



## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Knapsad, den 28 Mei 1855.

HET is veel gemakkelijker in bestaande instellingen gebreken te ontdekken dan verbeteringen aan de hand te geven; en, om op afkeurden te gaan over de voorstellen van anderen te spreken, schijnt de verplichting aan te duiden om iets beters in derzelvers plaats voor te stellen.

Het verslag van het gekozen Committee op openbare opvoeding nog al wat vry behandelde hebbende, zullen wy niet aarselen onze eigezenwyszen aan het onpartydig oordeel onzer lezers voor te leggen. Wy zyn niet nauwkeurig bekend met den staat van elke openbare school in de Kolonie en moeten onze aanmerkingen daarom tot algemeenheid bepalen, tot zekere gebreken van het telsel en derzelver herstel-middelen.

1. Het standpunt van den Gouvernement Onderwyser is niet wat het behoorde te zyn. Zyne ondersteuning hangt niet af van den graad zynner bevering. Of hy twintig leerlingen onderwydt of tachtig, is hy geregeld tot hetzelfde bedrag van salaris. Wy zoudan hem niet minder geven dan hy thans geniet, maar eerder meer; alleen zoudt by zyne vergoeding voornamelyk trekken uit de zakken der partijen, die door zyne bevering bevoordeerd worden. Mogt het bedrag van schoolgeld minder zyn dan vereischt wordt om zyn maatschappelyken stand op te houden, laat het Gouvernement dan vooral het te kort komende aanvullen. Indien aan den anderen kant de opbrengst van zyne school aan den boven gaan hem door het Gouvernement als salaris toegelegd, is hy billyker wyze geregeld tot het surplus van inkomst, omdat het de vrucht is van zyn arbeid. Met zulk eenne schikking kan het hem niet onverschillig zyn welk getal zich van zyn onderwyser bedient, noch tot welke uitgestrektheid zy uit hetzelfde nut trekken.

2. Het is een dwaling om de hogere takken van zyn onderwys voor den onderwyser alleen beloond te maken. Het opvalend gevolg is, dat een onbehoorlyk deel van de aandacht van den onderwyser geweldt wordt aan die hogere takken, terwijl datgeen hetzelfde gemeenlyk genoemd wordt het daftsaensche werk van de school, of het voorbereidend onderwys, zoo als lezen, schryven en de beginseelen der rekenkunst, gelaten wordt in de handen van een jongere assistent of monitor, wiens onderwys slechts een voorwendsel is om het ellendig bedrag van £ 12 of £ 15 per jaar te verdienen. Door zulk eenne schikking worden de velen aan de weinigen opgeofferd, en wordt het hoofdsof van openbare scholen, dat om de beginseelen van onderwys, binnen het bereik van allen te stellen, geheel verydeld. Tot welke uitgestrektheid dat misbruik heerscht, zy w niet in staat te weten te komen. Laten zy die er geleden hebben, voor den dag komen.

3. De medewerking van ouders met den onderwyser is niet verzekerd. Periodieke examens zyn slechts nominal openbaar, dat is, de deuren der school zyn niet gesloten voor de betrekkingen der leerlingen; maar wy hebben redenen te twyfelen of de ouders individueel uitgenodigd worden te komen, om van de vordering hunner kinderen oogtugten te zyn, en zichzelf te overtuigen dat ass' hun regt gescheldt. Het is het belang van onderwyzers en leerlingen, in één woord, van de geheele maatschappy, dat dit veranderd wordt.

4. Het platselyk toegift is in de handen van School-Commissies, wier bestaan zelf in twyfel wordt getrokken door het Committee op Opvoeding. Laat elke stad of dorps deszelfs eigen School-Commissie aastellen door eenne meerdheid van stemmen; dan zult gy de beste mannen hebben die de platselykheid leveren kan.

5. Het onderwys is niet altyd ingeert naar platselyke vereischten. Wy moeten zeer mistasten indien de Hollandsche taal niet werkelijk vertraagd wordt, omdat de onderwyser en leerling verschillende talen spreken. Het gebouw van opvoeding, gelyk de Toren van Babel, kan niet voortgaan van wege "de spraak-verwarring." Of hoofdonderwyser of assistent behoort eenne behoorlyke kennis van de Hollandsche taal te hebben, niet zulk eenne oppervlakkige als hy in een paar maanden kan opdoen, en welk hy dikwerf te danken heeft aan de meest ongeletteerde leden der maatschappy, maar eenne graminatikale kennis van de taal.

6. Gedectlyke onverschilligheid omtrent Gouvernementen opvoeding van den kant van het volk. Het moge vredig schijnen, dat wy dit zouden erkennen als een der oorzaken van het verval van openbare scholen. Zullen de voorstanders van het telsel ons niet aanvallen en zeggen: "Indien het vol onverschillig is, hoe kan het Gouvernement hetzelfde enig goed doen? Maar, lieve heeren het is uw stelsel, dat hetzelfde onverschillig heeft gemaakt. Indien gy de oorzaak 1, 2 en 5 u d' weg ruimt, zult gy in plaats van koede onverschilligheid hartelyke medewerking van het volk genieten.

De steden en dorpen in deze kolonie zyn in geen deele genezen opvoeding gering te schattēn. Zy vragen om brood, maar gy geest hen een steen. Zy weten wat goed voor hen is. Volgens de taal van het Verslag: "voor de voorbereidende takken van opvoeding alleen is de aanvraag aanmerkelyk geweest." Indien deze de menigte der leerlingen zoog goed als onthouden worden, welke vergoeding is het voor het volk dat enige jongens, wier ouders voor weelde betalen kunnen—leeren latyn moorden en babbelens over physika? D'menschen zyn niet onwillig hunne kinderen Engelsch te laten leeren, in tegendeel, zy stellen er hoog op; maar hunne kinderen zyn in de Hollandsche Kerk gedoopt en noeten godsdienstig onderwys in de Hollandsche taal ontvangen, en het is eenne grievening teleurstelling voor onders te zien dat, wanneer de tyd voor hunne kinderen aankomt om onderwezen te worden in die waarheden, van eenne kennis waaraan hun tydelyk en ewig welzijn afhangt, zy niet in staat zyn hunnen geestelijken voorganger te begrijpen en bevoegd om proselyten te worden voor enige kerk, alwaar zy onderwezen kunnen worden door middel van eenne taal welke zy verstaan.

Wy hebben gedeeltelyk geraden over daadzaken welke ter onzer kennis zyn gekomen en gedeeltelyk op geruchten, voor de nauwkeurigheid waer van, wy niet kunnen instaan. Indien de redenen van verval door ons opgegeven bestaan, mischien in eenne grotere mate dan ons bekend is, laten die oorsaken dan eerst uit den weg worden geruimd; vraagt het Parlement niet het geld des volks by duizenden van ponden op eens weg te stemmen, om een stelsel uit te breiden en te vereeuwigen hetwelk aan zulke ernstige tegenwerping onderhevig is.

THE JONGSTE ALARM OP DE GRENZEN.—Het rapport van den jongste alarm op de grenzen, op II. Maandag in den Raaideing, zegt, dat er geen bewijst is dat het deszelfs oorsprong heeft gehad by kolonisten van Europeesche afkomst. Zoowol Kaffers als Fingoes, zegt het, gevonden de moejelijkhed van den toestand waarin wy geplaatst zyn ten opzichte van eerstgenoemden, en het is blybaar de stakunde van laastgenoemden geworden een toenadering tuschen sich en hunne vorige wederpartijers te weeg te brengen. Huwelijken tuschen de twee rassen zyn dus sedert centen tyd tussen de partijen gesloten, en andere maatregelen van bevrediging genomen geworden. Vele der Fingoes, vooral de oude, die ondervinding hebben van Kaffer heerschappij en de voortreflykheid van Britsch gezas, schijnen geneigd de kolonie en hare regering getrouw te blijven. Kenigen, aan den anderen kant, oude zoowel als jonge, betooven een bepaald gevoel van vyandighed, en de grote hoop is blybaar onrustig en besluistelijc. Het Committee vrees dat eenne onmiddeleke uitbarsting, maar niet minder geven dan hy thans geniet, maar eerder meer; alleen zoudt by zyne vergoeding voornamelyk trekken uit de zakken der partijen, die door zyne bevering bevoordeerd worden. Het omtrent waarover de Fingoes klagen, wordt gezegd te zyn: 1. Dat laundery aan hem gegeerd, afgenoemt en aan den landery overschrydende, welke zy als huus eigendom genoemd wordt. 2. Dat hun veo, op den landery, eenne doelijke jaargeld voor de opvoeding der dochters, waerop zyne dochters zynne schoonbroeder opgedreven te hebben, zich in zyne zwakken toestand door zyne gescheiden vrouw en lord Clancirarde overhalen tot het maken van eenne codicil, waarby de eerste tot voogden over huus kinderen benoemd werd, en later gelukte het synne al halve ei beter in dan een ledige dop, stel ik voor dat deselve zich bepalet tot de Oostelyke Provincie. Oolangs ooggetoeg gewest synde van de rampzalige gevolgen van een alarm in eenige van die districten, zoo gevoel ik den te inniger de naaksaklyheid, dat de burgers by sulke gebeurtenissen wedden, maar zy byen moeten komen, en wat zy te doen hebben voor wederzydsche verdediging. By dit gelegenheid, waarvan ik speek, zet ik huissrinen met huus goederen en huus oogst zich overal heengebeven, en dan tyd af hield de vrouw enne 'ngeoorloofe verkeering met lord Clancirarde, haare wetige echtscheiding van den heer Handcock ten gevolge had.

Later bragt mevrouw Handcock een zaal ter wereld, die John de Burgh, synde een der namen van lord Clancirarde, genoemd word. In 1843 liet de heer Handcock, terwijl hy doedelyk ziek lag, na reeds by uiterst wil de voogdyschap over zyne dochters zynne schoonbroeder opgedreven, en die hadden acte van afstand van goederen geteekend.

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Later bracht mevrouw Handcock een



# PUBLIC SALE OF Damaged Rice, IN SIMON'S TOWN.

ON

THURSDAY MORNING,  
THE 31ST INSTANT,  
WILL BE SOLD,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,  
About 1000 Bags of Rice,

LANDED FROM THE DUTCH BARK

"JOHANNA CATHARINA," CAPTAIN C. J. VAN LOON

ALL MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

P. H. WOUTERSEN, Agent

## BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

## Landed Property, IN CAPE TOWN.

THE Directors of the Board of Executors, duly authorised, will cause to be sold, **TOMORROW, TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST.**

THE substantially-built DWELLING HOUSE, situated at the corner of Bree and Wa-e-streets, in the immediate vicinity of Houtenot's-square, the Property of Mr. F. C. VAN KOKSVELD ex Coaco, wherein a DISPENSARY BUSINESS has been carried on with good success during the last 16 years. The House contains 12 Rooms, including a Bath Room, Kitchen, with Hotplate, private Waterleading, and all other Requisites for a respectable Residence.

ALSO,  
**The DISPENSARY, with all the Apparatus,**

A List of the Contents will be given for inspection, at the Office of the Board, Wa-le-street, and at Mr. VAN KOKSVELD's. The Sale of the Landed Property, to commence at 11 o'clock.

**Bonus will be given.**

C. J. C. GIE, q.q.  
Secretary of the Board of Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

## LANDED PROPERTY, &c.

With liberal Strykmoney and Bonus.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD FORD, or

CAPE TOWN, BUILDER.

ON THURSDAY,

THE 7TH JUNE NEXT,

WILL be sold peremptorily to the Highest Bidder, the

**Moveable & Immoveable Property,**

belonging to the above named Insolvent Estate, consisting of FIRST.

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated behind the Town-Market, Sir Lowry-street, containing 7 Rooms, Kitchen, &c., with a new Store, recently built by the Insolvent, besides two pieces of GROUND attached to it, in extent 128 square rods and 129 ditto feet.

This Property being so well suited for any Business, do not require further recommendation to Capitalists, &c.

SECOND.

The MOVEABLE PROPERTY, consisting of Mahogany Tables, ditto, Side Board, ditto Toilet Glass, Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding, Dressing and Washing Tables, White and Blue Plates, German Silver Spoons, Teacups, Cups and Saucers, 24 Door Hinges, 168 pieces of Cement, Parts of Ornaments, Wheel Barrows, 4 Cement Picture Frames, 1 Box containing Drawing Instruments, 1 Silver Watch, 1 Dutch Clock, 11 Barrels Brown and White Cement, &c., &c.

The Sale of LANDED PROPERTY, will commence at 11 o'clock.

R. LE SUEUR, A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, Trustees. Cape Town, 15th May, 1855.

## Tenders

WILL be received by the Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, until WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Office No. 5, Church-square, for the following SHARES, not yet disposed of, and belonging to the Estate of the late G. N. MECHAU, Esquire, to wit—

Application to be made in Cape Town to Mr. J. N. Vos, or to the owner at Stellenbosch.

J. VAN DER BYL.

## Warning.

EVERY person having complied with the notice of March last, to pay their annual tax, defaulters are called upon to pay the same to the Clerk before the 15th June next, to prevent legal proceedings.

A. G. H. VAN BREDA.

Hopetown, May 19. 1855.

DEID suddenly on the morning of the 23d instant, my beloved master FRANS VISAGIE, aged 63 years and 11 months, of which notice is hereby given to relatives and friends.

M. E. VISAGIE,

born GILDENHUYSEN.

Napier, May 23. 1855.

THE Undersigned, who has lately arrived in the Colony (having left a Spanish vessel on its voyage to Europe from illness,) offers his services to the public as a teacher of the Spanish and French Languages, and is willing to attend pupils, or to attach himself to any School or Institution. Address to Mr. W. ESTERHUYSEN, Wa-le-street.

EUGENIO CARO.

The Board will continue to administer Insolvent Estates through their Secretary.

J. C. de Wet, Esq. | J. C. Schickerling, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Gie, M.s., Esq., Chairman.

A. D. Krynauf, Esq.

O. J. Truter, Esq.

P. J. Roux, Esq.

A. V. Bergl, Esq.

C. J. C. Gie, Ms. Esq. Secretary and Bookkeeper.

AUDITORS:

J. C. de Wet, Esq.

| J. C. Schickerling, Esq.

The Board will continue to administer Insolvent Estates through their Secretary.

A. P. DE VILLIERS.

Paarl, May 16, 1855.

## MUTUAL Life Assurance Society.

### OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Amount of Premiums received from commencement, 27th May, 1845, to 31st May 1855. £73,557 11 1

Claims upon the Society from Death paid. 23,505 6 10

Profits converted into present payable paid. 3,556 2 3

Amount of Accumulated Fund on the 31st May 1855. 52,120 6 6

Members Admitted 788.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Esq., Chairman.

A. S. ROBERTSON, Esq.

EDWARD EGAR, Esq.

C. D. BELL, Esq.

W. M. BILLINGSLEY, Esq.

M. C. GIE, Esq.

J. H. WIGHT, Esq.

H. C. JARVIS, Esq.

TRUSTEES:

H. C. JARVIS, A. S. ROBERTSON, and EDWARD

EGAR, Esq.

AUDITORS:

H. SOLOMON, and J. C. SILBERBAUER, Esq.

Secretary, E. THOMPSON, Esq.

### AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:

FREDK. CARLILE, Esq.

JAMES HALL, Esq.

G. E. JOSEPH, Esq.

MESSRS. MINTRENS, & PIXON.

C. PRITCHARD, Esq.

Worcester, Clanwilliam,

George, Swellendam,

Stellenbosch, Uitenhage,

Caledon, Graaff-Reinet,

Malmesbury,

FRANKLIN, G. FORBES, Esq.

MICHL. O'CONNELL, Esq.

Messrs. BARRY & NEPHews,

GEO. BREM, Esq.

S. E. NELSON, Esq.

W. K. GREEN, Esq.

## Notice.

THE Undersigned intending to leave for Town, offers for sale, his House and premises in the Village of Malmesbury, in which a lucrative wholesale and retail business has been carried on by him for the last 11 years. The House is situate in the principal street, facing the Dutch Reformed Church, and consists of Entrance Hall, 2 large Dining Rooms, a large Shop, 4 Bed Rooms, large Kitchen, Pantry, Servants Room, Stable for 2 Horses and Coach House.

Also a large and commodious double storied Store, under State Roof, situate in the same street, 80 feet long and 30 feet broad, together with the good will of the business, in which the Undersigned has carried on a wholesale and retail wine trade, during the last 12 years, with great success.

Tenders will be received for part or the whole of the above mentioned Property, until the 1st June next.

E. K. GREEN.

Malmesbury, 20 March, 1855.

## JACKASS FOR SALE.

BREEDERS OF MULES are informed that one of the finest JACKASSES in the Colony is now for sale. He is large in size and powerfully built, and all that a Breeder can desire; his progeny being well known as the finest Mules in the District. He can be seen on application to Mr. ADAM BEVANS, Howick Hock, and price and terms ascertained from the Undersigned.

BOURHILL & BLORE.

Caledon, 24th May 1855.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY

May 24. Buonaparte, schooner, 129 tons. J. Leaf, from Rio de Janeiro April 13, to Melbourne. Cargo coffee-Passenger. Ross & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY:

May 23. Granger, ship, to Kurrahee.

25. Miner, schooner, to Rondeklip Bay.

Opgaat van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Markt geopenoerd, van den 23 tot den 25 Mei 1855.

Amelanden, lbs.	506	Molies, madden, 6
Aardappelen, madden, 683	829	Okkernooten, lbs.
Azijn, legger,	14	Patates, madden, 294
Boter, lbs.	546	Rog, dd.
Brandewyn, leggers.	22	Rorynen lbs.
Bokkevellen, stukken,	76	Schapenvellen, st.
Boonen, madden,	82	Stroo, zakken,
Drooge Ossenhuiden, st.	24	Tahak,
Erwt, madden,	8	Talik, lbs.
Gart, madden,	12	Uijen, madden,
Hoorns, stukken,	60	Vederen, Ost., lbs.
Hong, lbs.	170	Wes, ordinare, legger, 24
Hooi, vrachten,	8	Was,
Kaf, zakken,	78	Wol, lbs.
Koorn, madden,	84	Zeeb, lbs.
Meel, grof,	1	Zout, madden;

Statement of Colonial Produce passed the Town Market from the 23 to the 25 May 1855.

Almonds, lbs.	506	Potatoes, muids, 681
Aloe, lbs.	12	Sweet, do.
Barley, muids,	84	Raisins, lbs.
Beana, do.	24	Brandy, leaguers,
Brandy, leaguers,	24	Castor, do.
Butter, lbs.	516	Skims, Goat, picca, 67
Chaff, sacks, Ostr. lbs.	78	Sheep, do.
Flour, coarse,	8	Soap, lbs.
Hay, loads,	24	Straw, sacks,
Hides, Ox, pieces,	60	Tallow, lbs.
Horn, do.	60	Vinegar, leaguers,
Honey, lbs.	4	Wax,
Lemond Juice, 4-um,	4	Wine, common,
Lentils, muids,	63	Wh at, muids,
Maize, do.	170	Walnuts, lbs.
Onions, Muids,	12	Wool, lbs.
Peas, Muids,	5	Wine Stone,

Premiums for Assurance of £100

</

## Nieuwe Goederen

PER "SHANGHAE."

PREUSS & SELIGMANN.

LANDEN NU:

FRANSCH MERINOS, verschillende kleuren  
RYKE MOIRE ZYDEN KLEEDEN, POPLIN KLEE  
DEN  
FANCY ZYDE, WOLLEN GERUIT, FRANSCH  
BLOEMEN  
RYKE LAKENSCHIE MANTELS, KRIJ  
RYK-GEWERKTE FLUWELEN MANTELS, CO  
BURGS  
FLENNEL LAMA TJAALS en SJERPEN  
FLUWELEN LINT, FANCY FLUWELEN  
ROYAL SAXISCH en FRANSCH GEKEPERD  
KOUSNWAREN van alle soorten  
CHESTERFIELDS en PILOT BAATJES, in groote  
verschillende soorten  
ABERDEEN LAKENSCHIE ROKKEN, RAGLAN  
CAPS  
FRANSCH HORDEN, zwart en vaal.  
LAARZEN, SCHOENEN, en SLIPPERS van alle  
soorten, en verschillende andere artikelen.

N.B. Zy syn in staat de meeste derzer artikelen  
te verkoopen beneden de gewone prisen.

## Nieuwe Goederen.

MCDONALD, BUSK & CO.

EBBEN ontvangen per "Shanghae," verdere byvoe  
gingen tot huren wel geassorteerde Voorraad BRIT  
SCHE GOEDEREN, waaronder—  
Zwarte en gekleurde Gros de Napels en gewatteerde en  
geblomde Glace  
Persians, Satyn en Zijden Serge  
Hoedjes Lint, Satynen en Lutestring Lint  
Naazide, fluwelen Belegzel  
kant en Blond, in groote verschillende soorten  
Zwarte en witte Kanten Sluysers  
De Laines, in stukken en kleeden  
Barege en Kassimieren Tjaals

Alsmede,

Fancy en effen grys Dosekin en Tweed  
Welsh en Baafl Flenell

Extra zwart Laken en Cassinier

Zwarte en gekleurde Cassinier

Geruite en Shot Derries

Gekleurde Tafel Damast

TAFELKLEEDEN

ROL VOORINGLINNEN

Bedlinnen, Hemdenlijnen, Longcloths

KOMBAARZEN, alle grootten

Mans, jongens en kinder Laarzen

Buigbare, gerookte en Henné Paarlemoers en fancy

Glazen Knopen, in verschiedende Naalden, Spelden,  
Haakjes en Oojes, enz.

Mans en jongens zwart en witte zachte Vilt Hoeden,

nieuwe futsenen, verschillende kwaliteiten

Vuurkach en Chits, nieuwe patronen, enz. enz.

MCDONALD, BUSK & Co.

GEBLEEKTE

VLAAMSCHLINNEN MEELZAKKEN.  
NU ontvangen, enige Balen beste VLAAMSCH  
LINNEN ZAKKEN.

MCDONALD, BUSK & Co.

INGEVOERD PER "WM. WATSON."

VIER DUIZEND EEN HONDERD EN VVY-EN-  
ZEVENTIG YARDS WINTER VOORRAAD, in  
bijvoering tot grote voortoeren per laatste Schepen. Het  
is nu van al hetgeen Europa oplevert, geschikt voor een  
Kostmakers Affaire van den eersten rang. Onze vrienden  
en het publiek in het algemeen worden uitgenodigd  
tot hovenstaande te beproeven door er gebruik van te  
maaken.

ALEX MILLER, VAN DER HORST.

ZWAAN APOTHEEK.

D E Ondergetekende ontvangt by voortdureng geregelde  
tevoeren Droogeryen en Chemicalien, direct van  
twee Aziaten te London en op het Vasteland, en laadt nu  
ex "William Watson":—

AZYNZUR

GALNOEURZUUR

TANNINE

KOUSSO

CARDAMON

ZWAVELZUUR KIENA

MUSKUS

ITALIANISCHE DROP

HELSTEN

SANTONINE KOEKJES, een kostbaar en smakeloos  
middel tegen Watten, voor Kinderen

ESSENTIELLE OLIE

MURDOCHS ESSENSES voor lamheid in Paarden

ROWLANDS MACASSEROLIE en KALYDOR

KEATINGHO'S STRÖDLIJES

BUTLERS afstrek van SARSAPARILLA

HUIS APOTHEKEEN

VOEDING FLESSHEN

CARTWRIGHT'S en WINN'S HERSTELLER,

VOOR VERBLEEKTE KLEEDEREN, enz.

C. BOSENBERG.

Breestraat, Boereplein.

AMERIKAANSCHE

PLOEGEN & CULTIVATORS

J. B. ROBERTSON & CO.

HEBBEN te koop aan hunne Pakhuizen, No. 60 Plein  
straat, een uitgebreid assortiment AMERIKAANSCH  
PLOEGEN en CULTIVATORS, tegen zeer ver  
noodende prisen, en een uitgebreid assortiment extra  
SCHAREN en ander YZERWERK gedurig voorhanden.

ICHABOE GUANO.

TE Koop, beste Ichaboe Guano, aan de Pakhuizen van  
R. GRANGER & Co.

GUANO TE KOOP,

AN de Pakhuizen van  
THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

EZELHENGST TE KOOP.

FOKKERS van Muilezels worden verwittigd dat een der  
fraaiste Ezehengsten in de Kolonie nu te koop is.  
Hy is groot en sterk gebouwd, en al hetgeen een Fokker  
verlangt kan; syn afkomst wel bekend als de  
fraaiste Muilen in den district. Hy is te zien op aanvraag  
by den Heer ADAM BEYERS, Houwhoek. Prys en voor  
waarden syn te vernemen by de Ondergetekenden.

BOURHILL & BLORE.

Caledon, 24 Mei 1855.

*Uitgaven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Caledon  
eltern Maandags Dondersdag, Gedrukt en  
de Ondergetekende post u de Buiten-Districten  
verstuurd.*

*Tweede.—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per  
kwartaal Rds. 5 4.—In de Buiten-Districten  
voor de twee Namiddags dertiger per kwartaal  
22 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch voor  
al de stoffen van de Maandags Courant (Courant  
tegen) by twaalf van Supplement tot de Dondersdag  
Courant word beperkt, Rds. 32 per  
jaar of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.  
Prys 8d. per enkele Nummer.*



*Published at No. 92 Water street, Cape  
Town every Monday and Thursday Mornings  
and dispatched to the Country Districts by  
the first morning post.  
Tweede.—In de Stad, per jaar Rds. 22 per annum, per  
Quarter, Rds. 5 4.—In the Country, for the  
two Papers, Rds. 22 per annum, per Quarter  
Rds. 7; doch over the whole of the matter  
of Monday's Paper (in one language), by way  
of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is pre  
ferred, 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

De Hr. W. P. R. Dinn, Bloemfontein; De Hr. J. C. Hofmeyr, Burgersdorp; De Hr. C. Pritchard, Beaufort; De Hr. Th. Osterich, Caledon; De Hr. P. C. van Elteren, C. G. Zinn, Graaf-Reinet; De Hr. L. Clermont, H. teniers Holland; De Hr. N. Meyer, Es Harmsworth district Monashai; De Hr. J. C. W. Nelson, Knysna en Plettenbergbaai; De Hr. M. Haenlein, Malmesbury; De Hr. D. A. de Villiers Paarl; De Hr. D. Trinks Stellenbosch; De Hr. J. Somersat; De Hr. H. L. de Lange Van Tulbagh; De Hr. D. J. de Villiers, Tijgerberg; De Hr. J. F. Gerber, Richmond; De Hr. P. Korten, Stellenbosch; De Hr. J. Brink, Uitenhage; De Hr. J. Alder, Wellington Afslager Paarl; De Hr. C. Beck, L. Worcester; De Hr. W. Moore, Wynberg; De Hr. C. W. Hutton Faure-Smith, C. A. Neur, Middelburg; De Hr. P. W. O. Aurst, Robertson.

DEEL XXVI.

DONDERDAG DEN 31 MEI 1855.

No. 2,036.

PLETTYWERK,  
GOUDEN HOROLOGIES, ENZ.

ONTVANGEN per Shanghae, een groot assortiment  
PLETTYWERK, zwar verzilverd, in  
GROENTEN SCHOTELLEN (met warmwater deelen), 26dm.  
Schenkbladen (met zilveren poesties en handvatels). Ont  
betzen, Pianoforte, Slapkamer en Pilan KANDE  
LAREN, 3 licht arm ditto, Snuiters en Bakjes, Bottel  
bakjes, Wysfreetreiders, Noteskrakers, Boterkokers,  
Toastranken, en eenige fraaie INKTOKKERS.

Eenige paren Zilveren Kantelaren.

Electro-pletties, Konings Patroon en effen Eetelpels.  
Vorken, Duitschzilveren ditto.

Een nieuw koopje Gouden Lever

Jagthorologies.

Per laaste aankomsten: een zeer prachtig assortiment  
in Londen genaamde Juwellerwaren, van alle  
soorten, naar den nieuwsten smaak.

FRED. WALDEK.

31, Heerengracht, over de  
Gouvernementenkantore.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN VASTE EN LOSSE GOEDEREN,  
TE DAL JOSAPHAT.

De Ondergetekenden, daartoe gekwalificeerd, zullen  
op WOENSDAG den 13 Juny 1855, 's morgens  
10 ure precies, per publike veiling aan den hoogsten  
bieder door verkopen, zeker plaat genaamd DRUK MY  
NIET, gelegen te Dal Josaphat, in Klein Drakenstein,  
thans bewoond door den heer GREGOR STRAHANUS HAAR  
FISCH. Dergelyc is bebouwd met een wel ingerigt Woon  
huis, Kelder, Stal, Wagenhuis, enz., beplant met omtrent  
50,000 Winstokken en alle soorten van Vruchtbomen,  
hebbende een fraaie Moestuin en volop Water gedurende  
de droogste tyden van het jaar en uitstekende vele

Losse Goederen,

a's Tafels, Stoelen, Kasten, Ledekanten, Veder Bedden,  
Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, 8 Leggers Wyn.  
een Open kar, enz. enz.

D. P. DU TOIT, EZ.

G. JAC. DU TOIT, EZ.

M. PENTZ, J. F.

Dal Josaphat, 28 Mei 1855.

Na rilop van bovenstaende Vendute zal voor rekening  
van den heer G. J. du Toit, EZ., worden verkocht 6 Stuk  
vaten, 4 Kuipen, Leggers, Trap en Onderbalies, Treh  
ters, Karren, Emmers, Brandewijn en Rozen K. t. k. t. s. enz.  
Den heer P. J. PENTZ, J. F., Afslager.

Publieke Verkooping

VAN VASTE EN LOSSE GOEDEREN,

DE Ondergetekende ziet van syne Vastgoed wenschen  
te ontbinden, haaretself, den heer J. G. STEYTLLER, Gz. las  
geven te verkopen op.

MORGON, (Vrydag,) 1 JUNY,  
Met liberaal Bonus.

DAT ZEER VERKIESLYK WOONHUIS, tegen over  
het Gouvernement Huis en tussen Bouquetstraat en  
SA plein, de ligging waarvan door geen ander overtroffen  
wordt, als vereenigende de koetheid en gesondheid van een  
TUINVERBLIFT met het gryf van nabyleid van de  
Publike Kantoren, Kerken, Banken en die aangename  
wykplaats van GOVERNEMENTS TUINEN.

Het Huis onder leijen, dak en geplafonneerd, bevat be  
neden fraai Visite en Zithamer, Eetkamer, Slapkamer,  
Keuken, Dispens en Provisiekamer, geryf ingerigt, en  
boven 4 aangename Vertrekken.

Het maakt aan een eyt front naar Bouquetstraat en  
aan de andere eyt op een fraai kleine tuin, beplant  
met een uitgezette verscheidenheid welig groeiende  
Boomen en Heesters.

Op die plaats, afzesciden van het Huis, is een fraai  
Stal, Koethuis, Voerzolder, Knechtkamer, enz. enz., enz.  
welke met weinig kosten in een fraai COTTAGE ver  
anderd kunnen worden.

Bovenstaande zal verkocht worden in drie percelen, eerst  
onderlyker, en daarna de drie percelen gezamenlyk  
afslag.

Verkondigen en verder byzonderheden zyn te verne  
men aan het Kantoor van den Afslager, No. 19, Gravestraat.  
A. DENYES.

E Het Eigendom is intusschen uit  
de hand te koop.

Publicke Verkooping,  
VAN KOSTBAAR VASTGOED, ENZ.

MET LIBERAAL STRYKGELD EN BONUS.

In den Insolventen Boedel van RICHARD FORD, van de  
Kaapstad, Bouwmeester.

OP DONDERDAG,  
Den 7 Juny aanstaat.

ZAL stellig aan den hoogsten bieder worden verkocht,  
gescrecht voor eenen Winkel, en, behalve goed gebouwd te  
zyn, vele andere voordeele bezittende.

E. DENYESSEN, Sec. van de Z. A. Maat  
schappy, Test. Executoren.

Kaapstad, No. 5, Kerkplein, 23 Mei, 1855.

Ambachtslieden, Arbeiders, Huis  
bedienden, enz.

DE Ordonnantie waarby in Europa gesloten Contracten  
van dienstaarbeid, alhier voor het vervolg van kracht  
worden verklaerd, de beide Huisen van ons Koloniaal  
Parlement gepasseerd zyn,—sal de Ondergetekende syn  
plan nu voortzetten om Ambachtslieden, Arbeiders, Huis  
bedienden, enz., onder Kontrakt uit de Nederlanden te  
ontbinden, en noodigt hy diegenen uit die van syne dien  
taarbeid wenschen gebruik te maken zich onverwyl te  
willen melden by

## VERDERE VERKOOPING VAN HANDELS VOORRAAD, EN ERF, ENZ. ENZ.

TE SOMERSET (WEST.)

DE HEER H. BORCHERDS heeft by deze kennis, dat de verkooping van syn restant HANDELS VOORRAAD, WINKEL TOESTEL, HUISMEUBELEN, en een ERF, enz. enz., als olangs geadvertent, final voortgezet sal worden op

MAANDAG EN DINGSDAG,  
DEN 4 EN 5 JUNY 1855.

Le Heer J. WIGG, Afslager.

## ZONDER RI-SERVE. COMMISSIE VERKOOPING AAN DE PAARL.

DE Ondergetrekken zullen op WOENSDAG den 6en Juny eerstkomende, aan hun Vendu-Kantoor een Commissie Verkooping houden van een groot assortiment Negoti Goederen, Smerswaren, Huishoud, enz. enz. De VILLIERS & HAUPt, Vendu-Adms. Vendu-Kantoor, Paarl, 29 Mei 1855.

### PAARL.

#### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergetrekke zyne Affaire wenschende te verkleinen, heeft besloten op

Maandag den 18 Juny,

publiek te doen Verkoopen, in onderscheidene Perceelen syn weibekend Erf, genaamd "Craig Miller," gelezen in het aangenaamste gedeelte van dit Dorp, synde een geslacht van de Plaats Bethel. Gemeinde Erf brengt een zeer voordeelijke huur op. Het Huis onlangs in twee Woonhuizen veranderd, is naad dat nieuwste smaak gebouwd en voorzien van alle gemakken voor een goede huurhouder verlies te betrekken.

Ook zal mede worden verkocht, een grote kwaliteit Waggonfabriek, bestaande in 50 stinkhouten Planken, 100 Schansen, 100 Assen, 50 paar Achtertangen, 50 Draaiborden, 1000 Spaken, 2000 voeten den enhouwen Planken, 20 Ossen en 10 Paardenwagen Buikplanken.

JACS. H. THEUNISSEN.  
Paarl, 29 Mei 1855.

### BENOORDIGD.

DOOR de Ondergetrekken, een Klerk, om als Hoofd-Klerk te ageren, die en de Engelsche taal en een weinig boekhoud verstaat, zal de voorkeur hebben : applicaties (franco) in geschrifte te worden gedaan ten kantore van de Ondergetrekken.

STEYTLER & SMUTS.  
Vendu-Kantoor, Paarl, den 29 Mei 1855.

### KENNISGEVING.

DE Ondergetrekke voorname synde naar de Kaapstad te verhuizen, biedt te koop aan syn Huis en Erf in het dorp Malmsbury, waarin een winstgevende groote en kleine handel door hem gedurende de laatste veertien jaren gedreven is. Het Huis is gelegen in de voorname straat, front mak die naar de Hollandsche Gereformeerde Kerk, en bevatt Voorhuis, grote Keukens, Dispens, Knechtkamer, Stal voor 2 paarden en Koetskuus.

Alsmede een groot en gelyk dubbele verdieping Pakhuis, onder Leyen Dak, gelegen in derselfde straat, gezamenlyk met de nering, hebbende de Ondergetrekke daarin gedurende de laatste 12 jaren een grote en kleine Wynhandel met het beste goedgevonden.

Tenders zullen ontvangen worden voor eer de elite of het zeehuis van bovengemeld Eigendom, tot den 15 Juny aanstaande.

E. K. GREEN.  
Malmsbury, 26 Maart 1855.

### KENNISGEVING.

DE Ondergetrekke, als eigenaar van het grootste gedeelte van de plaats SOMERSETS GIFTÉ, in het Veldkornetschap Onder Langekloof, Distrik George, heeft hiermede kennis aan elk en een eigeleyt wien het moge aangaan, dat hy volstrekt belet over syn uitstaluitstel Eigendom in de gemelde Plaats nieuwe Wegen te maken, of met Wagens en Karren over dezelve te ryden of Vec over dezelve te dryven of op dezelve te jagen.

Elik en een iegelyk, die na datum detes op bovengemeld Eigendom, als bovengemeld overtreden, sal zonder onder schied van Persoon, in regten worden vervolgd.

J. RAUBENHEIMER.  
Somersets-Gifté, Langekloof, 7 Mei, 1855.

### Berigt aan Debiteuren.

In den Insolventen Boedel van DAVID ARNOTT, Jr., van Colesberg.

ALLE Personen die aan dezen Boedel verschuldigd zyn, worden by deze verzocht kennis te nemen, dat de tyd by de Wet bepaald om hunne schulden te betalen, verstreken is, en dat tenzij dezelve aan de Curatoren betaald worden, of aan een hunner, binnien een maand na anto dezer, geene verdere inschiklykheid gebrukt zal worden, en de rekeningen overgevoerd zullen worden aan den Heer EATON, Klerk van het Vredesgericht te Colesberg, om dadelijk gerechtig te worden enigerord, en dat DUBBEL KOSTEN gevorderd zullen worden onder de 82ste Secie van de Insolcente... et.

Het zul gedenk verschil maken of rekeningen geleverd zyn door den Insolvent of de Curatoren of niet.

C. W. MATHILWS, (Colesberg),  
J. L. LEEB, (Graaff-Reinet),  
Gemeenlyke Curatoren.  
Colesberg, 23 Mei, 1855.

### Berigt aan Crediteuren en Debiteuren.

DE Ondergetrekke als Executore in den Boedel van wylen den Heer G. C. BAXTER, roeft hiernede op allen die enige vorderingen tegen denselven hebben, dezelve in te stellen binnen zes weken van heden, — tergelyk sy die aan dezen Boedel verschuldigd zyn, worden aangemaand haue schulden binnen genoemde tyd te betalen by J. A. BEYERS, Sr., Executore.

Klein Maleira, Klapmuts, 13 Mei, 1855.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN 120 PARDEN.

DE Ondergetrekken zullen in den loop van deze maand, dag en datum naer te bepalen, publiek verkopen voor rekening van den heer T. HEATLEY, boven gemeld getal Parden, synde uitgezocht, waaronder Ruiters, Merries en Hengsten van 2 tot 5 jaren oud. — Elk jedes die zich van Parden wil voorzien, wordt verzocht te bewoording te wille zyn, daar sy hunne moet zullen bijvinden.

LAGUERRENE, BECK & MEIRING, Vendu Adms.

### DERDE TROEP

#### VAN 150 SLAGTOSSEN.

DE Ondergetrekken zal op DONDERDAG, den 1den Juny publiek doen verkopen, ter plaatse van den heer A. de ... in Jooste berg, indien niet te woren uit de boven gemeld getal extra vette Ossen. Zy worden in groter in betere staat te zyn dan den tween vorigen.

Mei 1855. J. M. ENSLIN, Jr.

### Aandelen in de Handels Bank.

TENDERS voor 20 Aandelen in de "Kapsche Handels Bank" gedraegeert am Y. Z. sullen aan het Kantoor van "De Zuid-Afrikaan," werden ingangen, tot DINGSDAG, den 5 Juny, ten 12 ure, op den middag.

GETROUWD te Tulbagh, ten huise van Meisjvrouw de Weduwe J. B. ZULCH, op Woensdag, den 9 Mei, door de Weil-Erw. heer R. SHAW, de heer HANPARK L. MARSHAL met jonge juifrouw ISABELLA J. J. ZULCH, jongste dochter van wylen den heer J. B. ZULCH.

VALLEN op den 27 dezer, te Hottentots Holland, Meisjvrouw J. D. J. THEUNISSEN, J. M. van eenen Zoon.

Den 29 Mei 1855.

BEGRAAFD te Tafelbaai, ten huise van Meisjvrouw de Weduwe J. B. ZULCH, op Woensdag, den 9 Mei, door de Weil-Erw. heer R. SHAW, de heer HANPARK L. MARSHAL met jonge juifrouw ISABELLA J. J. ZULCH, jongste dochter van wylen den heer J. B. ZULCH.

WOL wordt thans uitgevoerd tot een bedrag veer naby 8000 000 ponden gewigt, hetgeen veel meer is dan dubbelt de hoeveelheid tien jaren gelezen uitgevoerd.

De kopermynen zullen een bron zyn van groote rykdom voor de Kolonie, zoodra de middelen genoemden van £211,937 tot £261,164.

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# THE ZUID-AFRIKAN.

Cape Town, May 31, 1855.

The French Consul's pamphlet inscribed *Vade Mecum*, and giving in a tabular form a digest of the most interesting statistics of this Colony, ought to be accepted by the public as a valuable present from a foreigner, who, living among us, has resolved not to be an idle looker-on. The appearance of such a collection of facts and figures is most opportune at a time, when many, if not most, of the mercantile houses of Cape Town are suffering from the effects of recklessness or (to borrow the expression of a high authority) "furious" speculation. When firms of long standing and established credit are whispered to be shaky, and others offer their creditors two shillings in the pound, while the Banks draw in their horns and lie self-collected, like so many "frightful porcupines," pointing their quills at all that would lay their hands on the contents of the safe, when discount is stopped and accommodation ceases—when credit is short and faces are long—it is not surprising that a general depression of spirits should pervade our community.

Dancing parties and Concerts may divert our attention for moments from our liabilities and make us forget our debts, but cannot pay them. We require to have our attention directed to the resources of the Colony, that we may be encouraged "to forget those things which are behind and reach forth unto those things which are before." Though the majority of the Cape Town merchants should prove insolvent, that could not make the Colony bankrupt. It need not even bring discredit on the Colony, as an inviting field for the industry of those who, having a moderate capital to invest in business, and being satisfied with moderate but steady profits, come and live among us, not with the delusive hope of hastily making a fortune and going back to their country, but with the honorable purpose of earning the slow but sure rewards of industry, economy and honesty.

We would not strike a blow at the fallen, nor would we judge them all alike. A few may have been caught in the snare of covetousness, which is always doubly dangerous to those who, mistaking expensive habits for respectability, have many artificial wants to satisfy. These must wish for much, because they can't do with little. But to make great gains proportionate risks must be incurred, and mercantile speculation assumes the character of gambling on a gigantic scale. And yet such unscrupulous individuals are the objects of a morbid kind of pseudo charity, which leads men of influence to prevail on well disposed but short-sighted men of business, to risk their credit and ultimately their substance for the purpose of propping up those, who cannot be made to stand any longer without a miracle. Let every man stand or fall by his own acts. Why should scores of modest people,

"Whose sober wishes never learned to stray," be involved in the ruin of one firm, that suffers from the effects of extravagant speculation? It may appear generous to extend a helping hand to a tottering concern, but the effect is demoralising. Nothing encourages recklessness more, than the conviction that, if you imprudently hurry yourself into difficulties, your friends will club together to get you out of them.

To return to Mr. Blancheton's publication, we repeat, that in these depressing times a reflective reader may draw comfort from its pages. Here are a few of the encouraging facts which it brings under our notice.

In ten years the population of the Colony has increased by more than a fifth.

In the same period our imports and exports both have been more than doubled.

The Revenue of the Colonial Treasury has been progressively raised during the last six years from £211,937 to £281,164.

Gold is now exported to the amount of very near 8,000,000 of pounds weight, which is much more than double the quantity exported ten years ago.

The Copper mines will be a source of great wealth to the Colony, so soon as the means of transport, that is railroads, shall have been provided.

Our Wines only require to be improved, that is, it is not the fault of nature, if they are inferior to the vintage of other countries.

Wheat, flour, hives and horns, salt beef and dried fish, can all be exported in much greater quantities than we have hitherto done, if we will bairn ourselves, and direct our industry and capital into the proper channels.

The list of Articles forwarded to the Paris exhibition directs the reader's attention to sources of wealth, that have only begun to be explored. Vegetable wax and raw silk are among the number.—Tobacco can be produced abundantly; to improve its flavor cannot be an insuperable difficulty to an expert tobacconist.

If one half of the money that has been thrown away upon extravagant speculation had been employed in bringing out the capabilities of the Colony, we would not have heard of profits of fifty per cent or more, which some boast of having made by speculating in mining shares, and the capital invested would have yielded such an interest as ought to satisfy reasonable minds, and the Colony would have been permanently benefited. Rapid fortunes are evanescent like the *gourd of Jona*; slow fortunes resemble the oak, that grows imperceptibly, but survives many generations, shakes nutriment from its branches without impairing its strength, receives the weary traveller under its protecting shade, and imparts solidity to our dwellings and firmness to our ships.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, MAY 28.—Council resolved to present an address to the Governor, requesting that a proper sum of money may be placed upon the estimates for the Wesleyans in the Western Province.

The Transfer duty and Magistrates' Courts Bills were read a second time.

The Appropriation Bill was read a first time. Second reading on Tuesday.

The report of the committee on railroads in Namakwa land was brought up, and will be considered on Thursday.

The Shipping Masters Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.—A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Stockenstrom on the subject of the Kat River Compensation Bill.

The Council resolved itself into committee for the consideration of the Supplementary Estimates, and having reported progress, leave was given to sit again. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, MAY 28.—The Divisional Councils, Customs regulation and Gunpowder Bills were certified and sent up to the Council.

The Committee on the Burgher Force Bill brought up the following report:—

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed on the 22nd May, 1855, to whom was referred "the Burgher Force Bill, with instructions to provide that the burghers to be enrolled under the said Bill, be organized for the defence of the colony in the respective divisions."

Committee.—Hon'ble Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. F. Zierhoff, Mr. J. C. Molteno, Mr. J. P. Wiggin, Mr. J. Hartman.

Your Committee, having taken into consideration the Bill referred to them, have modified it in accordance with the instruction contained in the Resolution of the House under which they were appointed, and submit the draft so modified.

Committee Rooms, 26th May, 1855.

## A BILL

To provide for the Organization of the Inhabitants of this Colony for its Internal Defence.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for enrolling and organizing the able-bodied inhabitants of this colony for the protection of life and property within their respective divisions: Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the same:—

I. Within three months after the promulgation of this Act, the several field-cornets throughout the colony shall make out a list containing the names of all the male residents in their respective field-cornets, between the ages of 16 and 55 years, distinguishing those who are hereinafter exempted from liability to service under this act.

II. All persons disqualifed for a service as burghers by bodily or mental infirmity, all ministers of religion, judges, resident magistrates, and constables, all persons serving in any of the military or naval departments of Her Majesty, or in the civil service of this colony, or in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and all merchant seamen, shall be exempt from serving in the burgher force under this act, except with their own consent.

III. In any municipality for which no field-cornet is appointed, the duties devolving upon that officer under this act shall be executed by the commissioners of such municipality.

IV. In every case in which exemption may be claimed, on account of bodily or mental infirmity, the party so claiming, shall be required to furnish a competent medical certificate, and if he claim it on account of age, but cannot certify on affidavit, nor afford proof of the validity of his claim, the decision of his liability to service shall rest with the divisional council of his division.

V. Any field-cornet neglecting to make out the list as hereinbefore directed, and to furnish it to the divisional council of his division, within the time specified, or wilfully suppressing the name of any person which ought to appear on such list, shall, for every such offence, and upon trial before the said divisional council, forfeit a sum not exceeding £3.

VI. Every such divisional council shall forthwith, upon the receipt of such list, cause a copy thereof to be affixed at or near all churches or other places of religious worship, and also at the residence of each field-cornet, and at each court-house within the division, and at the place of meeting of such council as aforesaid, together with a notice of the day on which the said council will hold a court for the purpose of hearing objections to such list, which day shall not be sooner than two weeks, nor later than four weeks, after the day of affixing the aforesaid copy, at the place of meeting of the said council.

VII. Upon the day and at the place so notified, the divisional council shall hold a meeting, at which it shall, on due proof by declaration or affidavit, correct all errors in such list, either by adding the names of persons liable to service which may have been omitted therefrom, or by striking out from the list those so liable the names of any persons entitled to be exempt; provided that such meeting may be adjourned from day to day, until all questions as to the correctness of the list are determined; and provided that the decision of such divisional council shall final.

VIII. The divisional council may, for the convenience of the inhabitants, delegate its powers, with respect to the examination of the list, to any resident magistrate, or to any two justices of the peace, within the division.

XIX. The burgher force to be enrolled under this Act shall be officered by field captains, one of whom shall command the burghers enrolled in each field-cornet, and of a commandant in each division, who shall command all the force enrolled therein; and all such officers shall be elected as hereinbefore enacted; provided that if two or more companies be called out and assembled together, and the field commandant be not present, the field captains then present, shall, out of their number, elect one to act as provisional field commandant, during the absence of the field commandant.

X. Upon the completion of such lists as aforesaid, each field-cornet shall, by notice, fix a day, not to be later than one month after the date of such completion, on which the burghers of his field-cornet shall assemble, at a place to be by him appointed in such notice, to elect a field captain, and a deputy to act in the absence of such field captain for such field cornet; provided that such election shall be by ballot, or otherwise, as may be decided by a majority of burghers belonging to the said field cornet then present, and that notice of the names of the field captains and their deputies so elected be forthwith transmitted by the chairman of such meeting to the divisional council.

XI. Within one month after the election of the field captains and their deputies, as hereinbefore provided, they shall assemble on a day to be fixed by the divisional council, and shall elect their field-commandant.

XII. All field-commandants, field captains, and deputy field captains elected as above provided, shall serve for three years, or until other persons be elected in their stead, in the manner above provided for their first election, and shall then be re-eligible. If any field commandant, a field captain, or deputy field captain, at any time, decline to serve, he shall give notice thereof to the field-cornet of his division, and if he be a field captain or a deputy field captain, or if he be a field commandant, to the divisional council, who shall proceed in the same manner as above provided to the election of his successor.

XIII. Within one month after the election of the field commandant, that officer shall assemble with the field captains, and (with the assistance of the field-cornets) shall frame a roll of the burghers of the division, placed in the order in which they shall be called out for service; and all burghers shall be called out in consecutive order, according to such roll; and no burghers shall be called out a second time for service, except with their own consent, until all the other burghers on the said roll have been called out; provided that any person considering himself aggrieved by the position of his name on the aforesaid roll, may appeal to the divisional council, who shall decide on such appeal.

XIV. Upon the completion of such roll as aforesaid, the field-commandant shall furnish a copy thereof to the divisional council of his division, and the said council shall cause a notice to be addressed to every burgher in his division, in which shall be stated the number of his name on such roll.

XV. Every such roll shall be revised at the expiration of every three years, in the same manner as is above provided, for its original formation.

XVI. Every field-cornet shall, within the first month of each year, furnish to the divisional council of his division a list of all burghers who have died or ceased to reside in his field-cornet during the preceding year, together with a list of all persons liable to serve as burghers who have taken up their residence during the same period in his field-cornet; and unless such latter persons prove their claim to exemption before the divisional council, their names shall be added by the said council at the end of the roll; and the names of all such former persons shall be erased from the roll by the said divisional councils.

XVII. If, in any division, no divisional council shall be in existence, the civil commissioner of such division shall do all acts required in this act to be done by the divisional

council; and all lists required to be furnished to the divisional council shall be furnished to the civil commissioner.

XVIII. Whenever it shall be necessary for the defence of any division of the colony, or for the protection of life and property therein, the governor, or the officer administering the government of the colony, may, by proclamation, call out the burgher force of such division, or such part of the said force as he may consider necessary, for service within the said division, and not elsewhere, except with their own consent.

XIX. Upon the receipt of such proclamation, or in the event of an emergency, the civil commissioner shall give notice thereof to the field-commandants, and to the field-captain or captains whose companies it may be necessary to call out, who shall thereupon proceed to call out, in such manner as they may deem best, the required number of burghers, in the order in which they stand upon the roll of the division, and shall, at the same time, appoint a time and place at which the burghers of their respective field-cornets shall assemble there; and if it be required to summon a general assembly of the burghers of the division or the burghers of more than one field-cornet, the civil commissioner shall, in his summons to the field-commandant and field-captains, signify at what time or times, and in what place or places, the several companies shall meet for the service required of them.

XX. Any burgher who, having received due notice of his liability to serve, and having received due notice of his having been called out to serve, on any occasion, shall absent himself, without a lawful cause for his absence, or shall not obey the orders of the field-captain, or other superior officer, or shall withdraw himself before permission to that effect be given by some competent authority, shall, upon conviction before the divisional council of his division, be liable to a fine not exceeding £10, which shall be recoverable, by summary process, in the court of the Resident Magistrate, and shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the burghers called out and serving under the provisions of this act.

XXI. Each commandant, field-captain, deputy field-captain, and burgher, when called out into active service and acting within his division, shall receive rations for himself and forage for his horse, if mounted, or in lieu thereof the following sums per diem, viz:—

If mounted, .. . . . . 4s. 6d.

If not mounted, .. . . . . 2 0

XXII. The widow of any burgher who may be killed in action, and any burgher who may receive, during his service, any wound or injury, permanently injurious in its consequences, shall receive a pension or allowance, the amount whereof shall be fixed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Parliament.

XXIII. Every mounted burgher, whose horse shall be killed or carried off by, or abandoned to, the enemy, or be destroyed to prevent the same falling into the enemy's hands, or who shall, while on active service, suffer loss by the enemy, of saddle, gun, or accoutrements, shall be paid the value of the same at the time of the loss thereof; such value to be certified by the commandant of the force to which the burgher belongs.

XXIV. When the burgher force of any division, or any part thereof, is called out for active service, the field-commandant, or field-captains, or deputy field-captains of the several wards of such division, are authorized to require from those who possess them, such wagons, oxen, and gear, as shall be needed for the service of such force; and every inhabitant shall be bound to render obedience to such requisition: Provided, that with reference to such requisition, the aforesaid officers shall conform to the instructions which they may have received from the civil commissioner of the division to which they belong.

XXV. When any articles as aforesaid shall be so obtained, the officer obtaining the same shall justly estimate the value thereof, and shall give a certificate, certifying that he has obtained from the persons in the articles, in question, and that the same are fairly worth £ . . . . . , and the civil commissioner shall, on presentation of such certificate, if acquired by the owner, and not appearing to him excessive in value, proceed to pay the sum stated in such certificate; or shall grant to such owner a certificate, transferable by cession, and redeemable by government, at pleasure, securing the said amount, with legal interest from the date of purchase to the date on which such certificate shall be paid: Provided, that if the value placed on such article be deemed excessive, or if the late owner shall object to the same, as being inadequate, then the civil commissioner shall cause such inquiry to be made, as he shall see fit, into the just and fair value of such articles, and the said civil commissioner thereupon shall affix such value as he may deem just and fair, and his decision thereof shall be final; and all articles so obtained shall be the property of Government, and shall when no longer required be disposed of, under such regulations as may be appointed.

XXVI. The Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern districts may take such measures as may be deemed expedient for providing, at the public expense, arms for such burghers as may not possess arms of their own, and for the due preservation and custody of all public property, provided for the use of the burgher force.

XXVII. The cost and charge of carrying out this act shall be defrayed out of the general revenue of this colony. It was resolved to take this draft into consideration on Tuesday.

The report of the committee on the petitions of the Road Board and rate payers of Stellenbosch, was considered in Committee of the House, and after a debate, the following motion was adopted and ordered to be considered on Tuesday, viz., that the Governor be requested to place on the estimates for next year a sum of £1,000, to be paid to the Divisional Road Board of Stellenbosch, towards liquidating the debt contracted by the old Stellenbosch Road Board.

The House went into Committee for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill for 1856, all the items of which, a summing to £66,192, were agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Railroads having been considered, it was resolved to request the Governor to appropriate £1,000 out of the revenue of mineral leases for the repair of roads in Namakwa-land; and also to appropriate, out of the revenue of 1855 and 1856, a sum not exceeding £2,500 for the purpose of engaging an Engineer to make the necessary preliminary surveys, with a view to the formation of railroads in this colony.

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## NEW GOODS.

MCDONALD, BUSK & CO.

HAVE received per *Shanghai*, further additions to their well-assorted Stock of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, amongst which—  
Black and Coloured Gros de Naples and Watered and Figured Glace  
Persians, Satins, and Lustrestring Ribbons  
Sewing Silk, Velvet Trimmings  
Laces and Blonds, in great variety  
Black and White Lace Falls  
De Laines, in Pieces and Draperys  
Barege and Cashmere Shawls.

ALSO,  
Fancy and Plain Mixed Dosskin and Tweeds

Wool and Baile Flannel

Superior Black Cloth and Cassinieres

Black and Coloured Cassinieres

Checked and Shot Derries

Coloured Tabling Damask

TABLE COVERS

ROLLED LINING

Sheeting, Shirting, and Longcloths

BLANKETS, all sizes

Men's, Women's, and Boys' Boots

Flexible, Smooth, and Shirt Pearl and Fancy Glass Buttons, in variety, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, &c.

Men's and Boys' Black and Drab Soft Felt Hats, new shapes, various qualities

Voeritz and Prints, new styles, &c., &c.

MCDONALD, BUSK & CO.

Bleached Duck Flour Bags.

NOW receiving, a few Bales very Superior DUCK BAGS.

MCDONALD, BUSK & CO.

## New Goods

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MISSRS. PREUSS & SELIGMANN

ARE NOW LANDING,

FRENCH MERINOS, in various colours

RICH MOIRE SILK DRESSES, POPLIN DRESSES

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VELVET RIBBONS, FANCY VELVETS

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HOISIERY, of every description

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BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, of every description, and various other articles,

N.B. Most of which articles they are enabled to sell under the regular prices.

## PLATEDWARE,

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RECEIVED per *Shanghai*, a large assortment of PLATED-WARE, with Strong Silver Mounts, in VEGETABLE DISHES (with hot water parts), 26 inch Tea Trays, with Silver Feet and Handles, Breakfast Sets, Waiters, Pianoforte, Chamber, and Pillar CANDLESTICKS, 3 Light Branch do., Snuffers and Trays, Liquor, Pickle, Cruet, and Egg Frames, Cake Baskets, Bottles, Stands, Wine Stoppers, Nut Cracks, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, and a few Handsome INKSTANDS.

A few Pairs all Silver Candlesticks.

Electro-Plated, King's Pattern, and Plain Table Spoons, Forks, &c., German Silver, do. do.

A fresh Batch of Gold Engine Turned & Plate Lever Hunting Watches.

Per late arrivals a very Elegant Assortment of the most Fashionable London-made JEWELLERY, of every description.

FRED. WALDEK.

32, Heerengracht.

Opposite the Government Offices.

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THE Undersigned continues to receive regular supplies of Drugs and Chemicals, direct from his Agents in London and on the Continent, and is now landing ex *William Watson*:

ACETIC ACID

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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.

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FOR Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, best ICHABOE GUANO.

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## Guano for Sale

AT THE STORES OF THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

Malmesbury, 20 March, 1855.

E. K. GREEN.

# PUBLIC SALE OF Damaged Rice, IN SIMON'S TOWN.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY),  
THE 31ST INSTANT,

WILL BE SOLD,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,  
About 1000 Bags of Rice,

LANDED FROM THE DUTCH BARK

"JOHANNA CATHARINA," CAPTAIN C. J. VAN LOON,

ALL MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

P. H. WOUTERSEN, Agent

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

## Landed Property.

THE Undersigned wishing to disencumber himself of his Property, has instructed Mr. J. G. STEYLER, Esq., to sell

**TOMORROW,**  
(FRIDAY,) the 1st of June,  
With Liberal Bonus;

That MOST ELIGIBLE RESIDENCE, opposite the Government House, and between Bouquet-street and Stalpin, the situation of which is unrivalled by any in Table Valley, as comprising the coolness and salubrity of a GARDEN RESIDENCE, with the convenience of proximity to the Public Offices, Churches, Banks, and that delightful retreat, the GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

The HOUSE, under slate-roof and ceiled underneath, contains on the ground floor fine Drawing Room, Parlour, Dining Room, Kitchen, Pantry, and Store Rooms, conveniently fitted up, and Upstairs four comfortable Apartments.

It fronts Bouquet-street on one side, and on the other side looks into a beautiful little Garden, planted with a choice variety of Trees and Shrubs, all growing in perfection.

On the Premises, and detached from the House, is a fine Stable, Coach House, Porch Loft, Servants' Apartments, &c., &c., &c., which may, with little expense, be converted into a fine Cottage.

The above will be sold in three Lots, first, each Lot separately by the Riser, and then the three together by the Fall.

Conditions of Sale, and further particulars, may be ascertained at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 19, Gravestreet.

A. DENEYS.

Cape Town, 31st May, 1855.

**The Property is in the mean-time, for Private Sale.**

## PUBLIC SALE OF

## Landed Property,

ON FRIDAY, the 8th JUNE 1855,

At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, on the Spot.

In the Estate of the late Miss SUSANNA MARIA MARNITZ.

THE Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in their capacity as the Executors Testametary of the aforesaid Estate, will cause to be publicly sold on the day abovementioned.

A DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Roosie-street, opposite the Residence of Mr. P. E. HAMMERS, well adapted for a Retail Business, and besides being well built, possessing many other advantages.

A. DENYSSEN, Esq., to

S. A. Association, Executors Testametary.

Cape Town, Church-square, No. 5,

May 23, 1855.

**PAARL.**

## PUBLIC SALE OF

## Moveable & Immoveable Property.

In the Estate of the late Mr. JAN JACOB CAROLISSEN,

and surviving Widow SUSANNA MARIA RABIE.

THE Undersigned duly qualified thereto by the Executrix in the said Estate, will cause to be sold in several Lots,

On FRIDAY, the 1st JUNE 1855,

Certain House and Erf situate in the Northern part of this Village, being part of the Erf called "Kliprug," measuring 3 morgen. Said Property adjoining the public street has very suitable Building Lots.

Further the Moveables, consisting in Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Leaguers, Half-masts, Buckets, a lot of Lumber and what further will be offered for sale.

G. L. STEYLER, Esq. q.q.

Paarl, May 15, 1855.

STEYLER & SWARTS, Vendue Admrs.

Steyler & Swarts, Vendue Admrs.

Vendue Admrs.

Steyler & Swarts, Vendue Ad



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—CONTINUATION OF DEBATE ON THE BURGHER BILL.

(From the *Advertiser and Mail*.)

The Assembly resumed at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Mr. Zierwogel said, before the hon. member for Beaufort proceeded, he should like to ask a question of the Speaker; "action to the same effect as the one now before the House was negatived on the 2nd May, could it be brought on again during this session?"

Mr. Speaker having read some extracts from "May" ruled, that as the motion was on a bill that was still before the House, it was open to any member to move the same motion more than once.

Mr. Molteno complained of the interruption of the hon. member for Clanwilliam; he thought that the objection should either have been brought forward at the beginning of the debate, or after the member addressing the House had concluded, or not at all. It was merely to repress the debate. The hon. member then proceeded to show by the Parliamentary practice in England, that the course adopted by the minority on the Burgher Bill (although they were a majority of the Western members) was not unusual, not unparliamentary, and not a course, as it was put to the country, endangering the Constitution; he would therefore draw the attention of the House to the memorable discussion on Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The hon. member continued reading extracts from this debate till a quarter past nine. He quoted the speeches of Mr. Cusack, Astley, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Lawless, and many others. He gave a full account of the resources of the "Irish Brigade" to the Bill.

Mr. Fairbairn rose to order. He wished to know, in the first place, as this the question at issue? And in the second place, whether any member could read volume after volume of Hansard as his speech?

The Speaker said, that he hoped the member for Beaufort would see the propriety of yielding to the wish of the House.

Mr. Molteno said that he considered, after the attacks that had been made on the minority, he was bound to show that they had not acted unconstitutionally.

Mr. Speaker said, that if the member would proceed, he must protest him. It is open to a y member to refer to any book. All he (the Speaker) could do was to call upon the hon. member to consider whether he would not comply with the wish of the House.

Mr. Fairbairn said, that perhaps if the House agrees to admit what the hon. member is arguing for, the hon. member would be satisfied. He (Mr. Fairbairn) for his own part admitted the fact that minorities can, and have done, and probably ever will be able to compel majorities to yield to them. There is no blame attached to the minority, they pursued their course from conscientious motives, and the majority could not prevent it.

Dr. Tancerd rose to speak, but the Speaker called the hon. member to order, at which the hon. gentleman was much excited; he saw no reason why the member for Swellendam should speak, and he should not be permitted. The Speaker again called the hon. member to order.

Mr. Molteno again complained of the constant attempts to stop the debate. After having read some further extracts, he gave a recapitulation of what he had read. The Commons were 4 nights on the motion for leave to bring in the bill; 7 nights in discussing the question that the Speaker leave the chair; 12 nights in committee; and 4 nights on the second reading. Altogether there were 27 or 28 nights. The House divided 45 tons, the majorities being on an average 280 to 80, which he could show was a very small majority compare to the one on the Burgher Bill. He would vote for the motion.

Mr. Fairbairn said that he remembered that during last session, a gentleman who formerly graced the old Council and for a brief time this House, was good enough to inflict upon them several lengthy passages out of two or three blue books; the House expressed their disapprobation of his conduct, and amongst the loudest was the hon. member for Beaufort. During the present session an hon. member for Graham's Town also inflicted a long speech upon the House, at which all ev. its had the merit of being original, and finished by taking up a large book in reply to quote on or two proclamations upon which a general dispersion of the members took place, and among the first was, if he was not greatly mistaken, the hon. member for Beaufort.

And now that hon. member has trencheted upon the good nature and forbearance of the House for upwards of an hour and a half, with the wisdom of the O'Connells, O'Grady's, O'Phareys, O'Briens, O'Callaghans, O'Doughes, (laughter) and the other illustrious worthies who constitute that division known as the Irish Brigade and the Pop's Brass band (laughter). What the object of the hon. member was he (Mr. P.) could not understand. If he wanted to follow him through his lengthy speech he has failed, but if he wished to fire the House, he has succeeded completely (hear, hear; no, no). But that was not the reason why he (Mr. P.) had risen, he wished to answer a remark which had fallen from the hon. member for Beaufort. That hon. member had expressed his surprise that he (Mr. P.) should have opposed the bill in the debate, and the division voted for it. Such is not entirely the case. He (Mr. P.) did say that there was no measure which caused greater doubt and anxiety in his mind than this one; it was a measure which was obnoxious to a great many individuals in the Western Province, and which it would be difficult to enforce (hear, hear). But at the same time he was conscious that something should be done for the protection of the colony, and that could only be done by a Burgher bill; therefore, although not approving entirely of the bill, still he thought that they should consider it further, in order that something might be done. He would oppose the motion.

The Colonial Secretary moved as an amendment that the Burgher Force be referred to a select committee, and that the said Committee be instructed to provide that the Burgher be enrolled until the bill be organised for the defence of the colony in their respective divisions, to consist of the Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Zierwogel, Molteno, Hartman, and Wiggins. He thought that the hon. member for Beaufort, if he was sincere in his assertion that this bill as it now stands are so onerous and oppressive should not be a party in imposing it upon any part of the country (hear, hear).

Mr. Fairbairn distinctly stated that he opposed the bill, but that if members for the Eastern Province wished to sit in that Province, he would not oppose them. But he disapproved of the bill entirely.

The Colonial Secretary.—Then the hon. member ought not to support the hon. member for Fort Beaufort.

Mr. Molteno.—I only objected to the withdrawal of his motion.

The Colonial Secretary said, from that it can only be inferred he intended to support it, unless it was with the intention of giving the House information on the Ecclesiastical Titles Debate for more than an hour and a half, and in defending himself, not so much from what had been said in this House, as from what had been said out of the House, which appeared to him (the Colonial Secretary) unnecessary, and really not required by the circumstances. However, to return to the question, he might again repeat, what he had formerly stated, that the Governor considered that this measure was indispensable. The hon. gentleman then spoke for some time on his proposed measure, of which he had given a summary in his speech of the 16th instant, (see *Advertiser*, 19th May). He distinctly declared that he was against the ballot; he believed it unnecessary; every thing must be left to the inhabitants themselves (hear, hear). They would open the burghers in the front would fall the main support of the frontier of the colony, but if unfortunately they should meet with a reverse, then they could fall back upon the next division for protection, and could it be expected that they also should be beaten, they would fall back upon the next, and so on; but in the mean while their comrades would not sit still and see them beaten (hear, hear). They would be prepared; and without the necessity of a law they would move to the front (cheers). He did not ask for all that the present law gave them (hear, hear); but that the colony surrounded by savages, defended by the mother-country, should at least do all in its power for its own defence within its own frontier (hear, hear). He would oppose the ballot; he thought it unnecessary that a voice should be given of burghers leaving their division, as was proposed, to all the most obnoxious parts of the bill (hear, hear); all of which could, and would be modified by the committee. And he would ask is there any part of the world, any colony of the Crown, situated as this is, who do nothing for their own defence (hear, hear). Is New Zealand? Are the West Indies? And while we bind the Imperial Government to maintain for us a large body of troops for our defence, not for themselves, but wholly and solely for the protection of the colony, is it too much to ask that we should do all in our own protection? And

would this House be justified in the second session to separate without doing anything? (hear, hear). His object was to remove the most objectionable provisions of this bill.

Mr. Hartman seconded the motion. The colony was like a large tortoise with two legs to the East and two to the West; if you cut off either of these two legs you will never be able to do anything (hear and laughter).

Mr. Wiggins had opposed the bill from the very first, and he had opposed it for conscientious reasons, he never wished to raise any vexatious opposition, but he opposed the bill by every means in his power because it was a compulsory measure. He was surprised that the hon. member for Swellendam, who had moved heaven and earth against slavery, should be one of the most prominent in imposing this compulsory law on the colony. The hon. member argued strongly in favor of voluntary forces. The colony was divided into two classes, the rich and the poor; the latter were the most numerous and on them therefore the principal burden would fall. Besides the rich could get substitutes, the poor could not. Any taxes which may be levied would be paid willingly. But this law was most oppressive. He regretted that the hon. Colonial Secretary had inhibited that poison which has been given out by members from the Eastern Province (a laugh). They were like Shylock, they wanted their pound of flesh, and nothing else would do (laughter). He felt strongly for the Eastern Province as for the West. It was one colony; but since the question of the East and West has been raised, it must be remembered that the West was much the richer and most populous, and if the law is passed you ruin the Western inhabitants; and if not you say the East will be ruined; well, then, it is better to ruin 1800 than to ruin 8000. Much had been said about a burgher force; in England they had the yeomanry, which he considered the most effective for this colony. You might give them a uniform (a laugh). Let them exercise seven or eight days in a year, (do not make it compulsory) let them have shooting at marks, &c. Keep out of the force any man who has not an excellent character, and you will find the men willing and proud to serve (hear). He would support the original motion as the Eastern members said that their constituents desired it.

Dr. Tancerd spoke at some length on the bill. He said that the hon. the Colonial Secretary's motion a trick,—a deep political trick. If it was carried, they would soon find that the burghers would have to go to the front all the same. It was a deep trick, but he had seen through it. The Auditor-General of Mauritius is not to come here in six months, but if not, we would not hear a rumour of him. When he was in Graham's Town in the time of the war, a man who was supplying the Kafirs with guns and fire-arms was pointed out to him (Mr. Cawood, name, name). The hon. gentleman endeavoured to proceed, but the critics of name, name, prevented him. He (Dr. Tancerd) would not violate a point of honour. But let a committee be appointed and he was ready to answer them.

The Colonial Secretary begged to say one word with reference to a remark of the hon. member for Clanwilliam.

With a depth of penetration which the House would comprehend, the hon. gentleman had found out that the Colonial Secretary had a deep political trick in bringing forward this amendment. He was not ashamed to avow that this was the case. His trick was, that when he found that a minority was disposed to resist, not by a succession of arguments, but by a succession of adjournments, the decision of that House, he desired to remove the bone of contention; he wished to remove from the measure before the House, those obnoxious provisions which prevented unanimity (hear, hear). The House had his "trick"; and when they found him with designs deeper than that, he hoped they would cease to find him Colonial Secretary of this Colony (cheers).

Mr. Cawood.—I challenge the hon. member for Clanwilliam to prove the charges he has just made. I challege him to give the name of the party he has hinted at (hear). And I wish it to be recorded that what he has said, that the slander on the Eastern Province, and the former slanders on that Province is challenged (cheers). The House should not suffer such slanders to be uttered. He has slandered members of this House; he has slandered persons out of this House, and he has just slandered the Colonial Secretary. But once for all I challenge him to prove his charges (cheers).

Dr. Tancerd.—I am ready and shall be always at the service of the House. I can name (name, name, no, no).

Mr. Fairbridge.—I can only say that nothing which falls from the hon. member for Clanwilliam will do anything to calumniate the Colonial Secretary in the eyes of the public (ch. ears).

Dr. Tancerd.—I have said nothing to calumniate the Colonial Secretary (hear, hear).

The House then divided on the amendment.

Ayes 14.—Barry, Fairbridge, Solomon, Bowker, Bowker, Darnell, Laws, Zierwogel, Arderne, Abercrombie, Hartman, Cawood, Watermeyer.

Nos 1.—Wiggins, Brand, Ta crd, Molteno, Loedolf, Jarvis, Duckitt, Wehm-yr, Steyler, Villiers, Maynard, Bosman, Stretch, Biccard.

Mr. Speaker, in order to leave the question open, would vote in favor of the amendment, (hear, hear).

Report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of the Colonial Government encouraging the construction of Railroads in this Colony by guarantee of certain rates of interest in the capital expended, or otherwise.

Members of Committee.—Mr. H. C. Jarvis, Chairman; Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. J. P. Wiggins, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. J. Meintjes.

Your committee beg, in the first place, to observe that the task on which they entered was merely to resume an inquiry which had occupied, to some extent, the attention of the House during the last session. A report was then brought up, which from various circumstances, was not so conclusive and explicit as could have been wished; the principal cause of which incompleteness was the shortness of the time available to mature the ideas of the committee upon so important a subject.

Your committee therefore commenced proceedings by reviewing the former evidence and report, and after having examined witnesses, and thoroughly investigated the case, have come to the following conclusions, viz.—

1st. That the topographical features of several portions of this colony are particularly favorable for the formation of railroads.

2nd. That in more than one locality, the traffic at present existing, and that which would be created by improved means of transit, would seem to warrant the introduction of communication by rail.

3rd. That the best interests of the colony, and the whole internal economy of the country, would be considerably benefited by the establishment of such improved means of communication, inasmuch as the producer would thereby be relieved from a great portion of the difficulties he now experiences in bringing the fruits of his labour to a favourable market, while at the same time the labour now employed in this, necessary occupation might, in a great measure, be made available for other purposes.

There are many other weighty reasons which, in the opinion of your committee, render it highly desirable that this measure be introduced.

The Colonial Secretary said, that the Governor considered that this measure was indispensable. The hon. gentleman then spoke for some time on his proposed measure, of which he had given a summary in his speech of the 16th instant, (see *Advertiser*, 19th May). He distinctly declared that he was against the ballot; he believed it unnecessary; every thing must be left to the inhabitants themselves (hear, hear).

They would be prepared; and without the necessity of a law they would move to the front (cheers). He did not ask for all that the present law gave them (hear, hear); but that the colony surrounded by savages, defended by the mother-country, should at least do all in its power for its own defence within its own frontier (hear, hear).

He would oppose the ballot; he thought it unnecessary that a voice should be given of burghers leaving their division, as was proposed, to all the most obnoxious parts of the bill (hear, hear); all of which could, and would be modified by the committee.

And he would ask is there not something in the bill?

As to the topographical features of several portions of this colony are particularly favorable for the formation of railroads.

That in more than one locality, the traffic at present existing, and that which would be created by improved means of transit, would seem to warrant the introduction of communication by rail.

That the best interests of the colony, and the whole internal economy of the country, would be considerably benefited by the establishment of such improved means of communication, inasmuch as the producer would thereby be relieved from a great portion of the difficulties he now experiences in bringing the fruits of his labour to a favourable market, while at the same time the labour now employed in this, necessary occupation might, in a great measure, be made available for other purposes.

The Committee may be aware from my report, that I have no pretensions as a geologist, and Namaqualand is the first mineral district I have seen. Books alone will not guide me to a safe opinion; I am only led by them to think that the formation of the class of rocks in which copper occurs has never been closely examined on a great scale, and I am induced to believe that an honest geologist will require to commence his observations *de novo*, in Namaqualand, where he will at first be probably as much puzzled as the practical miners now in that district are. Add'd to this, I have never examined a railway over such a country, nor even across twenty yards of such a soil. It is only by a combination of the knowledge of the geologist and the practical miner and the civil engineer that we can obtain a reliable estimate as to the relative cost of a railway and the productivity of the unopened mines.

As to the richness of the mines, I can add but little to my official report on the subject. At Springbokfontein and Concordia, the lodes are improving as the mines penetrate; and it would be impossible to guess a probable limit to the yield, if properly worked. Lately I have heard that one of the indications mentioned by me as perhaps half as good has proved on trial to lead to nothing; and I have also heard that the pit mentioned by me as a failure has again been tried with much success.

On the subject of a railroad from Port Nolloth to the

authorised body as aforesaid shall report to that effect; and then, and not till then, the Colonial Government should undertake the guarantee in question.

Your committee have further to report that the allegations contained in a petition presented to this House by the lessors and others interested in the development of the mineral riches of Little Namaqualand have been fully investigated. It will be seen by the evidence attached to this report, that the Colonial Surveyor General has supplied some valuable information on this head; and your committee have given the subject their earnest attention, considering it a matter of such importance to the welfare of the colony at large as to merit the immediate attention of the Legislature. The result of their inquiry has gone to prove:—

1. That immense quantities of copper ore, of excellent quality, exist in the district alluded to, which can be raised to the surface at a comparatively trifling cost.

2. That the present means of transit are so defective and expensive as to prevent the removal of any ore, except such as contains not less than 25 per cent. of pure copper.

3. That the great mass of ore is found to vary in richness from 12 per cent. to 18 per cent., and cannot therefore be removed, under existing circumstances, with any chance of success.

And your committee are therefore of opinion that, except some assistance be rendered the greater number of the present lessors will be compelled to abandon their works; and the riches of the country, which might otherwise contribute so largely to the colonial prosperity, will remain dormant in the bowels of the earth. To prevent so undesirable a consummation, your committee would recommend that one or other of the following concessions should be made on the part of the Colonial Government:—

1st. By extending the leases from fifteen to fifty years, and thereby putting the lessors into a favourable position for making the necessary improvements in the roads to a

station. 2d. By guaranteeing a reasonable rate of interest upon the capital required to complete a railway, on condition that in the event of any deficiency occurring, such deficiency should be made up by a tax or toll upon every ton of ore exported.

3rd. By the Colonial Government taking an interest in the formation of a railway, say to the extent of one-half, on the understanding that the other parties concerned should pay interest on the amount so contributed, out of the proceeds of the working of the scheme, before dividing the annual profits amongst the shareholders.

Although your committee would be glad to see any one of these suggestions adopted, yet they beg to state that in the present position of the colonial finances, they think that an extension of leases would be most advisable, as no risk would thereby accrue to the colonial revenue, while, on the other hand, any new discoveries which might in future be made, would be the property of the Government and might be disposed of, or worked to considerable advantage. Your committee would also recommend that efforts should be made to bring about the construction of good common roads in Namaqualand, and would suggest the employment of colonial convict labour in that country as soon as practicable.

Your committee cannot close this report, without expressing their obligation for the valuable information afforded by the Surveyor-General, and for his complicity of manner and anxiety to assist them in their inquiries. From the local knowledge possessed by that officer, your committee are strongly of opinion that (if the manifold duties of his office would admit of such a course) the colony would eventually be much benefited by allowing him to proceed to Europe for a few months, as well for the purpose of inspecting mines and mining operations there, as to give information to parties likely to co-operate with colonial enterprise in turning to account the mineral riches of the northwest portion of this colony. For further information regarding the respective geographical positions of the several centres leased from Government, and the western sea-board, your committee beg to direct the attention of the House to a tracing of Mr. Bell's map of Namaqualand, which has been kindly presented by that officer to the committee.

HERCULES C. JARVIS, Chairman.

MR. BELL'S MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum or Minutes of my Evidence before Committee on Railroads, 16th and 18th April, 1855.

I observe that, in my replies, I have not drawn sufficient attention to the difference between those mines situated near the Orange River and those in other parts of Little Namaqualand. A railroad to the former is impracticable, except from the river to the mines, or groups of mines, so far as it is to be quite within the reach of private enterprise. Tramroads will probably be found sufficient, and the river itself will afford facilities of water-carriage, such as to render a railway for general use quite unnecessary, except perhaps from the banks near the mouth to Alexander Bay, four or five miles, the natural road across which is very good.

Considering this as the main-line