your consideration the following suggestions. In the first place I propose that a standing committee be appointed in each parish, by the members thereof, with power to open subscription lists, and to task themselves with the collection of the annual subscriptions. That such local committees shall forward subscription lists to each field-cornet within the limits of their church, requesting the field-cornets to appoint worthy friends, their wards, on which occasion two or more corresponding members shall be elected, who shall be charged to recommend the subscription list for signature, make annual collections, and account the receipts annually to the local committee.

Secondly, that the respective field-cornets, together with the corresponding members, make their own division, to wit, 1, 2 or even 3 places, according to the situation thereof, for a teacher, and propose and recommend to the local committee the number of fit and competent teachers required in their parish to provide in the public wards. Thirdly, that, besides the standing minister, a competent man be appointed on the spot, who shall not only act as catechist, but also assist in religious teaching; and that all these teachers be appointed by the minister and consistory, to whose control and superintendence they shall conform. I have not the least doubt that, should my suggestions be duly carried out, we shall soon reap the beneficial fruits thereof.

That the almighty director of all our actions may favor this with his special countenance and blessing, is the sincere wish and prayer of your obedient brothers and colonists, of your upright and unfeigned friend, W. DE WER, Retired Elder of the Church and J.P. for the District of Worcester.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DURBAN. On Monday, the 22nd inst., a numerous meeting of the Farmers and Inhabitants of Tizberg, Blueberg, Koeberg, &c., was held at Jessup's Hotel, Durban, pursuant to a public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and petitioning both Houses of Parliament on the proposed "Burger Law" and the injustice of the "Road Ordinance." Mr. J. van der Spuy, sen. was unanimously voted to be the chair.

The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, which being approved to be the best interests of the colony—farmer, labourer, and the community in general,—that he hoped every one who might desire to speak on the occasion, would be allowed a patient hearing, and that the different subjects might be discussed with calmness and deliberation. It was unnecessary, he observed, for him to point out the grievances which every one suffered from under the present master and servants law, and the management of public roads. He was quite sure, that every one present, like himself, was desirous of seeking for redress in a fair and constitutional manner, and of no such laws only as would afford equal justice and protection for all classes alike, without preference or distinction. They would now proceed to take into consideration the proposed Burger Law.

A letter was handed to the chairman from Mr. Thomas Watson, Member of Parliament for the Cape Division, containing the views and opinions of Mr. Watson upon the different subjects to be brought before the meeting. Mr. W. was desirous to attend himself, had, notwithstanding his not having been personally communicated with, sent the notice in the newspaper, & a thereupon took the opportunity of writing to his constituents at the meeting. The chairman said he was very much obliged to Mr. Watson for his attention, but that he thought, as they had met for the purpose of expressing their own opinions upon this occasion, he would propose that the reading of the letter (rather a long one) should be deferred till the business was over; their minds would then be free and unbiased. The motion was put, and carried unanimously, every one applauding the sound view it contained. It was then moved by Mr. J. N. Louber, Field-cornet, and seconded by Mr. T. J. Mostert, -

1. That the proposed draft of a Burger Law is not only despotic, but suggests an impracticability, inasmuch as it excludes only some functionaries; and it is apprehended that, should the white man, engaged in corn farming, be compelled to perform burger service, calamity will be brought upon the colony, and the ruin of agriculture will be consummated. The subject of burger service was discussed in all its bearings. Several gentlemen spoke upon it, and all bore testimony to the impossibility of complying with the conditions of forced service from any burger or militia law in the Western Province for the defence of the Eastern Provinces. In the altered circumstances they were placed in, compared to former times, they could not leave their business even a single day now without certainty of loss from neglect and dishonesty of their servants. They had thought, that they would never again be called upon for commando service to the Frontier Districts, after the experience and example of folly, expense, and suffering imposed upon the burgers of the Western Division in 1817, when they were driven from their homes to travel 6 or 700 miles to the seat of war, their horses and cattle knocked up, great numbers of them dead, and all unfit for active service when they arrived there, to say nothing of their sufferings subsequently and their return. They were willing, they said, to do all that is reasonable and fair towards providing for the defence of the Frontier, but they would never again be called upon for a pecuniary sacrifice, which they were willing to make, but in order to render the burthen equal and fair, it could only be done by a capitation tax of ten shillings per head to be levied upon every adult without exception, and should any dangerous

emergency call for more, they would be willing to pay double the amount rather than submit to the oppression of a burger or militia law, which, even under more favourable circumstances than the present scarcity of hands, would be difficult to carry out effectively, from the mixed character of the population. Dr. Gird begged to submit for their consideration, his plan for the formation of a volunteer Burger Cavalry Corps, for each division, for the preservation of order and defence of the colony. The newspaper containing the dutch translation of it not being at hand it could only be partly explained; the principle was considered by many as very good and suitable for the purpose; but so few of the country people ever see a newspaper, from want of postal communication, to the rural districts of this Division, even to D'URBAN, (which, in postal distance, is further off than Burgersdorp or Grahamstown from Cape Town) that it was postponed to a future opportunity, when it could be more fully understood, its importance appreciated, and their opinions upon it properly formed. The first resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. J. van Schoor, seconded by Mr. J. Louw, - That it is both needful and prudent that provision should be made for the safety of the country, and it is but fair that those who cannot perform burger service should contribute towards a commando fund, by imposing a tax of ten shillings upon every head without distinction, and should the same not be sufficient, that it be increased to twenty shillings. 3. Moved by Mr. J. C. Schabert, seconded by Mr. A. S. van der Spuy, and carried unanimously. - That the master and servant's law is bad, inapplicable, and oppressive to the master; and it is necessary to petition Parliament for an amended law between master and servant, applicable and based upon equity and justice to both parties.

Several gentlemen spoke upon this all interesting subject, and were listened to with the greatest patience; each seemed anxious that it should have all the attention, its serious nature required. Several colored persons were among the company outside on the steps, the room being too full to hold nearly all the company assembled, and they were specially invited to come inside and take part in the proceedings. To speak out their minds freely, as they also were concerned, being freemen like the others; however they did not appear to have any thing to say for or against the resolution. The time had now come when they, having the rights and privileges of free electors, to choose their own legislators, all distinction of classes and color should be done away with; that, in seeking this, their benefit was considered as well as that of the white men. Dr. Gird then remarked, that it was only necessary for them to look at the convict gangs, to see that if the laws had been made on purpose to entrap them into crime, for the purpose of getting their labour cheap as convicts, they could not have been more effectively contrived, for they held out such strong temptations to weak and uneducated minds, that they injured instead of benefiting them, as intended by those who made them.

Strict laws were required in this open country, where property is necessarily so much exposed, and the temptation so great every where around them, the stricter the more merciful in the end. They had only to attend to the wording of the resolution to see that no advantage was sought over them, but equal justice and protection to all, without distinction of color or condition. The resolution was then again read, put and carried unanimously.

4. Moved by Mr. S. J. van der Spuy, Sen., seconded by Mr. F. Neethling, - "That the existing Road Ordinance is oppressive and unjust; oppressive, because it imposes a tax upon landholders exclusively; unjust, because several wards in this division, who have paid their rates, do not derive the least benefit. It is therefore proposed that every district be taxed for the roads, which it uses." It would take up too much space to give the speeches made, but the substance of what the several gentlemen said was, in agreeing to the resolution, that the most glaring and intolerable injustice had been done to this division, producing the largest amount of produce of any in the colony of the same extent, called the granary of the colony, and which should have been the very first provided with roads to transport their valuable produce to market. By the most unheard of neglect, nothing had been done either by the Central or Divisional Road Boards for the corn districts, although the farmers and landed proprietors had paid their road rates for so many years past. The least they are entitled to, they consider, is that the amount they have contributed, or may hereafter contribute, be applied to the roads in their own division. Mr. Neethling asked if it would not be advisable to have a second capitation tax for roads, for something more was required, he said, than the tax on landed property, when so many owners of vehicles of all kinds (not being landed proprietors) carriers and others travelled all over the country districts. The tolls did not meet the requirement, because those who paid road rates had to pay the same amount of toll as those who did not. There were also plenty of rich people who were not landed proprietors and who paid nothing to keep the roads in repair.

The 4th resolution was then put and carried unanimously. It was also proposed that a Committee be elected to frame the Petitions to Parliament upon the resolutions passed, and to transact such other business as might be required to carry out the intentions of the meeting.—The following gentlemen were then chosen:— Messrs. S. J. van der Spuy, Dr. Gird, J. N. Louber, W. Wickens, J. C. Schabert, H. C. van Niekerk, H. L. P. Biocard, F. W. Neethling, J. van der Spuy, Jun., S. van der Spuy, A. B. van Niekerk, D. D. van Nieuwerk.

Three of whom to form a quorum. It was also proposed to contribute each towards the expenses already incurred, and to meet those that might be required. Mr. J. C. Schabert was elected Treasurer, and a subscription made on the spot.

Mr. Watson's letter was then read by Dr. Gird to the meeting, and each portion explained in Dutch in rotation. Mr. Watson's views with regard to the reference of the Colony and the Burger Law, did not exactly coincide with those of the meeting. Mr. W. being of opinion that every man in the Colony is a soldier, and cannot help himself from serving whenever the Governor, by a "scratch of his pen," may think fit to call them out. Mr. W. strongly advises the passing of a Burger Law; and thinks there will be no difficulty in providing substitutes; the meeting knew better, and were entirely opposed to "force service" of any kind.

With regard to the master and servants law, his views agree with those of the meeting; only Mr. W. goes further, he advocates to the entire abolition of it, and to pass another more suitable to the circumstances of the community. About Public Roads, there is no difference between the opinions of Mr. W. and his constituents at the meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Watson for his attention to their interests, and that they should avail themselves of Mr. Watson's offer of assistance, to present their petitions to Parliament.

Thanks and a patient hearing were voted to the worthy Chairman, for his able presence, and excellent management in the chair. Three cheers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and success to her brave armies in the present great struggle for freedom,—heartily given. Three cheers for His Excellency Governor Sir George Grey, to whom they all looked with hope and confidence that by his able management he will be able to preserve peace and order in the colony, and by and by, that all men may pursue their industrious labours in quiet, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Heartily given. The chair man then proposed three cheers for Dr. Gird whom he was proud to call his friend, and who had at all times proved himself the true and staunch friend of the colony, particularly of the farmers. Mr. A. Niekerk, in seconding it, spoke also warmly in the Doctor's favour, and they were unanimously responded to. Dr. G. in returning thanks for the honor they had done him, denied that they had any thing to thank him for in this affair, as they had done, because in doing what he had done, it was for the interest of himself, but more particularly for his large family, whose interests were identical with their own, and their future prospects in

