

Nieuwe Goederen
PER "BON ACCORD" EN "REGINA."

DE HEEREN

George Greig & Co.,

LANDEN uit de bovengemelde vaartuigen, een assortiment NIEUWE en voor het Saïzoen geschikte GOEDEREN, als—

Witte en bruine Tafelgenues
Dito ditto Bafas
Dito No. 1, Boekgevoouwen Hemden Bafas
Hemden Linnen, gouden rand
Moleskins, vaal, molenaars, blauw, zwart, wit en gekleurde Koord, dito dito
Gedrukte Moleskins en Velveteens
Tapyt en Taptyngood
Flemellen, fyne Saxische, in enkel en dubbel breed Meubel Prijs, met glans en zonder glans
Taartsche en fancy Plaids, (nieuw)
Nieuwste patroon Lakense en andere Wintersche Kleeding-stukken
Gekleurde Koenrik Voerhets, en lichtrouw do.
Wollen Plaid, Cashmieren en andere Tjaals en Doeken Lamswollen Polkas, Dassen, Laarzen, Mofien, Boas Vrouwen zwarte Jeans en Cashmieren Laarsjes
Mama Wellington en Blueher dito
Blauwe en bruine loots Overkroken en Heupbaatjes Schapenherders grote Jasen, nieuwe en gedragde Mans zwarte katoenen en merino Onderbaatjes en Onverbrooken
Fancy Regatta Heden
Kousenwaren, mans, vrouwen en kinder
Leger Dekens, grote soort
8 x 4 Witte Dekens
Tapyt, Taptyngood en zwarte ledener Zakken Banket, gebottelde vruchten, Confyten, en Schotsche Marmalade
Mans zwarte en vale zachte Vilt Hoeden.

ALSMEDA,

Een assortiment FANCY GOEDEREN en Snisteryen, als—Zijkjes, Reticulen, Snufdozen, Naalden, Tjal Spelden, Hangeren, enz.; Naanizide, zwarte en gekleurde Spelden, Band, enz. enz.

Bass' Lichte Indische Ale.

DE Heeren GEORGE GREIG & Co., landen thans uit de *Regina*, hunne eerste overzending van deze uitstijgende Ale, in bottels en halfbottels, gebotteld door de heeren SAUNDERS & CAMERON, London Agenten van de heeren BASS & CO.

Alsmede,

Hunne BARCLAYS PORTER, in bottels en half bottels.

Nieuwe Goederen.

Groote byvoegingen tot Voorraad.

McDONALD, BUSK & Co.,

LANDEN nu ex Bon Accord en Regina, van London IJ en faktuur voor het Saïzoen geschikte BRITSCH GOEDEREN, bevattende een algemeen assortiment

Stapel en Fancy Goederen,

WAARONDER :

DOESKINS, Tweed, Laken, Kassimier KOMBAARZEN, hun Winter voorraad, alle grootten en kleurten

BAAI, witte en groene, FLENNEL, verschillende soorten ALBERT, RUSSEL en KABEL GEKOORD LASTING, zyde draad CASIMERET COBURGS, Alpacas, Orleans en Circassians MOLESKIN en Gekoerd, Meul en ander GERUIT Gele en blauwe gekleurde NANKINET Katoenen en Union BEDDETYK

LEFFEN KATOEN, in Tafelgenues, wit en bruin Bedden, Hemden, Bafas, 80 duis. witte gekleurde katoenen Tafelbedden

Linen en katoenen DAMAST, DIAPER en Servet-

HUCKABACK en Huckabak SERVETTEN

Gedrukte JEAN, Koenrik PRINTS

VOERING, meubel en ander, in grote versch idheid

HOLLAND, DIEMIT, Florentynsch HEMDEN LINNEN

Maus en jongens zwarte en vale zachte Vilt Kosshut en andere HOEDEN, verschillende vormen

Witte en Regatta HEMDEN, Fauxous HEMDBOARD-

JES

Mans, vrouwen en kinder KOUSEN

Filot, Tweed, Bever en Lakense KOKKEN en OVER-

JASSEN

Moleskin, Drilling en Doeskin BROEKEN

Witte SPREYEN en DEKENS, gekleurde ruige Dekens

Fluweelen Plus, Brussel en ander TAPTYNGOED en VLOERKLIFEDEN.

Fancy Goederen,

Bobbin, Spyker en Gordyn NET

Blaauwe en bruine GOSSAMER

Witte Kant, Chantille, Siciliaansche en Gossamer VAL-

LEN

Dames RYHEMDIES en BORTSTJES

Kinder opzag-majes MUTSJS en KROONTJES

FRONTJES, BRIDES en BLOEMEN

Dames, heeren en kinder zyls, gesponnen, kassimieren, lakense, katoenen, bokkevel, hondeneideren, en andere HANDSCHOENEN

Zwarre en blauw-witte GROS DE NAPLES

Bock, Zwitscher en fancy geruite gekleurde Jaconet en ander MUSLIN, TARLAKEN en Pluwtex

Fransche Keenrik en LAWN DOEKEN

Dames Muslin MOUWEN

Laken en Alpacas DAMES MANTELS

Na uwe patroon en andere KLEEDEN

Rijke châts, laken, fluweelen pluis en gekleurde damast TAPELLEDEN

Dames Jeu-sche en Fransche Coutille KEURSLYVEN

Dames en kinder BOAS en mans "Comforters

" Parasols, 4-4 zwarte KRIP

Kinder Grieksche en fancy wolleu SOKJES

Bareg en kasiuinen ITJAALS en TJAL DOEKEN

Wollen, katoenen en zyden BREIDING, GEMPJES en FRANJES

Dubbele Londonsche ROLLETSES GAREN, Band,

Gallons, katoenen Koord, Kroopen, Garen, Haakjes en Oogjes, Naalden, Haarspelden, Hekelkoedjes, enz.

Maus, jongens, dames en kinder SCHOOENEN en LAAR-

ZEN, enz. enz.

MCDONALD, BUSK & Co.

ONTVANGEN PER

"BON ACCORD" EN "REGINA,"

ELECTRO PLETTYWERK op Duitsch Zilver, wan-

der eenige volkomen stellit dubbelt draad en Konings-

patoen EET en DESERTELEPES, VORKEN, enz.

Een assortiment RODGERS TAFL MESSENWERK,

Penmessens en Scheermessen (het echte artikel.)

Kantoorklokken en zilveren Lever Horologien.

Een groot assortiment beste kwaliteit en smaakvolle

Londonsche gemaakte Juwelierswaren van alle soorten.

PRED. WALDEK.

32 Heerengracht, over de Gouvernementen Kantoren.

GUANO.

TE KOOP AAN DE PAKHUIZEN VAN A. E. DE PASS.

St. Georgestraat.

BENOOGDID,

TWEE bewaakte WAGENMAKERS, aan wien goed loon en huisvesting zullen gegeven worden. Adres by den Heer R. J. de Vos, Stellenbosch.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad elien Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met dezerkekening post naar de Buiten-Districten versonden.

Tarren:—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per

keartaal Rds. 6. 4.—In de Buiten districten

per twee Nommer in deroover gehel Rds.

28 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch waar

al de stoffe van de Maandage Courant (een

taal) by wyze van Supplement tot de Donder-

dag Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per

jaar of Rds. 5. 4, per kwartaal.

* Prys 8d. per enkeid Nommer.



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Terms:—In Town Rds. 22 per Annum, per Quarter, Rds. 5. 4—In the Country, for the two Papers Eds. 23 per Annum, per Quarter Rds. 7; but when the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds. 22 per Annum or Rds. 5. 4 per Quarter.

* Single Paper 8 pence.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN

DEEL XXVI.

DONDERDAG DEN 3 MEI 1855.

No. 2028.

MORGEN.

PUBLIQUE VERKOOPING VAN

Kostbaar Vastgoed,

IN DE KAAPSTAD.

DE Ondergeteekende heeft last ontvangen van den Heer G. GANDINI, te verkopen

Op Morgen, (Vrydag) 4 Mei,

MET LIBERAAL BONUS.

1. Dat uitgebred, stevig gebouwd en voordeelig gelegen EIGENDOM, in de Langestraat, bevattende een geryfyl gekmakely ingerigt WOONHUIS, voorzien van alle genaakten, hebende 7 fraaie Kamers, Dispens, fraaie Keuken, Waterclosets, ruime Achterplaats, grote Stal en andere Buitengebouwen: alsmede 3 fraaie Winkels onder het Huis, hoogst wel gelegen voor bezigheid, en altoos goede hoor opbrengende.

2. Dat wel gelegen EIGENDOM op de Hoek van de Wale en Loopstraten, in Blok 1, No. 74, bevattende een fraai WOONHUIS en WINKEL, groot en stevig, oulangs in de beste orde gebragt, een geryfyl WUIS annex, altoos goed verhuurd, en een PAKHUIS. Dit Eigendom is zeer geschikt voor den handel, en brengt altoos goede hooi op, zoodat betzelve aanbevolen kan worden aan Kapitalisten, als eene veiling en winstgevende belegging van kapitaal.

3. Dat Eigendom was vroeger het verblyf van Dr. FLECK, en later van den heer J. H. BAM, die geene kosten ontzien hebben om hetzelfe te verbeteren.

4. Dat wel gelegen EIGENDOM op de Hoek van de Wale en Loopstraten, in Blok 1, No. 74, bevattende een fraai WOONHUIS en WINKEL, groot en stevig, oulangs in de beste orde gebragt, een geryfyl WUIS annex, altoos goed verhuurd, en een PAKHUIS. Dit Eigendom is zeer geschikt voor den handel, en brengt altoos goede hooi op, zoodat betzelve aanbevolen kan worden aan Kapitalisten, als eene veiling en winstgevende belegging van kapitaal.

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PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE Treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following Subscriptions:-

Amount already advertised £3552 1 11

Collected by Messrs. J. R. De Villiers, Louw,

& S. J. C. Gird, part of Ward No. 2:-

J E De Villiers Louw

S J C Gird

T Roos, Senr.

C C A De Villiers

T Roos, Jun.

B P Du Plessis

H J Hugo

G J Du Toit, Senr.

P De Villiers Mol

J H Du Plessis

A W Louw

A G Meller

Paul Bernhardi

C C Bernhardi, Jr.

Z J De Bur, Jr.

A B De Villiers

W A Bosman, Senr.

P F De Villiers

C C Bernhardi, Senr.

J W Louw

P M De Villiers

H J Endlin

C J Smuts

C F Dregg

J C Kleyer

J J Proctor

Paul De Villiers, Senr.

Miss L T Aling

G W Kinsman

E Spaenenburg, Senr.

J J Minnaar

J H J Luttig

Jan Bosman

A J Pepler

H J Blignaut, sen.

Adam Arie Servants

Gert Hermanus of S. and wife J. C. Gird

Henry Brooks

H L Bosman

E Spaenenburg, jun.

G H Hugo

L Brophy

J P Toerien

Jan de Villiers

M de Kock

13 friends

Remaining part of Ward No. 2.—Collected by Messrs. J. L. Truter and P. F. R. de Villiers:-

The Paarl Bank

P F R de Villiers

J L Truter

G Heroldi

J F Minnaar

G Lawrence

Jac. J le Roux

J Ingels

A J Becker

G W A van der Lingen

J J de Villiers, J N son

Hercules Enslin

J A van Reenen

J D Minnaar

H J Albertyn

J D Haupt

J C Nieuwoudt

Widow H A Gildenhuys

Charles Kincaid

M O'Keeffe

W van Henaden

C Attwood

Jacob Marais

P C Willmense

G C Bernhardi

P J Herbst

W M du Toit

Jacs. J Minnaar

Jacs. J Louw

P J Gildenhuys

S Jordaan

J D Meyer

S W Theron

Jacs. N de Villiers

Friends

Wards No. 3, and 4, collected by Messrs. R. E. Ailing, J. P., Ic. Js. de Villiers, and M. van der Spuy:-

R F Ailing, J. P.

Johns du T de Villiers

L Leonards

P G de Villiers

J D de Villiers

J G Horak

Thos. Bain

J du Toit

D Gird

R Catorzia

O T de Villiers

A Friend

A M de Villiers

P J de Villiers

J H Theunissen

Ic. Js. de Villiers, A J son

Steph. Minnaar

Jc. Ts. de Villiers

Fk. Russouw

A Friend

J P J du Plessis

J P Minnaar, Senr.

M van der Spuy, H son

P G Niehaus

J J H Minnaar

G J Louw

S J Robinson

A B. Krieger

26 Friends

French Hoek—Collected by the Rev. P. N. Ham, J. P. Kriel, J. P., and J. S. Hawman:

Rev. P. N. Ham

A. S. Roux, Senr.

J. S. Hauman, Sr.

J. P. Kriel, Senr.

A. H. le Roux

E. C. Hauman

D Hugo, Senr.

J S Hauman, Junn.

M G Lotter

A P Roux

P J Hugo

D P Theron

P A le Roux

J Draper

G J Joubert

G P Fritz

G J Hugo

Widow M Lotter

J P Kriel, Junr.

A A de Villiers

D M le Roux

A A Hamman

P J le Roux

D J du Toit

J S Joubert

64 Friends

£ 3645 12 11

EWAN CHRISTIAN, Treasurer.

STRAYED.

FROM the Farm 'Driefontein,' on the 20th instant, a brown GELDING, with white spots on the quarter, star in the forehead and long black manes and tail. He is very spirited and goes a triple pace. Any one giving information to the undersigned, will be rewarded.

H. VAN NIEKERK, Ms.

Tygerberg, April 25, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., &c.

THIS AFTERNOON,
(MONDAY,) the 30th Inst.

M R. R. D. JONES will hold a Public Sale of WINES,
BRANDIES, &c., at his Auction Rooms, on the Pa-

rade, when the undermentioned will be offered for Sale.

50 Quarter Casks Port
50 Barrels do.
50 Cases, each 2 doz. do.
300 Cases, Brandy, each 1 doz.
30 Kegs, each 10 gallons Brandy
100 Baskets, each 18 Stone Cans Gin
50 Cases, each 1 doz. Champagne
50 Cases, each 3 doz. Sherry.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.
Sale to commence at 2 o'Clock.

RECEIVED FOR "BON ACCORD" and "REGINA"

ELECTRO PLATED WARE on German Silver, among which a few complete sets of Double-Threaded and King's Pattern TABLE and DESSERT SPOONS, FORKS, &c. An assortment of (Rodgers') TABLE CUTLERY, Pewter Knives and Razors, the Rodger's Article.) Office Piece, and Silver Lever Watches.

A large assortment of the best quality and most fashionable London-made Jewellery of every description.

FRED. WALDEK.
32, Heerengracht,
Opposite the Government Offices.

New Goods.

TO TOWN & COUNTRY DEALERS.

L H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

A RE now landing from the Bon Accord, a large assort-
ment of STAPLE MANUFACTURES, together with an invest-
ment of FINE and FANCY GOODS, suited to the Season.

White and Brown PUNJUNS
SHIRTING BAPTAS
White and Brown do.
SHIRTINGS
White and Brown SHEETING
TWILLED do. do.
TWILLED do. do.
TWILLED do. do.
FANCY DOBSKINS
Blue and Fancy FURNITURE CHECKS
Grey and White SWANSKIN
FLANNELS and BAIZES
ORDNANCE and WITNEY 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
HOSIERY.—Women's White and Black Cotton
Men's Grey and Brown Cotton &
Men's Drab and Coloured CLOTH BOOTS
SHAWLS.—Black, Coloured, and Printed CASH-
MERE, Long and Square Plaid WOOL
WOOL POLKAS, CHILDREN'S WORSTED BOAS
LADIES' MUSLIN HABIT SHIRTS
RIBBONS, FANCY LUTESTRING, Black and Coloured SARSNET
CAMERIC and JACONET MUSLINS
FANCY CHECK do.
White and Coloured Tarlatans
BLACK SILK BRUSSELS NETT, ILLUSION
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 THREAD
HANDKERCHIFFS.—SCOTCH LAWN and CAMP-
BRIE
SWISS EMBROIDERED LINEN
FRTD, BORDERED, FANCY COTTON
BLACK and COLOURED COBURGS
do. ALPACCA
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 TICKLENBURGHIS
TAILORS' CANVAS
DRUGGETS and CARPETING.

AND ARE ALSO DAILY EXPECTING FURTHER
ADDITIONS per "REGINA."

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, April 30, 1855.

Some people are bold enough to insinuate, that our Legislators are trying to do too many things at a time, and that this is the reason why all things remain inchoate and as it were in suspense. There does not appear to be sufficient ground for such a reflection. With a fair distribution of labour, sixty gentlemen can go through a vast deal of committee work, and there can be no objection to their sitting on half a dozen bills at a time. We do not intend any infusion to the incubation of birds; for, though one of the Members of the Legislative Council once publicly indulged in something similar, it would become the Press to take such liberties with the assembled lawgivers of the Colony. We mean to say, that these gentlemen, considering their numbers and abilities, are perfectly equal to the task of preparing even more than half a dozen bills at a time. There is something else, which perhaps has not been sufficiently attended to, because its importance has not been recognized. It is by no means indifferent in what order the subjects for discussion come before the House. We have not *dug* into May, and therefore do not know what holes of hidden treasure on this subject may be contained in those pages, but even supposing that high authority to give no directions on this head, the standing rules of our colonial Parliament might contain a few provisions, that either were unnecessary or had been overlooked in the rules and regulations for the Imperial Parliament. To save time is an object that few can afford to despise. If at the beginning of a Session, the subjects intended for discussion were laid on the table in the form of agenda, would it be a loss of time to devote one, or even two days, to the inquiry, of which those subjects ought to take precedence of the rest? Would it not rather tend to save several days of us less debating? If organic changes are contemplated, if we are to have responsible government and divisional Councils, ought not these arrangements to take precedence of others, that will or may be to a certain extent dependent on them? The Burgher law, for instance, might contain provisions dependent on the agency of the divisional Councils, and how can these provisions be arrested, before the functions of such divisional Councils are clearly defined? There seems to be room for improvement in the preliminary arrangements of every session.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, April 25.—Some notices of motion having been recorded, Mr. Godlington moved an address to the Governor for a return of the amount of transit dues for the last three years collected in the two provinces respectively.

In reply to Sir A. Stockenstrom's question concerning certain appointments in the public service, particular regard was given to the magistrate of Kat River, the Col. Secrety said, that when these appointments were made, Sir George Cathcart had no members of the Executive near him; and that the explanation referred to in Lt. Governor Darling's despatch, was never mine. He read the reply of the Secretary of State, confirming the appointment, but stating his lordship relied upon Gen. Cathcart's judgement, supposing that the case might be an exception.

The motion of Sir A. Stockenstrom—that in the opinion of the Council the Executive are bound to carry out the regulations relative to the employment, in the public service of this colony, of gentlemen who have the misfortune of being insolvent, and relative to the preliminary examination of candidates for office, with strict impartiality, or that the said regulations be abolished, was carried unanimously.

A message was received from the Assembly, transmitting the Custos' Bill, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday (this day).

Sir Andri Stockenstrom moved an address to the Governor for certain returns in reference to the petition presented by him from the Ministry of George.

Council went into Committee on the S. A. Association Bill, which was gone through, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday (his day).

Adjourned.

Thursday, April 26.—Nothing worth noting was transacted this day.

A petition on the Burgher law, from 79 inhabitants of Cradock, sent for presentation by Mr. E. A. Bester, was rejected, on account of some inaccuracies.

Council adjourned till Friday.

Friday, April 27.—Certain papers on Kat River affairs were read by Sir A. Stockenstrom, having been laid on the table, Mr. Hollington moved for a committee to examine and report upon the same. This led to a very long and warm discussion, resulting, however, in the adoption of the motion.

A message was received from the Assembly transmitting the address to the Queen adopted by that House, and also the address to the Governor respecting the revision and codifying of the existing laws of the colony.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting copies of the despatches alluded to in the report of the motion.

The report of the Glen Lynden Church Land Committee having been brought up, was ordered to be printed and taken into consideration on Monday next (this day).

The recommendations of the select committee on the Divisional Councils Bill to lay the proposed divisional Councils with the pres at 1000 p.m. powers of the Divisional Councils, School Commissions, and Boards of Justice and others respecting wine license, were adopted, and the Bill referred to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee on the Bank Bill, and after some discussion adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, April 25.—The draft of the address to Her Majesty to authorize foreign ships to carry goods and passengers coastwise, was brought up, and ordered to be considered to-morrow.

The petition presented by Mr. Von Maltitz, from the chief constable of Colesberg, for a lief, was negative.

Mr. Solomon presented a petition from 130 bankers and others in Cape Town, praying the House to appoint a Committee to inquire into the consequences likely to result from the Bills for the better administration of Justice, and for consolidating the laws relating to the Courts of Resident Magistrates.

The Customs Bill was read a third time and passed, and transmitted by message to the Council.

The debate on the Burgher Bill was resumed at eight o'clock in the evening, and was not before eight o'clock the following morning, that the second reading of the Bill was carried, the division being as follows:

For the second reading—Messrs. Abercrombie, Arderne, Barry, Bowker, (2), Cawool, Fairburn, Fairbridge, Grisbrook, Hartman, Krug, von Maltitz, Painter, Pote, Stepperson, Stretch, Stewart, Watermeyer, White and Ziervogel.

Against the second reading—Messrs. Agar, Bickell, Jarvis, Loudolf, Moit, no. Stagell, Tander and Wilmeyer.

An aine din't, "That the Bill be read this day six months," which had in the first instance been moved by Mr. Wiggins, was negatived by a majority of 27 against 10. The members who voted for the amendment being the same as above, and Messrs. Villiers and Wiggins. Those who voted against it were Messrs. Barry, Bosman, Christie, Darnall, Gillian, Laws, Paterson and Solomon, in addition to those who voted for the second reading on the last division.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Thursday, 2 O'CLOCK.—Mr. von Maltitz presented two petitions from certain inhabitants of Colesberg and Riebeek, against establishing any cattle thoroughfare in that district, referred to the committee on thoroughfares.

On the motion of Mr. Ziervogel, the House resolved to go into committee on the Burgher Bill on Wednesday next; on which day it was also resolved, to go into com-

mittee on the message of the Governor relating to Mr. Borchers.

Leave was given to Mr. Painter to bring in a Bill to amend the present Gunpowder Ordinance.

The Attorney General moved an address to the Governor for a return of all illiquid cases tried in the Supreme Court in 1854, &c.

The report of the Committee on Table Bay was brought up and ordered to be printed.

The Police Force Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bill for the appointment of shipping masters, and for other purposes relating to the merchant shipping act, was read a second time, and ordered to be considered in Committee on Tuesday next.

The Bill for abating nuisances in country towns and villages, as amended by the Council, was adopted.

A series of other motions having also been disposed of, the House adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.—The draft of address to the Queen to authorize foreign vessels to carry goods and passengers on the subject of arranging the concurrence of schoolmasters, so as to induce them to settle amongst them, for the purpose of instructing the rising generation especially; and that no time should be lost in getting one established in Smithfield. All were of this opinion, and no doubt steps will accordingly be taken. Among other things it should be mentioned that the enterprising Mr. Findlay has got a wool-washing establishment in the vicinity of Smithfield; he has washed and sorted a large quantity which has given satisfaction.

Many of the English here—of whom I am one—are naturally very dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the country. It is certain they have been most shamefully used by their own legitimate government. Upon the faith of it most became residents in what is now termed the Free State, but they have been most cruelly and unjustly abandoned—and, in some cases, not even paid the compensation justly their due, notwithstanding they still prove true and loyal and are not to be daunted. Some have left and others are leaving. They have lately had a convivial meeting or two; and among other airs, was not forgotten, "Britons never, never, shall be slaves."

OFFICIAL CONDEMNATION OF OUR MILITARY SYSTEM.

The late Government broke down, because it failed to grapple effectually with the work of organizing the War departments. The new Government comes into existence upon the popular understanding that the condition of occupying office is to do the work which the late Government failed to do. The whole military system is condemned as bad; to use the expression of Mr. Osborne, Secretary of the Admiralty, "it is rotten from top to bottom."

The necessity of reorganizing it was affirmed by the House of Commons on the instigation of Lord John Russell; for such were practically the origin and the result of the Parliamentary-Ministerial movements. And supporting that general and sweeping condemnation, we have specific statements of the defects in the present system. We have often had such statements before, but now they stand on the official authority of the latest occupants of office, with the semi-official corroboration of Lord Grey and Mr. Bradford.

The expedition to the Crimea is the first military movement which this country has made in Europe since 1812—Englishmen have appeared in other fields.—Sir De Lucy Evans commanded a legion composed of Englishmen serving in Spain many years back; our navy shamed the "untoward event" of Navarino; but it is in the Crimea that the State has first put forth its power. Hitherto, the result of that movement, if it were taken alone, would go to establish the fact that this country has declined and has lost its military prestige. "No one," says Lord John Russell, "can deny the melancholy condition of our army before Sebastopol; the accounts which arrive from that quarter every week are not only painful but heartrending." There is something that, with all my official knowledge, is to me inexplicable in the state of our army. "We all, however, free to confess the nativity of that state of things." "Exposure to suffering," says Mr. Sidney Herbert, "exposure to an inclement climate and to privations of all descriptions, has reduced the army under the command of Lord Raglan to a state that does execute deep anxiety in the mind of every Englishman." And Mr. Osborne summarily characterizes "the disgraceful way in which this has been conducted."

Our whole army is declared to be untrained and untaught, and imperially trained and taught; and this statement has been advanced even as an excuse for the state of the Crimean expedition. Lord Grey says—

"It is only two years since you formed your first establishment for teaching with anything like system the use of improved fire arms to the troops. . . . A soldier ought to know something more than the use of his arms on drill. He ought to know how to perform outpost duty, how to take advantage of all the accidents of the ground for offence or defence, how to construct small works for similar purposes, how to build huts for his own shelter, of such rude materials as are to be found wherever warlike operations are carried on; he ought to know all the best modern contrivances for facilitating labour, and for employing the joint efforts of large bodies of men with most effect in the prosecution of any work to be carried out. . . . The Sappers and Miners, on the contrary, are so useful in civil life that it is actually difficult for the Government to keep them there are such constant attempts to bribe them out of the service by persons who know how valuable they would be in any employment to which they might be turned. . . . There is no reason why every soldier in the British army should not be as well instructed as the Sappers and Miners."

Forced idleness and怠惰, says Lord Grey again, have been the curse of the army. They have driven the soldiers to drinking, and young officers into those excesses which have recently been exposed.

"Our soldiery," says the Duke of Newcastle, "are good soldiers, but they are not good soldiers."

"Our soldiery," says Mr. Osborne, "has been done."

"In 1818 and 1819 efforts were made to consolidate the departments. The noble Lord the Member for the City of London was then at the head of the Government, and the Duke of Wellington was at the Horse Guards. It was hinted when a motion was brought forward in that House that the Duke of Wellington was opposed to any innovation on the military system; and no improvement took place. We had only recently armed our troops with the Minie rifle; and he believed he was not incorrect in stating that at the present moment there were three different sorts of arms in use among our troops in the Crimea."

Martial law is not, as yet, available. Stores of every

description have been sent to the Crimea; food, clothing, medicine, with mules and horses for their transport—

"But it is supplies," as Lord Grey explains, "he has not been available at the time, and at the place where they were wanted; and because those supplies were not so available when and where they were required, our gallant army has been reduced to its present condition; its loss is by sickness and death, brought on by fatigue and by want, infinitely outnumbering the losses occasioned by battle or by preventable diseases. We know this. It is acknowledged on all sides that from the want of organization these unhappy consequences have resulted."

Want of organization is distinctly asserted by Mr. Sidney Herbert. "What you term the English army," he says,

"has not been an army; it is only a collection of regiments, each of which is perfect in itself. Throughout the campaign there has not been the slightest sign of regimental disorganization; there has been wanting that control over the whole army which you can get only by practice; and you have had no such practice."

Field-officers were deficient in the Crimea. "There have been field-officers in command of regiments in the Crimea," says Mr. Sidney Herbert, "who, until they went there, unless they had been in India or been quartered in Dublin, never in their lives saw a brigade; men who have never seen an army in the field, and are utterly unacquainted with the movements of such a force and with regulations required for its supplies and its security."

Our system of promotion narrows the selection of efficient General Officers, says Lord Grey, "not by seniority alone in service, nor by service, not by serving, but by simply living upon half-pay for ten or twenty years unemployed." The actual average age of Major-Generals appointed at the last brevet under that system was not less than sixty." Mr. Osborne carries the inquiry a step further back.

"How was it possible to expect a succession of able gen-

erals, when the first thing they had done under the present system was to debar a man of whatever talents from com-

mand unless he had a very large sum of money to purchase a commission? A Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, paid for his commission £175/- he had known an instance where

15,000/- had been paid. A regular Lieutenant-Colonel in an

obliged to stand outside. The wagons also brought a good quantity of wool and other produce, giving a fair degree of business to the shopkeepers, altho' but little ready money was expended. Mr. Boshoff, the generally proposed, or solicited to be President, as well as Mr. Hoffman, the ex-president, were also in town at the Sacrament time. It was also resolved on this occasion to erect a new Dutch Reformed Church in Smithfield. A subscription list is opened for the purpose, and it is said some £200 was subscribed; one farmer actually put his name down for £75, and many others a good and proportionate sum. The minister, the Rev. Mr. Roux, pointed out to them—which he wished conveyed to the inhabitants of the district—the urgent necessity there was to encourage and pay for competent schoolmasters, so as to induce them to settle amongst them, for the purpose of instructing the rising generation especially; and that no time should be lost in getting one established in Smithfield. All were of this opinion, and no doubt steps will accordingly be taken. Among other things it should be mentioned that the enterprising Mr. Findlay has got a wool-washing establishment in the vicinity of Smithfield; he has washed and sorted a large quantity which has given satisfaction.

The Staff of the French army is the eye and the right arm of that body. The staff-officer is a man of knowledge and of military science, fertile in expedients and sagacious in council. Is that the case in the English army? It is not, and every honourable gentleman whom he addressed knows it is not. Every honourable gentleman knows it is not merit nor capability for which an officer in the British army is appointed to the staff, but from interest and connexion. He wished to know how many of them could speak French—how many could draw a common field plan."

"We have no Commandant-in-chief," says Lord Grey—

"In this country the Commauder-in-chief is a Minister

of War whom a great part of his proper power and authority in matters of expense, and with scarcely any as regards the provisioning, clothing, and arming of the troops. He is Minister of War deprived of all the essential parts of his functions."

"The time has arrived," says the late Secretary to the Admiralty, "when they could not expect our army not only to win a battle in the field, and to go through the vicissitudes of a campaign, without laying an unsparing hand on that building adjacent to these premises. They must find a Hercules who would turn the Serpentine upon the Horse Guards and upon all the ramifications of office."

The Dowding Street Administration crown'd into the system of efficiency. The following passage puts the general effect of Lord Grey's bill of indictment against the present rule into a few lines—

The system of transacting business is "cumbersome and complicated," because "you have had a Secretary at War, a Commander-in-chief, a Board of Ordnance, and a Commissariat Department, carrying on a voluminous correspondence with each other, with the other departments of the Government, and with the officers serving abroad, that, in such correspondence, the essentials of what was to be done have very often been lost sight of, and mistakes have not been, the most ordinary arrangements have only been effected with a loss of time in which war is too often a loss of everything. . . . Those arrangements are so complicated that very often the heads of departments do not know what is the proper quarter to which particular applications should be addressed."

Lord Grey might be doubted as an outsider, although in fact he has been in office, and in this particular department. We have, however, the same statement from the late Lord President of the Council. The entire effect of Lord John Russell's condemnation of the military administration is, that the departments were too much divided, and not brought sufficiently under the command of a single Minister, endowed with the power of controlling them. In the absence of that unity, the Cabinet has done something to repair omission; but a Cabinet is a cumbersome and unwieldy instrument for carrying on war. It can furnish suggestions, or make a decision upon a measure submitted to it but it cannot administer.

We have set in our survey from the common soldier upwards, through all the grades of the higher offices, to the Commander-in-chief, to the Horse Guards, the War Department, and the Cabinet itself; at every stage we have, on official authority, a description of inefficiency arising from disorganization. We will not to this pregnant context add one word of comment. We neither make nor repeat any suggestion as to the measures of reform: we only say, that a simple union of two offices will not do what is absolutely required. The nature of the evils points out the fitting remedies. It is, however, not invention that has been wanting throughout these eighteen years, but the resolution to execute invention—the energy, the sense of duty, commensurate with necessity.—*Spectator*.

The quantity of snow which has fallen in Paris and the surrounding country within the last two days has been very considerable, and to the north of France the weather has been still more severe. The snow, in the country round the capital, lies very nearly a foot deep, and a further fall is considered probable. The weather is however delightful for walking exercise, the air being clear and bracing, and not too cold. The aspect of the capital, when clothed at present in its winter garb, is most striking. The outlines of the churches and public buildings are brought out beautifully by the snow which has lodged on them, and their fine proportions can probably be better judged of than when thus covered with white. The public gardens, the Champs Elysées, and the Boulevards—wherever, in fact, trees are standing, to receive on their outstretched branches the thin lines of snow, which so quickly freeze on them, offer a thousand studies to a painter's imagination since actual sketching in such weather as this must be considered quite out of the question. All day yesterday crowds of persons were to be seen in all the public thoroughfares, enjoying the keen air, and medical men declare that, whether it is better calculated to remove sickness. At midnight the thermometer of M. Chevalier stood at 5° 6° below zero centigrade (21° Fahrenheit); at six o'clock this morning (13th) it was at 4° deg. centigrade (24° Fahrenheit); and at noon 2° 3° 4° centigrade (27° Fahrenheit).—*Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 17.

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The AUSTRALIAN TRADE.—Much has been said of the great sagacity of the mercantile

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad, den 30 April 1855.

SOMMIGE menschen zyn stoutmoedig genoeg om te kennen te geven, dat onse Wetgevers te veel dingen te gelijk trachten te doen, en dat dit de reden is waarom alle dingen onvoldooid blijven en als het ware hangende. Er schijnt geen genoegzaame grond voor die aanmerking te bestaan. Met een billy-verdeling van arbeid kunnen zestiig heeren door een groot del Committee werk gaan, en kan geen tegenwerping bestaan om op een half dozijn Wetsontwerpen te gelijk te zitten. Wy bedoelen geene zinspeling op het broeden van vogelen; want ofschouw een der klen van den Wetgeveren. Raad eens schertsend aan iets soortgelyks botvrije, sou het der drukpers kwaal staan zulke vryheden te nemen met de vergaderde Wetgevers.

PNIKERS KLOOF.—Het Central Collegie heeft onlangs overweging gehad het rapport van den heer Baai,

de plannen daartoe behorende, van het land wanroer

de verschillende wegen gaan welke voorgesteld zyn ter

verevening van de Kaapstad met Wellington via de Kar-

douw, 24 Rivieren en Wellington aan den euen kant, en

via Pikeniers Kloof, Pieterberg en Malmesbury aan den anderen; gezamenlyk met een derde lide langs "Oude Muur," welke ook Pieterberg en Malmesbury passeert.

Naar een zorgvuldige overwging der plannen, besloot het

Collegie, overeenkomstig met het gevoen van den heer

Bain, dat Pikeniers Kloof de verkiekslykste van de drie was.

De gelyker tyd naer het rapport van het Collegie, zal

daedelyk aan het Gouvernement worden voorgelegd, benevens

eene berkening van de kosten van het werk.

Ty gelyker tyd naer het Collegie het aanbod aan van het Afdeelings

College van Clanwilliam om de Kardouw te repareren

indien de Pieterberg lyn gemaakt werd.

GARNIZOEN SCHOUWING.—De Vertoening door het

Hollandsch Tooneelgeelschap Door Yer Bloot te Kunst,

aangekondigd, had op II. Donderdag avond plaats voor

een vol huis. Het is noodeloos te zeggen dat de Akteurs

den roem dien vroeg r ingegecht hadden niet slechts

staande gehouden, maar des moegelyk, vermeerd

reder hadden. Het Ballet werd op meesterlyke wye uit-

gevoerd, en het moet nu de daad meer streeld zyn gegeven

te weten dat de acteurs niet meer duurzaam waren.

Na afloop van het Ballet verscheen de heer Hernold,

een lid van het gezelschap, voor de gordyn ea dede de

volgende toespraak:

Dames en Heeren! — Het is niet een onvermengd gevoel

van vreugde dat wy u heden avond alhier ontmoeten, te

mer wanneer wy ons het doel voor den geest brengen,

waarom gy hier verschoven zyn. Tumers wie is er onder

Cabo's zonen zoo ontstaan wiet niet met den pijn

weemoed vervuld wordt by het lezen van het ongehoore

lyden hetwelk degene getroffen heeft, en nog tref, welke

ver van humne woningen in een vrees en onherbergzaam

wordt voor de zaak der vryheid, en de magt van den

despot trachten te fuiiken, die geheel Europa onder zyne

heerschappij wil brengen? Wie is er onder de zonen en

afstammelingen van het grote Albion die niet een warm

belang stelt in het doel hielik? Het Vaderlandsleven Fonds?

Den eerst oogenlick h.c.f? Neen, nooit heeft het

Kaaphuis publich zich teruggetrokken waar het "lyden

menschend" gold. Ook wy, doordrangen van dit gevoel,

hebben het gewaagd, onze zwakte pogingen aantewenden

om het onze toetebrengt tot zulkene vereenigde

menschenzaak, en wy zyn verblift dat dy ons door

uw tegenvoorwaardig op het levendige overtuigt dat

dezelve op de marktwaerder wilde door opwijn om een

ieder de kans te geven. Wy hopen dat onse Hollandse

vrienden in dit district in het vervolg dit voorbeeld zullen

volgen. —Ibid.

Tydens het laaste Nachtaal te Burghers Dorp zyn niet

minder dan 15 paarsen van de paardenziekte ontgaen.

Verscheiden zyn naderhand aan diezelfde ziekte gevrek-

Ibid.

Wetgevende Raad.

WOENSDAG, 25 APRIL.—Eenige kennigsgevingen van

moties afg-hand id zynde, steede de heer Godlonton een

adres aan den Gouverneur voor een eene opgaaf van het

bedrag van transpotgelden voor de laaste drie jaren,

gecoleert in de twe'e Provincies respectyvelijk.

In antwoord op een vraag van Sir A. Stockenstrom,

betrekkelijk zekere aantastingen in de publieke dienst,

zijde de Koloniale Secretaris, dat toen die aantastingen

waren gedaan werden, Sir George Cathcart geene leden van het

Uitvoerend Bewind naer sich had: dat de opheldering daar-

gecreed in de depeche van Luit-Gouverneur Darling,

nooit gegeven was. Hy las den antwoord van den Secre-

tarijs van Staat, de aantasting bekrachtigende, maar neide-

ende dat zyn Lordscap vtrtrouwe op het oordeel van

Sir George Cathcart, veronderstellende dat de zaak cene uit-

zondring kon zyn.

Het voorstel van Sir Andries Stockenstrom—dat volgens

gevoelen van den Raad het uitvoerend gezag verpligt is

de reguliere te volgen betrekkelijk het bezigen, in de pu-

blike dienst der kolonie, van heeren die het ongelijk

hebben insolvent te zyn, en betrekkelijk het preliminaire

onderzoek van kandidaten voor de dienst, niet stipte on-

partijdigheit of dat de gezegde regulaties worden verleid-

ende eerstens; aangevoren.

Een boodschap werd van de Wetgevende Vergadering

ontvangen, de Douane Bill overzendeende, welke voor de

eerste maal gelopen w.r.d.—Tweede lezing Maandag

(heden).

Sir Andries Stockenstrom stelde een adres voor om

zekerke Gouvernement aangevoren betrekkelijk de petities door

de Raad gling in Committee op het Ontwerp betrek-

lyk de Maatschappij van Administratie en Bouw Bredeling,

hetzelvige afgehandeld hebbende, werd de derde lezing

van de Douane Bill op den Maandag.

Donderdag, 26 APRIL.—Niets belangryks werd heden

beleefd.

Eene petitie op den burger-wet van 79 ingezetenen van

Cradock, ter inleining overgezonden door den heer E. A.

Bester, werd geweerd om reden van enige informateit.

De Raad adjourneerde tot Vrydag.

WYDAG, 27 APRIL.—Niets belangryks werd heden

beleefd.

Eene petitie op den burger-wet van 79 ingezetenen van

Cradock, ter inleining overgezonden door den heer E. A.

Bester, werd geweerd om reden van enige informateit.

De Raad adjourneerde tot Vrydag (heden).

WYDAG, 27 APRIL.—Niets belangryks werd heden

beleefd.

Eene petitie op den burger-wet van 79 ingezetenen van

Cradock, ter inleining overgezonden door den heer E. A.

Bester, werd geweerd om reden van enige informateit.

De Raad adjourneerde tot Vrydag.

WETGEVENDE RAAAD.—BURGER WET.

[Vervolg uit ons voorgaande.]

De heer Reitz soude het voorstel van het edel lid omrent

de tweede lezing ondersteunden. Hy had hetzelfde in de

vorige zitting gedaan, en het was eenigszins een grief,

dat de ondersteuner van het Wets-onwerp thans nauwelijks er over kondens spreken souder in berhalingen te verralen.

Wat hem aanging vergoedende hy zich om de veertien

heuren van dien Raad tot g-tungen te roepen, dat hy ten

minsten gebricht heeft om reden te geven van de huizingen

die hem gekeerd, en zonder dus weder over deuselfden

grond te gaan, soude hy bepaald door het gegebeurd

is sedert dat Wets-onwerp in de laaste zitting was bekend

gemaakt. De Raad zal zich herinneren, dat toen hy syn

gevoelde dat het edel lid omrent de tweede lezing

op den Wets-onwerp de tweede lezing