

heid van grondgebied vereischen, moeten het diep gevoelen, wanneer men zulk grote uitgestrektheid lands aan hen ontleent. Hierin moge hy verkeerd zijn,—maar dit kan niet worden ontkend, dat, naast dat gy u grondgebied uitstaat, gy in aanraking komt—niet met meer vriendelijkschijnsel maar met meer vyandige stammen. Uwe vyanden nemen gedringt toe. Onlangs stond gy in aanraking gekomen met een verschrikkelijke stam, en wanneer wy het waren verlegd konden bekennen van de ontmoeting van General Cathcart met deze mensen, zouden men een verschillende verhaal lezen van het eenen verspreid is geworden toen ditzelfde plaats had. Hoe meer men naar het Noorden komt ontmoet men stammen daar even redigheid meer te brengen in de krygskunst, en naast dat sy voor hun eigen bestaan moeten vechten, des te dapperder strijden sy. Het edel lid beschreef, volgens de Burger Macht in Holland, Pruisen en Frankryk, zoo als de Nationale Garde in Frankryk en de Schutterij in Holland, dat hunne diensten beperkt waren tot bijzondere departementen, provincien en steden, en dat magt tot de eene provincie behoorende nimmer wordt uitgesonden om dienst te doen in een ander. Hy ging vervolgens voort om de gegrondeheid van het begin van het Wets-ontwerp te toetsen.—Laut ons zien, zeide h' edel lid, waartoe h' leiden zal: het is een gezonde toets om de regvergantheid van een beginsel te toetsen, wanneer wy zien of hetzelve ons behoorlyk uit elke moeijelijkhed brengt. Wanneer men de diensten der burgers op 700 mylen gelasten kan, waarom niet naar het Meer N'Gami? waarom niet naar de Keeskring? waarom niet naar den Equator? of, waarom zelfs niet naar Algiers? (hoor). Van de Franschen zweekende, daar hebbent wv een byna gelykstandig geval. Wy weten, dat nadat deze overwinning was behaald, Frankryk in aanraking kwam en te doen had met verschrikkelijke vyanden. Wy weten dat de kolonie aanhoudend in een doodelyken stryd was. Wy weten, dat wanneer Frankryk zulke vrissende hulpbronnen niet had, die worstelende nimmer in haar voordeel zoude gevindt zyn. En nog thans, alhoewel miljoenen gelden waren besteed, alhoewel 80.000 man uit Frankryk daerheen gesonden zijn geworden, geest der kolonisten verlegt was om hulp te verleenen, dat al de last van de kolonie werd gedragen door het moederland. De kolonisten, op de plaatsen aangevallen wordende, verdedigden zich zood goed zo konden, tot dat de troepen tot hunne hulp aanreukten. Aldus roudde het kunnen geschieden met de grens-ingezeten, juist om hun grond te behouden tot dat er voldoende tyd is voor het leger in den rug om hem tot hulp te komen. (hoor.) Hy beweerde, dat daar Engeland voor eigen doeleinden de meeste der Oostelijke Provincie ingezeten op plaatzen had geplaatst, waar zy nu zyn het dussel pligt was h' te verdedigen, en het geen regt had de ingezeten van de Westelijke districten op te roepen, om hun land te verdedigen, behalve als vrijwilligers. Men heeft getracht een voldoende opheldering te geven omtrent de positie waarin de ingezetenen zouden bevinden, in geval zooodanig eenne wet van kracht ware, dat de ingezetenen van de Westelijke districten op zulk een afstand wonende, te veel tyd zouden vereischen om op te komen, dat zy willigt niet zouden opegaen worden om naar het Oosten te gaan.—Maar de verandering door stoombuurtuinen te weggebragt, is wonderbaar, en hy (de heer de Wet) wist niet of het geheel oam-gelyk was, om door behulp van stoombuurtuinen, burgers uit de Westelijke Provincie in kortere tyd naar de achterhoede der Kaffers te brengen, aldus dat men eenige uit de Oostelijke Districten konde doen marcheren om de Kaffers te ontmoeten. Zoodat wanneer die clause werd gepasseert hy niet zeker was, dat de westelijke ingezetenen gerust kondenzyn van niet opegaen te zullen worden (hoor). Maar het is niet alleen de afstand, maar anderenige grieven en met deze grieven is hy sedert bekeerd geworden, dat welke rechtsbeleve bronnen. Wanneer wy onze wooningen moeten verlinden, wie sal onze vrouwen en kinderen behermen tegen de geklede bevolking, voornamaal onse slaven, en die bysonder vermengd zyn met de ingezetenen der Westelijke Districten? Of tegen de oorspronkelijke bewoners die alle soorten van woeste en buitensporige denkbeelden koesteren ontrouw h' regt van eigenheid op het land door ons bezeten? Het gemis aan handen drukt reeds zoo sterk op s: en wanneer wy naar den grens moesten marcheren, wie zal den grond bewerken? Het gemis van een behoorlyke meester en bediende wet veroorzaakt een onverdugelyken geest van insubordinatie onder de veld en andere landarbeiders op ons plaatzen, hoe veel meer sal dit aan den dag gelegd worden, wanneer wy van huis zyn? Ik weet, dat zy die ve te voerde van het wetsontwerp zyn, zullen zeggen, dat zels dat in den laatste oorlog, Burgerdienst was gevorderd en gedaan, en waarom zoudt men dan tegen zyn? Omdat zy toen niet alleen proefde aan de moeijelijkheden door my opgevoerd, hebber ondervonden, maar, daarenboven, eene man van hardigheid en lyden en beroving hebben ondergaan, waarnaar men zich nauwelijks een denkbeeld kan vormen. Terwyl in de meeste gevallen, de militairen tuin voorzien waren van al de noodwendigheden van een kamp leven. En wat was de vergoeding aan hun gegeven, enige van welke alles hadden opgeofferd? Wat was gedaan voor hen, die in den elken staat van ellende zyn liggen? Wat was de beloofing voor hen, die het verlies geleden hadden van ouders, entogenentoen of aanverwanten? Niets! Hy verzoekt ter kennis van het Huys te brennen het had plaats gehad in den oorlog van 1845.—Hy wenschte dat hy de kracht van schildering had, die enige edele heeren bezitten, om reg te doen aan dit verhaal. Twee jonge boeren uit de Westelijke Districten, hy meende uit Drenthe, met een gedekte der burgers uit zynde, werden met hunne party door een overstelpende magt van Kaffers aangevallen. Een krieg eene doelotheit woude, dat andere werd gedreven te vluchten, zegende zyne makkers hem dat hy het leven van zyn broeder niet kende reden. Hy weigerde, en daan bleef hy staan om het vuur van zyn broeder tot het laatst te verdedigen, en tot dat ook hy viel. Daar is een voorbeeld, niet alleen van de dapperheid, maar ook van de diensten, welke de ingezetenen van de Westelijke Provincie geroepen waren te verrichten. En voor deze daad en de gevaren waaraan zy waren blootgesteld, zoodel als heldhaftig, wat was de beloofing? Eene daad, welke, wanzeer tucke twee duizend jaren geleden were gebeurd, aan het nageslachte zoudt zyn overgebragt en beschreven in gouden letters, als een der edelste daden op aarde volbracht. Hy twyfde of de plaat nos kon worden aangewezen, waar deze broeders vielen. (De heer Wood, ja,) en welke een national monument moet gekenmerkt worden. Het verheugde hem zyn edelen vriend de imitatie van all young clergymen, who wish to excel in their public ministrations. Our beautiful little Church, with its orchestra, was much commended by his Lordship.

On Monday his Lordship met the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and a few of the congregation, in the Vestry, to talk over Church matters. The debt upon the Church was the chief subject of conversation: he thought it a small matter for such a congregation, and that with a little exertion it might very soon be discharged. Towards this object he liberally offered £25, and the Rev. Mr. Stebler also offered £25, with the expectation that the congregation will manage the remainder. It is to be hoped that they may not be disappointed. His Lordship also explained the laws which regulate the occupation of sittings in the Church, stating that to buy or hire seats is quite illegal. The Churchwardens are bound to reserve seats for all those who are regular attendants; but in case persons do not attend regularly, their seats may be filled by strangers, after the reading of the First Lesson, at least; but the Bishop thought that after the reading of the Psalms was late enough.

On Tuesday morning, his Lordship, assisted by the Revs. Dr. Orpen, Stebler, and Laing, held a Confirmation, on which occasion twenty young persons received the rite. The address of his Lordship to those he had just confirmed, was of a very high order, and most suitable to the time. The Communion was afterwards administered to the congregation.

The Bishop left Graaff-Reinet, accompanied by some town and country friends and members of the Church, who much regretted that his stay was so brief, and hoped that his next visit to this town will not be so short.—*Graaff-Reinet Herald.*

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Sunday night last a dastardly attempt was mad on the life of Mr. Joseph Lewis, at his farm near Sunday's River. It appears from the statement of Mrs. Lewis that about midnight she was startled by hearing the report of a gun in the house, and on going to ascertain the cause found her husband in bed bathed in blood. Upon her making enquiry, her husband said that "he was asleep and some person had struck him with a stick." Alarm was at once given to the people on the premises, and Dr. Merritt was sent for. It appears that the assassin must have fired a gun loaded with slugs at Mr. Lewis, whilst he was asleep in bed, through the window which had been proped up a few inches with a book. Seven or eight of the slugs entered the occipital and parietal portions of the scalp, and striking the skull, glided on an inch

maken die niet ten uitvoer gebragt kunnen worden? Is het niet zeer onnatuurlijk? En zal dese wet dan geen doode letter blijven? (Hoer, en neen.) Hy ging op narst door hem ingewonnen en waarop hy meende te kunnen afgaan. Maar nu is er nog een lastste toevlucht: men zegt, zoo gy geen deel neemt in de verdediging des lands, zal Engeland deszelfs troepen wegnehmen en de kolonie aan haer lot overlaten. Hy geloofd niet dat Engeland, zich aan zulk een daad zou schuldig maken. Het was verpligt syn kinderen, de Britische volkplantelingen van 1820, te beschermen, en sy zouden het eerste tyd door de terugtrekking der troepen. De binenlandse districten syn by vergeelyk veilig. Hy zoudt de eer van Engeland het niet mogelijk rekenen. Hy hield staande op algemene beginsels dat het moederland verpligt is dessels kolonies te beschermen; maar in opzigt tot die Britische volkplantelingen van 1820 was Engeland meer bysonder verbonden. Te gelykerlyk had men syn beweringen als onverantwoord omtrent het lyden der trekkers.

[Te worden vervolgd.]

P. S.—Toen ons blad Gisteren avond ter perse ging, werd de discussie op de tweede lezing van de Burger Wet nog voortgezet in de Volksgadering.

Uit het Zuiden van Frankryk wordt gemeld, dat men daer sedert dertig jaren geen zooden winter heeft gehad als de tegenwoordige, zoodat men verbaasd was dat zulc nadeel zou doen aan de vruchtbomen. Er dreef vry wat ys in de Rhone, iets wat zelden gebeurt wegens de valleien neder.

Een dagblad van Toulouse meldt, dat men daer avonds zeer van den 22sten II. In het stadt Cauterets hevig is ontstaat door een sehol van aardbeving. Ontzetende ymassa's en rotblakken werden daardoor de bergen losgescheurd en storten met vreeselyk geraas in de valleien neder.

We congratulete de colony, especially our Dutch fellow colonists, on the determined stand which they have made against what is called the "voluntary principle." Petitions have been presented from all parts of the colony against it. And the House of Assembly has just decided, only by a majority of 12, against Mr. Solomon's motion, which was in favor of it. We give below the division list on this question, and it will be for the respective constituencies, whether Dutch or English, to express their sentiments to their members who have voted for the "voluntary principle," i.e., who have declared by their votes that in their opinion no christian minister should be supported out of the public purse. If these constituencies think that their ministers should be supported by the voluntary contributions of their congregations—which differs little from being supported by public charity, in as much as people will give or not, just as they choose—let them thank their members for their votes on this subject, but if they desire that the usefulness of their ministers should not be crippled, by making them dependent upon the charity of individuals for the means of living, then let them manfully disapprove of the votes of their members, and hint to them that they do not hold their seats for ever.—*C. P. Times.*

ROADS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Queen's Town, dated the 11th instant, shewing the wretched state of the roads leading through the Kat River to that flourishing and important district. We trust that steps will shortly be taken by the proper authorities to remedy the evil complained of:—

"I wish Sir A. Stockenstrom and the Legislative Council would pay their attention more to the Kat River Roads and less to the Kat River Hotentots. Really the roads in that locality (but more especially the Katberg) are in a most disgraceful state. Fancy wagons with wool having to unload their bales, and roll them down, and then take the wagon down empty! Nearly every wagon that tries the road refuses to go a second journey, although we pay exorbitant rates both up and down. Some carriers prefer going round by Cradock—others round by King William's Town, each way nearly 100 miles out of the road, and all because the direct road is in such a shameful state. It is time something was done. We have here some 500 bales of wool waiting to be sent off, and not a wagon to be got, chiefly from the causes abovementioned."—*Ibid.*

On Tuesday evening last the anniversary of the arrival of the Settlers of 1820 in Algoa Bay, was celebrated in the Wesleyan School Room by a very numerously attended tea-meeting, after which the Rev. Mr. Shaw delivered an admirably appropriate address, which occupied more than an hour in its delivery, and did ample justice to the merits of the industrious and enterprising race of colonists to commemorate the thirty-fifth year of whose landing on South African soil, was the occasion of this large and joyous gathering.—*Ibid.*

GRAAFF-REINET.—The Lord Bishop of this diocese reached Graaff-Reinet on Saturday evening last, about 5 o'clock, anticipating by four days the expected time of his visit. His Lordship was much struck with the entrance to the town through Ryneveld's Pass; and when he had a view of the town, and caught sight of the steeple of the Dutch Reformed Church, rising through the trees, he pronounced it very beautiful, and upon the whole has been much pleased with everything here.

Those connected with St. James's Church have been much gratified with this visit of their excellent and pious Bishop. On Sunday he delivered two discourses, calculated to make a deep impression upon every serious mind. His earnest manner and simplicity of language will not be soon forgotten. His reading was superb—nothing could surpass it; it was most clear and expressive, and worthy the imitation of all young clergymen, who wish to excel in their public ministrations. Our beautiful little Church, with its orchestra, was much commended by his Lordship.

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two and then passed out; two others entered the neck. All that the case required was done by Dr. Merritt, but the injury is very severe, and will be attended with considerable danger for some time.—*P. E. Telegraph.*

ORANGE FREE STATE.—According to the *Bloemfontein Gazette*, the voting for a new President had commenced at Bloemfontein on the 11th. The names of two Gentlemen were proposed to the meeting, viz., Messrs. J. N. Botha and J. J. Venter. About 40 inhabitants were present, 35 of whom voted for Mr. Botha and only 2 for Mr. Venter. The ballot box will remain open till the 15th May.

THE CRIMEA.—A crowded meeting, to consider the "deplorable and wretched state of the army in the Crimea," and the causes thereof, was held at Derby on Saturday; Mr. Councillor Eches in the chair. The chairman advised the Queen to enlarge the circle from which she chooses her Ministers. "Why should not a man like the Right Honourable Edward Strautt be called to office?" Then, again, they had been hunting about for a Minister of War: why not have Sir De Lucy Evans? "The army must no longer be the plaything of the aristocracy; succour must be instantly sent to it, Sebastopol taken, and the power of Russia checked." The operations of the past year, comprising the disastrous check before Silistra, the inroad into the pestilential Dobrutsch, and the sanguinary routs of Alma and Inkerman, entailed a loss upon the military resources of Russia the extent of which has scarcely been taken into consideration. Immense as may be the resources of that country, they must necessarily fail in the face of so prodigious a sacrifice of human life. Besides the actual loss sustained in the field by Russia, what incalculable numbers of her soldiers have perished miserably in the hospital, and along the dreary march, from the interior of the country to the frontiers! These considerations should be taken into serious account when the unhappy loss sustained by our own brave army is commented upon. The sufferings of our heroic soldiers have been heartrending, but those of our foe—and we say it without exultation—have been even more intense. When we read in England of the condition of the army before Sebastopol during the months of December and January, at the time when incessant rains poured over the heads of the allied troops, transforming the camp into a vast quagmire, and, alas! into an endless hospital, a universal cry of sympathy was heard from every heart in Great Britain. But what must have been the suffering and the loss of the Russian battalions then on their weary journey from Odessa to Perekop! Who could describe the misery of these unfortunate victims to the ambition of the Czar on their deadly march? At day they struggled along deep morasses, accompanied by the everlasting rain, and at night they laid down their weary bodies, unsheltered from the elements, without means of bivouacking, and often without food. Hundreds expired on the march from want and fatigue, and on the unhappy survivors depends to a great degree the fate of Russia in the approaching struggle. Shall we ever be acquainted with the misery which at this moment reigns amongst the whole of the Russian army outside of Sebastopol, and the thousands who have perished within the last two months from want and disease? In the face of so terrible a drain the resources of Russia must in time become exhausted, and even Imperial manifestoes and levies en masse will in the end prove powerless.—*Morning Chronicle.*

In his speech in reply to the congratulatory address presented to him last week by the Corporation of Northampton, the Earl of Cardigan said that he had remained in the Crimea to help the Government to recover the lost ground. He could not have been usefully employed, as there was so little remaining for him to command.

This is unfortunately the case; for, in addition to other special reasons for losses incurred, hundreds of cavalry horses died through the Commissariat failing to provide provisions or forage for them. Before I left the army, which was early in December, the horses of the brigade which I had the honour to command had been eighteen days without hay, and but a very small portion of hay had been given them to keep them alive. (*Cries of "Shame, shame!"*) The consequence was, that the horses died in great numbers in the lines. Then there was another strong reason for the great diminution of the numbers of the brigade which I commanded—the everlasting rain, and at night they laid down their weary bodies, unsheltered from the elements, without means of bivouacking, and often without food. Hundreds expired on the march from want and fatigue, and on the unhappy survivors depends to a great degree the fate of Russia in the approaching struggle. Shall we ever be acquainted with the misery which at this moment reigns amongst the whole of the Russian army outside of Sebastopol, and the thousands who have perished within the last two months from want and disease? In the face of so terrible a drain the resources of Russia must in time become exhausted, and even Imperial manifestoes and levies en masse will in the end prove powerless.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.—*ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.*

April 23. Maria, American schooner, 128 tons, S. Church from Desolation Island March 20, to this port, in ballast.

G. Holmes, Agent.

23. Bon Accord, ship, 330 tons, E. Ayer, from London and Mrs. Spence. Brings a mail.

A. Anderson & Co., Agents.

23. Devonshire, bark, 385 tons, J. Dickson, from Swan River 6. to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Croft and 2 daughters, Mrs. Lindsay, Mac Kay, Granet, Eld. n. Walcot, and Shanta, 35 steerage.

24. Pri. Edward, schooner, 65 to 1, G. Marston, from Pomona Island April 10, to this port. Cargo general.

A. & R. D. Pass, Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

April 22. Anna Dixon, brig, to Mauritius.

23. Helena, Swedish brig, to Mauritius.

24. Ceres, schooner, to Port Beaufort.

25. Maidstone, ship, to London.

A. & R. D. Pass, Agents.

Opus van Koloniale Ophengest, de Stads Markt geopenzaaid, van den 21 tot den 24 April.

Amandelen, lbs. 728 Melies, muddens, 7

Aardappelen, muddens, 130 Okkernooten, lbs. 352

Azy, legger, † Patates, muddens, 421



GARRISON THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

BY the kind permission of the Commandant and Lieut.-Col. SMITH, the Private Dutch Amateur Company,

"DOOR YVER BLOEIT DE KUNST,"

WILL PERFORM,

This Evening,

(Thursday,) the 26th April, 1855,

THE CELEBRATED DRAMA, ENTITLED

HARIADAN BARBAROSSA,

OF HET

BELEG (THE SIEGE) VAN REGGIO,

WITH

GRAND BALLET,

IN THREE ACTS,

After which the laughable Farce in one Act, called,

"DE DESERTEUR."

A Plan of the Boxes may be seen at Mr. TAYLOR's, Adelney-street, where Tickets may be had,

BOXES, IS. NO second Price.

"*No Money taken at the Doors.*

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at half-past 7.

N.B. By the kind permission of Col. SMITH, the Band of the 73rd Regiment will be in attendance.

Vivat Regina.

New Goods.

TO TOWN & COUNTRY DEALERS.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

ARE now landing from the *Bon Accord*, a large assortment of STAPLE MANUFACTURES, together with an Investment of FINE and FANCY GOODS, suited to the Season,

White and Brown PUNJUMS

SHIRTING BAFTAS

White and Brown do.

SHIRTINGS

White and Brown SHEETING

TWILLED do. do.

Drab, Brown, and Shepherd Plaid MOLESKIN

do. and Black CORDS

FANCY DOEKINS

Blue and Fancy FURNITURE CHECKS

Grey and White SWANSKIN

FLANNELS and BAIZES

ORDNANCE and WITNE BLANKETS

Scarlet Striped TWILL do.

Black, Blue, and Drab PILOT CLOTHS

SLOP WINTER CLOTHING, in great variety

Men's BLUE CAMLET BOAT CLOAKS

Men's CALF WELLINGTON LACE SHOES

do. do. BLUCHER and WELLINGTON BOOTS

Children's PATENT LEATHER SHOES

Women's LASTING and CLOTH BOOTS

HOSEYER.—Women's White and Black Cotton

Men's Grey and Brown Cotton

Ladies' Black and Coloured KID GLOVES

Men's Drab and do. do.

SHAWLS—Black, Coloured, and Printed CASH-

MEREJ—Long and Square Plaid WOOL

WOOL POLKAS, CHILDREN'S WORSTED BOAS

LADIES' MUSLIN HABIT SHIRTS

RIBBONS, FANCY LUTESTRING, Black and Coloured SARSNET

CAMBRIK and JACQUET MUSLINS

FANCY CHECK do.

White and Coloured Tarlatans

BLACK SILK BRUSSELS NETT, ILLUSION

QUILLING

MUSLIN EDGINGS, BLACK SILK LACES

ALMA TRIMMINGS, COTTON and WORSTED

WOVE BRAIDS

LADIES' BLACK and COLOURED MOROCCO

and VELVET BAGS

Do. FANCY SILK and LEATHER WAISTBANDS

Do. WOOL SLEEVES and WIITS

Do. LACE COLLARS

WEB.—I. R. SANDAL, LADIES' I. R. FRILLED

COTTON GARTER

WHITE and COLOURED TREAD

HANDKERCHIEFS.—SCOTCH LAWN and CAM-

BRIC

SWISS EMBROIDERED, LINEN

PRTD. BORDERED, FANCY COTTON

BLACK and COLOURED COBURGS

do. ALPACA

DAMASKS and MOREENS

MEN'S AUSTRALIAN and BLUE WORSTED

FROCKS

Do. SCARFS, MUFFLERS, and WORSTED CRA-

VATS

Do. MERINO and LAMBS' WOOL SHIRTS

CANVAS and TICKLENBURGH'S

TAILORS' CANVAS

DRUGGETS and CARPETING,

AND ARE ALSO DAILY EXPECTING FURTHER

ADDITION per "REGINA."

24, Heerengracht.

Ironmongery.

THE Undersigned are now receiving ex *Bon Accord*, a large and varied assortment, consisting of:

Cape Plough Shares Elliptic Springs
Foster's do. Gr. do.

Nails, various descriptions Colling's Pat. Axles

Weights (Dutch) assorted Mail do.

Cast Iron Hot Plates No. 4 Spades and Shovels

Do. Oven and Furnace Steel do.

Do. Furnace Bars Cast Iron Pumps

Do. Barrow & Truck Saws, assorted

Wheels Pewter Ware

Cutlery Holloware

Saddlery Tin Plates

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

24, Heerengracht, Cape Town.

AMERICAN PLOUGHS & CULTIVATORS.

J. B. Robertson & Co.

HAVE ON SALE, at their Stores, No. 60, Plain-street, an extensive and varied assortment of AMERICAN PLOUGHS and CULTIVATORS, at considerably reduced rates, and an extensive assortment of SPARE SHARES and other IRON WORK, constantly on hand.

Public Sale of Landed Property.

IN CAPE TOWN.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from

Mr. G. GANDINI, to sell

On Friday,

The 4th MAY, 1855,

With Liberal Bonus,

1. Those extensive, substantially-built, and advantageously-situated PREMISES, in Long-street, containing a commodious and comfortably arranged DWELLING-HOUSE, replete with every convenience, having 7 fine Rooms, Pantry, beautiful Kitchen, Waterclosets, spacious Yard, Large Stable and other Out-buildings. As also three fine SHOPS below the House, admirably situated for business, and always commanding good Rents.

This Property was formerly the residence of Dr. FLECK, and afterwards of Mr. J. H. BAN, who have spared no expense in improving it.

2. Those admirably situated PREMISES, at the corner of Wale and Loop-streets, in Block F, No. 74, consisting of a fine DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, large and substantial, lately put into the best order, a comfortable HIRE HOUSE, always well let, and a STORE. This Property is well adapted for business, and will always command good Rents, so that it may be recommended to Capitalists as a safe and profitable Investment of Capital.

J. G. STEYTLE, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of Erven,

At Sir Lowry's Pass,

HOTTENTOT'S HOLLAND.

In the Assigned Estate of Sir R. STANFORD, K

THE Assignees of the above Estate will cause to be publicly sold, on the spot, on

Tuesday, 8th May, Instant,

Certain 75 ERVEN or LOTS of GROUND, situate at the foot of the Sir Lowry's Pass, and adjoining the public OUTSPAN Place, being part of the Estate *Myrtle Grove*, late the Property of J. J. TAUER, Esq.

These ERVEN are abundantly supplied with Water. The Ground is capable of much cultivation, and would support a large population, and is admirably situated for establishing places of trade for colonial produce,—it being the main Thoroughfare, between Cape Town and Caledon, Swellendam, George, &c.

GEO. D. BRUNETTE, F. HOPE, J. G. STEYTLE, G. S. Auctioneers.

Cape Town, 11th April, 1855.

J. G. STEYTLE, G. S., Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

In the joint Estate of the late WYNAND STEPHANUS SMIT and surviving widow DOROTHEA CHRISTINA BESTER.

On Monday, 30th April,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,

Will be publicly sold to the highest bidder by the Undersigned, in his capacity as Testimentary Executor of the above Estate, the MOVEABLE and IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY thereto belonging, consisting of:

1. A piece of GROUND, with the BUILDINGS thereon, situated in the Cape Downs, district of Wynberg, in extent 30 morgen and 70 square rods, having good Pasture and Garden Ground.

2. A piece of GROUND, measuring 234 square rods, and 72 do. feet, equally well adapted for pasture and gardening.

[Further all the Moveable Effects, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Bedstead, Glass Case, &c.

Competition money will be given.

D. S. A. WAGNER, Test. Executor.

Cape Town, April 11, 1855.

M. J. G. STEYTLE, G. S., Auctioneer.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

SALE AT DURBAN,

OF Stock-in-Trade,

&c., &c., &c.

ON MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, the Undersigned, as Agents to Mr. D. S. A. WAGNER, will cause to be publicly sold the STOCK-IN-TRADE in the Shop carried on for his account at the above place, consisting of Woollen and Cotton piece goods, Cloths, Cassimers, Punjums, Baftas, Chints, Voerichtz, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tea, &c., &c.

C. J. G. GIE, Sec. q.q.

CH. MARAIS, q.q.

April 18, 1855.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Estate of Mrs. MARIA JOHANNA GORENDINA WOLTER, and surviving Husband DIRK STEPHANUS ANDRIES WAGNER.

CREDITORS in the above Estate are requested to file their Claims within two Months with the Undersigned, corner of Loop and Church-streets, while those indebted to the same are likewise called upon to discharge their Debts within the said period.

D. S. A. WAGNER, Executor Test.

Cape Town, April 16, 1855.

In the Joint Estate of the late D. DENYSSEN, Sen., and surviving Spouse.

MESSRS. BLORE & BARTMAN have been instructed

M to sell,

On MONDAY,

The 5th May next,

AT No. 14, STRAND-STREET,

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, April 26, 1855.

There are pretty strong manifestations of a difference of opinion among our Legislators about the expediency of introducing responsible Government in this Colony. Our brethren in the East have such a horror of this, *in their opinion* dangerous innovation, that they have resolved to petition Government against it. Such is the power of custom, that it will reconcile a man even to arbitrary sway, in preference to a power which can be checked when it adopts a course directly opposed to the wishes of the people's representatives.

A responsible ministry is avowedly one of the most valuable provisions of the British Constitution. Its expediency is not an abstract question; it works admirably in the mother country, and why should it not answer here as well? Its introduction into our system may perhaps be clogged with some practical difficulties, but it is hoped that these will disappear before an impartial investigation. Several leading Members both of the Council and the Assembly have repeatedly advocated it, the Executive is not averse to it, and if its opponents will state their objections in a tangible shape, we trust that they will be triumphantly met. It was predicted by a writer distinguished abilities in the *Cape Town Mail*, more than two years ago, that our Constitution would not work well without it, nay more, it was asserted that, for want of something analogous to a responsible Ministry, our machinery of legislation must inevitably come to a dead-lock, and it cannot be denied that there are certain indications of the fulfilment of that prediction. If then our Government is incomplete, let it be our first care to supply what is wanting. The materials are at hand. It was the opinion of the same authority already alluded to, that the executive, as it was then constituted, (and with the exception of the Secretary to Government it is still the same,) could supply all that we want. It must be allowed that those Gentlemen, both for ability and integrity, deserve the confidence of the Colony. During a long residence among us they have become minutely acquainted with our wants and capabilities, and on several trying occasions they have shown themselves sincerely devoted to our interests. These are considerations that ought to have great weight with us; and it even in their present position they command the respect of our Representatives, how much more would we be benefited by their exertions, if they were placed in a relation to the Colony somewhat analogous to that of the Queen's Ministry to the Imperial Parliament? Can there be any danger in giving free scope to such men? But the truth is that their responsible position would give them additional power for good only, because their tenure of office would depend on their securing by their public acts the permanent confidence of a majority in our Parliament. Holding these views, we are at loss to guess what may be the source of the dismal forebodings of our brethren in the East, and can only rejoice that they are not participated by many of the eastern Members of the Council and Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.—Two petitions against the voluntary principle were presented by Mr. Barry from the members of the Dutch Reformed Church at Riversdale and Montagu.

Sir A. Stockenstrom presented a petition from the Commissioners of the George Town Municipality, (vide report of Assembly.)

The Aliens Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be transmitted by Message to the Assembly.

Some notices of motion having been disposed of, the House went into committee for the further consideration of the Bank Bill, and having proceeded as far as the 39th clause, the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.—A petition was presented by Mr. Barry from the woodcutters of Plettenberg's Bay, praying that the Crown Forests might be opened.

Mr. Barry moved that the petition presented last session from the inhabitants of Riversdale, praying that a Civil Commissioner may be appointed to that magistracy, may be again referred to the committee on magistracies; and that the said committee shall report upon the necessity of appointing a Field-cornet with the powers of a Justice of the Peace, a lock-up house and constables at the institutions of Elim, Genadendal, and Zuurberg, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Vigne was added to the committee on magistracies.

Council went into committee for the further consideration of the Bank Bill. The chairman subsequently reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.—Mr. Wehner, the new member for George, subscribed the oath and took his seat.

Petitions against the voluntary principle were presented by Mr. Arderne, from 180 members of the Dutch Church at Somerset East; and by Mr. Fairbairn, from 134 members of the Dutch Church at Swellendam, and 69 members of the same church at Robertson.

Mr. Paterson presented a petition from the Municipality of George Town, on the subject of the restitution of the purchase money of certain crown lands, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Crown Lands.

Petitions against the Burgher Law were presented by Mr. De Villiers from 103 inhabitants of the Paarl, and by Mr. Fairbairn from 63 inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Duvels River.

A letter was read from the Committee of the Public Library, communicating a resolution that the Library would be open to members of Parliament at the hours during which it is closed to the public.

The armed police force Bill was read a second time and passed, the clause empowering the Governor to raise the force, being restricted to "such a number of men as the Parliament shall from year to year provide for." The third reading was fixed for Thursday (this day).

The Col. Secretary laid on the table statement of the salaries of officers of customs; documents relative to the increase of the salary of the Sub-Collector at Port Elizabeth, and report of the Road Board for 1853.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, transmitting the Bill "to amend the law relating to Aliens," as passed by that House, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House went into Committee on the Kat River Compensation Bill, which was gone through. The House resumed, and the chairman of the Committee having reported the bill as amended, it was resolved to consider the amendments on Friday next.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.—A petition was presented by Mr. Fairbridge from 23 inhabitants of Cape Town against the clause of the Municipal Bill, creating a new Police Court.

The House went into committee on the application of the United States Consul, for certain exemptions in favor of American whaling ships, &c., to land and ship goods and stores free of charge. This application was allowed, the

said privileges being, however, extended to whaling ships of all nations.

A message was received from the Governor, conveying certain papers connected with the claims of Mr. Borchers. His Excellency has left this matter entirely in the hands of the Parliament, stating that he will be happy to concur with it in doing that which may be thought just and right.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Custom's Bill, and having gone through the several recommendations of the Committee, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

Mr. Stewart having asked when the Estimates for the first quarter of 1856 would be ready, the Col. Secretary replied that there would be no estimates for 1856 presented; power would be asked to enable the Government to act upon the estimates of the present year until the next session of Parliament. Supplementary estimates would however be presented, and these he hoped to have ready by Monday next.

Mr. Paterson moved, seconded by Mr. Cawood—

That the just claims of the Eastern Province require that the next Session of Parliament be held in some suitable Town in the Eastern Province, by which the convenience of Eastern Province Members may in turn be consulted; that it is the opinion of this House that the first two Sessions of Parliament have more than sufficed to open up sufficient subjects for legislation in the third Session, and to secure, in the voluminous Returns called for, the production of all necessary papers and documents,—this opinion to be conveyed by respectful Address to His Excellency the Governor, with the request that he will give that consideration and weight to which it is entitled.

Dr. Tander moved, as an Amendment, That His Excellency the Governor be also requested to intimate to the Colonial Secretary, that on his departure he carry the Archives of the Colony on his back to that some suitable Town in the Eastern Province which may be decided on, and that every thing he held in readiness for the reception of the Parliament there on arrival in that said suitable Town; and that His Excellency be also requested to appoint a Medical Officer to attend the Colonial Secretary, to support him under his bodily and mental exertions, until he arrives at that some suitable Town.

The amendment being seconded, dropped. The original motion was then put, and negatived by a majority of 21 against 15. Of the Eastern members, Messrs. Grisbrook, Stretch and Arderne voted against the motion. Those of the West who voted for it were Messrs. Darnell and Webney.

The motion of Mr. Paterson on the subject of making a representation to Her Majesty to authorize and permit foreign vessels to carry goods and passengers coastwise, was agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Pote, for a committee to inquire into and report upon the petition of Col. O'Reilly, was agreed to.

The petition of the inhabitants of Alexander, was referred to the committee on magistracies.

Some other motions having also been disposed of, Mr. Jarvis moved the second reading of the Cape Town Municipal Bill. Mr. Steyler moved that it be read this day six months; but this amendment was negatived, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be considered in committee of the whole House on Wednesday week.

Mr. Stretch moved the second reading of the Burgher Bill. Dr. Tander moved, seconded by Mr. Steyler, that the consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow, which amendment was negatived. Mr. Wiggins then moved, seconded by Dr. Tander, that the Bill be read this day six months, upon which a debate ensued. Mr. Molteno moved, seconded by Mr. Fairbairn, that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow, which motion having been carried, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

It is perfectly evident that some of the Eastern Province members don't know what is meant by responsible or parliamentary government, or governing the country by parliamentary majorities. Many of their constituents no doubt are also in the dark on the subject, and if it is the duty of the press to lose no time in opening their eyes to the dangerous and reckless folly of the course upon which a large majority of the House of Assembly have committed them. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the movement at the Cape to be a bold and dimly attempt (as unscrupulous as it is transparent) of a few men—that is, of a number of persons who desire to gratify their own selfish views, or who have their own especial objects to carry out—to seize upon the government of the colony, to the prejudice of the legitimate sway of Her Majesty's government. And we have likewise no hesitation in affirming that those Eastern Province members of Parliament who have supported Mr. Patson's motion, or, in the words of the resolution, have voted for the "immediate introduction of responsible parliamentary government into this colony as both expedient and necessary" are either looking for places under the proposed new order of things, or they have inconsiderately, foolishly, or ignorantly (we are using right terms) lent themselves to forward a movement, the intention, or scope, or result of which it was beyond the power of their minds to understand or to grasp.

Let us in a few words explain the matter to the uninitiated reader.

At present, as all know, the executive officers of the government are appointed by the Crown. They are the Governor's advisers. They have no votes in either house. All they can do is to talk in parliament. It was decided in the Legislative Council last session that they could not make a motion; whilst the Assembly decided by a majority, or that they could make a motion. It appears that they have resolved not to avail themselves of the co-operation which a majority of one obtained for them in the Assembly; a dozen, whilst members of parliament and the public are calling upon the government to initiate measures of the greatest importance to the colony, its executive officers can't move for leave to bring in a single bill in the Council, and they decline to avail themselves of a majority of one to exercise their privilege in the Assembly. Who can now doubt that a object of at least some of those who sought to refuse to give government the just and lawful right of making motions in parliament, was to embarrass the machinery of government, and gave the way for the removal of the government officials altogether. But many members did not see through the object aimed at, and voted against the authority of the officials as blindly and ignorantly (we are using right terms) lent themselves to forward a movement, the intention, or scope, or result of which it was beyond the power of their minds to understand or to grasp.

Mr. Vigne was added to the committee on magistracies. Council went into committee for the further consideration of the Bank Bill. The chairman subsequently reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.—A petition was presented by Mr. Barry from the woodcutters of Plettenberg's Bay, praying that the Crown Forests might be opened.

Mr. Barry moved that the petition presented last session from the inhabitants of Riversdale, praying that a Civil Commissioner may be appointed to that magistracy, may be again referred to the committee on magistracies; and that the said committee shall report upon the necessity of appointing a Field-cornet with the powers of a Justice of the Peace, a lock-up house and constables at the institutions of Elim, Genadendal, and Zuurberg, &c. Agreed to.

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S. J. L. B.

Aan Stads en Buiten Handelaars.

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Witte en bruine PUNJUMS

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HEMDEN LINNEN

Witte en ongebleekte LAKENSLINNEN

Gekleurde ditto ditto

Vale, bruine en Shepherd PLAID MOLESKIN

Dito ditto en zwarte GEKOORD

Fancy DOEKSEN

Blaauwe en fancy MFUBEL GERUIT

Grye en witte SWANSKIN

FLENNEL en BAAI

Ornament en Witte DEKENS

Koede streep gekleurde ditto

Zwart, blauw en val PILOT LAKENS

Gemakke Winter KLEEDEREN in grote verscheiden-

heid

Mans blaauwe Camlet MANTELS

Mans kalfsledere Wellington SCHOENEN

Drie ditz Blucher en Wellington LAARZEN

Paten lederen KINDERSCHOENEN

Lasting en lakense Dames LAARSES

KOESNWAREN, witte en gryze katoenen vrouwen,

Mans gryze en bruine katoenen SOKKEN

Dames zwarte en gekleurde kabretten HANDSCHOE-

NEN

Mans vole en gekleurde kabretten ditto

SHAWLS.—Zwart, gekleurde en gedrukte Cashmere,

lange en vierkant pluid Wollen

WOLLEN POLKAS, WORSTED KINDER BOAS

DAMES MUSLIN RY-HEMDIES

LINTEN, FANCY LUTESTRING, zwarte en gekleurde

SARSNET

KREMIK en JACCONET MUSLINS

FANCY CHECK do.

Witte en gekleurde TARLATANS

FANCY CHECK do.

ZWARTE ZYDEN BRUSSELS NET, ILLUSION

QUILTINGEN

MUSLIN PUNTJES, ZWARTE ZYDEN KANT

ALMA BELEGELS, KATOENEN en WORSTED

GEWEFFDE BRAIDS

DAMES ZWARTE en GEKLEURDE MAROCO en

PLUWELEN ZAKJES

Do. FANCY ZYDEN en LEDEREN LYFBANDEN

Do. WOLLEN MOUWEN en MITTS

Do. KANTEN KRAAGJES

WEB.—G. E. SARDAS, DAMES GOMELASTIEKE

KOUSBANDES

WITTE en GEKLEURDE KOORD

DOEKEN, SCHOTSCHE LAWN en KEEMRIK

ZWEEDSCHE GEBORDUURDE, LINNEN,

GEDRUKTE, GLOEMBOED, FANCY KA-

TOENEN

ZWARTE en GEKLEURDE COBURGS

Do. ALPACCAS

DAMASKS en MOREENS

Mans Australische en blauwe worsted ROCKS

Dito SJERPEN, Muflers en worsted CRAVATS

Dito Marino en Lauswolle BAATJES

CANVAS en TIKCLINBURGHES

Kleedmakers ZEILDOEK

DRUGGETS en TAPYGOED.

En verwach'ten dagelyks verdere byvoegingen per Regula

24 Heerengracht.

YZERWERK.

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Wellington Omnibus Maatschappij.

BERIGT AAN DEELHIBBERS.

EENE algemeene Vergadering van Deelhivers in bovenmelde Maatschappij, zal worden gehouden op ZATURDAG, den 28 deszer maand April, 's namiddags ten ure precies, in het Gouvernement Schoolgebouw alhier, ten einde zeven Directeuren te kiezen in de plaats van de heren G. J. ROUX, J. J. C. BLIGNAUT, M. PANTZ, PL, S. MALHERBE, J. D. CILLIERS, D. J. BOSMAN en J. J. MALAN, Dz., die geresigneerd hebben, alsmede, om (volgens eenne Requisitie daartoe ontvangen) te besluiten of men de Maatschappij tot ontbinden of verder laten voortgaen.

Geen Deelhebber zal stemgeregtig zyn tenzij by de Act van Overeenkomst heeft ondertekend.

G. J. ROUX, Voorzitter.

Wellington, 26 April 1855.

In den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Edelle Heer G. E. OVERSEER.

TENDERS zullen ontvangen worden tot ZATURDAG, den 28 APRIL, ten Kantore van den Notaris J. A. SMITS, No. 19, Burgstraat, Kaapstad, voor de volgende AANDELEN, te weten:

50 Aandeelen in de Union Bank, 1 Aandeel in de Koopmans Brusa,

1 Aandeel in de Z. A. Assurante Maatschappij,

3 Aandeelen in de Maatschappij "Tot Nut van 't Algemeen."

Voorwaarden: Komant, of Wissels op 3 Maanden, met Renten, onder verbond van de Aandeelen.

J. H. REDELINGHUYSEN, voor zelf en mede Executeuren.

Kaapstad, 18 April, 1855.

Bekendmaking aan Crediteuren en Debiteuren.

In den Boedel van wylen PIETER JERMIAS BLIGNAUT, en naelateerde Weduwe MARIA DOROTHEA DE VILLIERS.

ALLE Personen die enige Vorderingen hebben tegen A gen. Boedel, hetzby Borgtochten als andersins, worden verocht dezelve aan den tweeden Ondergeteekenden inteleveren binnen Zes Weken van heden gerekend; en die aan gen. Boedel iets verschilidig zyn, worden mede versocht hunne schulden gegeven tyd te voldoen.

Paarl, den 24 April, 1855.

M. D. BLIGNAUT, geb. De VILLIERS,

Test. Executive.

TEILEMAN ROOS, Jr., Geass. Executeur.

B rigt aan Crediteuren en Debiteuren.

In den Boedel van wylen Meijuf. GERRTRUIDA ANDRONETTA DE VILLIERS, Weduwe wylen den Heer JOHANNES JACOB HAUP, van Groot Drakenstein.

All degenen die enige vorderingen hebben tegen A medelen Boedel, worden verocht dezelve, binnen zes weken van heden, in te zenden; en die daaraan verschuldigd zyn, hunne schulden binnen gemeld ten tyd te betalen, ten Kantore van de Heren STEYLER & SMITS, aan de Paarl.

G. L. STEYLER, Test.

J. B. DE VILLIERS, Executeur.

Paarl, 26 April, 1855.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

TE BOTTELARY.

DE Ondergeteekende zyne plaats verhuurd hebende, heeft besloten om

Op Woensdag den 9de Mei 1855

Publiek te doen verkopen al het Loosgoed tot bovenstaende Boerderij behoedt hebbende, bestaande in:

LANDBOUWGEREESCHAP.—1 grote vierlegger Wagen, 1 drieglegger ditto, 1 Paarden ditto, 1 Wijker, 4 Amerikaansche Ploegen, Eggen, 18 Halfaans Vaten, 8 Leggers, Jaythouten Balles, en Emmers, 1 Brand-wynsket kompleet, een party Smidsgereedschap, Graven, Pikkens, Manden, en wat verder tot een kompleet Boerderij behoert.

BEESTIALRY.—150 Merino Hamels en Oojens, 25 Kapster Bokken, 4 Aantelbeesten, 12 Ry-, Trek-, en Jonge Paarden, 3 Muileials, 15 Varkens.

HUISRAAD.—2 dozen Stinkhouten Stoelen, Ceder en andere houten Aanzet, Wasch, en Klettafels, Kasten, Ledekanten, Katal, Vedere, Bedden, Kisten, Keukengereedschap, Glas en Aardewerk, Halfamens, Baileys, Emmers, Stelliaansjes; een gemeste Vark, enz. enz.

KEUKENGEREEDSCHAP.—Potten, Pannen, Kastrolen, Ketels, 1 Waterhaifaan, enz. enz. En wat verder ten dage der Verkooping zal worden aangeboden.

I. J. BOSMAN, Sen.

D. A. De VILLIERS, Afslager.

UITGEBREIDE

Publieke Verkooping

IN HET

DISTRIKT RICHMOND,

VAN VASTE

EN

LOSSE GOEDEREN,

IN HET GEHEEL VAN HET

VAST en LONGOED des Boedels,

BESTAANDE IN:

1ste. De welbekende Plaats genaamd de "KOM," groot in grond omtrent 3000 Morgen, gelegen in het Distrik Graaff-Reinet, Vryheid, Velkornetschap, Sneeuberg. Deze eigenaar is geschikt voor alle soorten Vee, hebbende overvloed van loopend Fontein Water het geheele jaar door.

2dens. ZEKER HUIS en ERF te Richmond, hoek van de Kerk en Loopstraten, bevattende een ruime Winkel, Woonhuis met drie Kamers, Voorhuis, Keuken en Achterplaats. In de Winkel is sedert het laatste jaar een wintervende handel gedreven.

VOORTS HET LOSGOED,

BESTAANDE IN LEVENDE HAVE:

4000 Vlaanderlandsche Schapen, wel bekend als het beste ras in den District.

3500 Knapsche Schapen, waaronder een groot aantal Hamels, geschikt voor den Slagter

400 Bokken

3 Oprechte Rammen, de invoer van de Heeren LEKKER BENJAMIN

3 Do. Ooijen, do. do.

270 Beesten

60 Trek en Jonge Ossen

30 Aantel van Jonge Paarden

30 Wagen en Ryarden

1 Welgetrouw Hengst.

VOORTS HET LOSGOED,

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