

PARLIAMENTARY.

REQUISITION.

To R. CHAPPELL, Esquire, Cape Town.
SIR.—We, the Undersigned, Electors of Cape Town, have perfect confidence in your independence, judgment, and public spirit, request you will allow yourself to be nominated as one of the Members, for this City, of the House of Assembly in the ensuing Parliament.

The interest and enterprise you have invariably displayed in every thing connected with the extension of the trade of this place, and its general improvements, as well as the associations connected with your name—name amongst the most active and foremost in former times in encouraging and extending the trade of this port—point you out as being well qualified for the post it is our desire you should occupy.

We are the more anxious that you should agree to our wishes, as we feel the necessity of having in our first Parliament those to represent our interests who will truly and ably advocate them, and who are able to discuss those financial and commercial questions, which will almost inevitably be brought forward.

Trusting that you will allow us to put you in nomination, and assuring you of our hearty support,

We bid you subscribe ourselves,

Yours, &c.,
Your obedient Servants,

J. B. Eedes, John Stein, J. D. Thomson, C. Hunter Hodgeson, Chas. Arkell, John King, G. W. Thompson, F. D. J. Ussan, A. P. P. P. G. Van der Hulst, William John Greig, E. Safford, J. W. Smith, John Ross, G. W. Pilkington, M. J. Nibet, S. Rodolf, J. B. Stuckaria, Edward Rogers, G. N. Eedes, G. D. De Jongh, John F. Long, Theo. Hall, Julius Moenck, W. W. Dickson, Theo. Sutherland, Mr. Louis Joseph, Edw. Eager, Jun., Jas. Barry, J. H. Weich, J. C. Gee, M. C. Long, T. B. Veen, Henry Waller, R. A. Zederberg.

R E P L Y.

Cape Town, 24th Jan., 1854.
To J. B. Eedes, Esq., JOHN STEIN, Esq., J. D. THOMSON, Esq., & others.

GENTLEMEN.—The requisition with which you have honoured me is, I assure you, a source of great gratification and pride, that such a body of Gentlemen, of all parties, possessing so great a share of the intelligence, enterprise, influence, and wealth of the Colony, should have selected me as the representative of interests so important.

Known as I am to you all, to many intimately, and to not a few for a period of not less than twenty-five years, the likes of whom you have seen of the past—that you know pretty accurately, and are satisfied with, the extent, or calibre of my abilities. Such as they are, therefore, they are very much at your service.

Should I, by your united votes and interests, (without a function of which I can scarcely hope for a favourable result to the poll), be placed in the honourable situation in which you desire to see me, you may rest assured that, however deficient in the ability, you will not find me wanting in a will to advance the prosperity and happiness of all classes of the community.

I cannot but be conscious of the laborious duties which must of necessity devolve upon the members of our fit at Colonial Parliament, nor of the fact that self-legislation is to be coupled, in a great measure, with self-protection; but one of the truest of proverbs is, that Heaven helps him who helps himself;—therefore, as the Colony is not without valuable resources, I have but little doubt that, by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we shall, at no distant day, show what we can do, if left to manage our own affairs in our own way.

For your very flattering allusion to my venerable parent, I, of course, feel most grateful; if he has been at all useful in his generation, what greater reward can he have than the compliment now paid to his son?

In conclusion, I beg to state that, whatever may be my present opinion on points connected with the future government of the Colony, the only act to which I will at all pledge myself is, that I will do my duty to the best of my ability, and in accordance with the dictates of my conscience; if therefore you, Gentlemen, and the electors of Cape Town are satisfied with such a pledge, I shall of course, be proud of the honour of being one of the representatives of my native City.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

[ADVERTISMENT.]

Swellendam, January 9, 1854.

J. JOUBERT, Esq.

SIR.—We the undersigned registered Electors, fully consider'd of your sentiments for the general improvement of this district, and your heartfelt desire to promote our best interests; are anxious to secure the honor of returning you as a Member of the Assembly. We trust that you will agree to nominate you as a Candidate.

We remain, &c.,

(Signed) C. De Jongh, Jno. J. Barry, Jacob Barry, D. Tubbs, F. N. Van As, Gert Hora, W. Roelof, C. W. Joodes, F. A. Groenewald, Dl. Brink, Corn. Brink, C. Mattheus, J. Morgenrodt, C. Habets, J. M. Siebert, H. B. Siebert, Joshua Joubert, S. B. Lombard, Henk. D. Zwart, P. Caisersoos, Wm. J. de Bruyn, Joshua Rossouw, J. B. Coetzee, Jas. N. Zwart, C. H. Siebert, M. C. P. Steens, Jas. Etseens, H. M. Steyn, P. van.

[REPLY]

Johannesburg, 31st January, 1854.

D. TSUBUS, Esq.

SIR.—I beg herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the accompanying requisition, and to thank you and the other gentlemen who have signed it for the honor you have bestowed upon me. I am fully sensible of the trust you wished to repose in me and it is on account of my feeling too inexperienced in public business, to do proper justice to that trust, that I must beg of you to excuse my accepting your well-meant invitation of putting myself forward as an candidate for a seat in the House of Assembly. I am happy that there are many gentlemen better fitted than I am to promote the interests of the District, so that my declining your request will not put you to any inconvenience. I hope, however, that this present of your confidence will stimulate me to prepare myself, should we be spared, to stand as a candidate for some future election with more assurance of being able to serve you and our constituents with more satisfaction to myself than I can at present.

Meanwhile I hope that as free electors we shall all be found doing our duty honestly and fearlessly towards our country in the ensuing elections.

Let us choose men, who, we feel convinced, will sacrifice personal advantage for the public good and whose only motive in offering themselves to the public in the field is that they are honest and willing to be of essential service to their country during the sitting of its first Parliament.

g. r. s. n. d. f. c.

(Signed) J. F. JOUBERT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of Lodging for the Circuit Judge, viz.—

A sitting room and two bed rooms, provided with furniture, bedding, &c., one servant's room, kitchen, and pantry, with the necessary cooking utensils, table linen, crockeryware, knives, forks, spoons, glass, &c., &c.

These tenders will be only for the next circuit, and will be received at the office of the Resident Magistrate for the several districts hereinbefore mentioned, on or before the 1st of February next.

Caledon,
Swellendam,
George Town,
Uitbergoe,
Port Elizabeth,
Graham's Town,
Ales Town,
Port Beaufort,
Somerset,
Cradock,
Murrer's Deep,
Colesberg,
Grassl Reinet,
Beaufort,
Tulbagh,
Worcester.

P. E. de ROURAIX,
Register of Credit.

New Goods.

Ex "Calcutta."
McDONALD, BUSK & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,

BONNETS, Open, Round, Swiss, &c.
HAIR NETS, Head Dress, &c.
TARLATAH, White and Coloured.
MUSLINS AND BLONDES.
SHAWLS, Printed Cashmere and Borega.
MANTELS, DRESSES.
HAT SHIRTS AND CHEMISSETTES.
RIBBONS, Cap and Bonnet Bands.
MUSLIN SLEEVES, NECK TIERS, &c.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO.

HAVE LANDED EX STEAMER "CALCUTTA,"
FANCY BLACK GROSSE
WHITE and PINK do.
Black and Colored SATINETTE
Black and Colored BEAUFORT TIES
LADIES' FANCY and BLACK NECK do.
DUCALE and BRUSSELS BANDS
FANCY CORAIN do.
BOLOGNA CHECK ROPES
do. &c. &c.

"CALCUTTA."

RECEIVED per the above Steamer, additions
to his large and fashionable Stock of JEWELLERY,
just imported p. Indiana, in very Elegant Gold Brooches,
Brooches, Chains, Rings, &c.; also, a variety of Shirt
Studs, Guard and Albert Chains, Gold and Silver Watches,
with the latest Improvements, and warranted to perform
well.

Silver Butter Knives, Wine Labels, Knife, Fork, and
Spoon, in cases, &c.
Expected per next Steamer, an assortment of best Plated-ware, with Silver Mounts.

FREDK. WALDER.

30, Hoerengracht.

Notice.

THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his Country Friends, that he has this day received a communication from the "Secretary of the Pearl Spice Company" agreeing to his proposal to deliver the required quantity of Spirit, for the purpose of making Porter Beerops at the approaching

Time.

Those Friends therefore, can on application to Mr. ISAIAK JOHN MINNAAR, receive the quantity of Spirit they may

respectively require for that purpose.

HERCULES C. JARVIS.

Cape Town, January 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Mr. RICHARD'S ALLOTMENTS at Green Point, has been unavoidably Postponed until WEDNESDAY,

THE 1st FEBRUARY,

When it will positively take place.

Postponed Sale.

THE SALE OF THE

Movable & Immovable Property.
In the Estate of the late Mrs. YDA CATHERINA CORNELIUSSEN, and surviving Husband Mr. FRANCISCUS PATRUS DART, now deceased,

IS POSTPONED

Until further notice.

Public Sale.

THE Undersigned having sold his Farm whereon he resides, by Private Contract, will cause to be publicly sold, at the Farm Spiegel's Kraal, on WEDNESDAY, 15th FEB., 1854,
30 MARES and GELDINGS
260 MERINO SHEEP
1 CART, on Spring, and two Sets of Harness
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of every description,
FUSTAGE, PLOUGHS, etc.

Also,

100 Maids Beard and Bengal Wheat
100 do. Barley and Oats, and
3000 Oatsheaves.

A Liberal Credit will be given.

L. G. J. FOURIE.

Caledon, 10th January, 1854.

TH. OSTERLOH, Vendue Adm.

Notice.

THE Undersigned, duly authorized thereto, will sell by public Auction, on the 1st and 21st MARCH next, on the farm MELKHOEK, the whole Estate and Effects of the late Mr. JAN A. MYER, and surviving widow M. G. VAN RUYTER, consisting of:

The perpetual Quitt on Farm JONKERSHOEK, in extent about 2000 morgen, possessing unusually good Pasture for Sheep, Horses, &c., with abundance of water throughout the year, situated in the neighbourhood of Outeniqualand, D. of Graaff.

1200 ex-r. Merino Ewe, 300 Webers, 30 Rams. This flock certainly one of the best in the district.

40 breeding Goats, 20 well bred Mares, a fine young Stallion, 2 years old, by Fancy Boy out of a well bred

mare.

A new Ox Wagon, a second hand ditto, a Horse Wagon, a Cart, 2 teams of Harness,

3 teams of draught Horses, Ploughs, Harrows, a Chaff-cutter, yellow and Stickwood Planks and Boxes, Waggon-makers, Carpenters and Smiths Tools.

And whatever else belongs to a well conducted Farm; also every description of Household Furniture, such as Mahogany and Stickwood Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Beds, Silver, Glass, Plated and Earthenware.

A Dutch House Clock, and many other Goods, too numerous to specify.

G. BUSCHICK, Auctioneer.

Mossel Bay, January 20, 1854.

500 heavy fat Cape Wethers

20 Draught and Soddy Horses and Mares, with Foals of good breed, and 1 Team of well trained Draught Oxen, in good condition.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 3rd February next, at the Place of Mr. J. MUNNICK, Erosambied, and are sure to be present.

The Cattle will be privately disposed of.

W. MYBURGH.

Stellenbosch, Jan. 21, 1854.

Mr. C. P. LINDEMANS, Auctioneer.

70 extra fat slaughter Oxen

700 do. do. Sheep

ON FRIDAY, the 3d February next, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. J. DE VILLETTES, D'Urban, the above number of Oxen and Sheep, which are sure to be present on the day of Sale, and will not be privately disposed of.

MUNNICK & VAN DER BYL.

Jan. 28, 1854.

Mr. J. STYLER, Ge. Auctioneer.

The Cape Town Market

CONTINUES to be open, as by the Municipal Ordinances provided, in the MORNING from 8 to 9 o'clock.

By order of the Commissioners,

P. J. DENYSSEN, Esq.

Town House, 23rd Jan., 1854.

20 South African Bank Shares,

with the Dividend.

Belonging to the Estate of the late CHRISTIANA JONATHA WILHELM, widow of the late J. B. DE JONGH, Esq.

TENDERS for the above are requested to be sent in to the Undersigned, of No. 42, Strand Street, Cape Town, before WEDNESDAY, the 1st February next.

D. G. DE JONGH.

For Self and Co. Executors.

Cape Town, 3rd January, 1854.

THE 1854

FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY
Guaranteed by the Government of the Free City of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

On the 25th March the drawing of the old State company, and will be continued daily until the 2nd of April, 1854.

The following large Prizes will be given:—

1. Premium of Platina — 10,000 — £ 2,250

2. Prize — 100,000 — 8,550

3. Datto — 60,000 — 4,170

4. Datto — 20,000 — 1,670

5. Datto — 15,000 — 1,250

6. Datto — 12,000 — 1,000

7. Datto of 5,000 Pds. — 10,000 — 840

8. Datto of

Agency at Cradock.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. D. VAN DYK has been appointed Agent for the Zuid Afrikaans at Cradock. Subscribers are kindly requested to settle their Accounts with him forthwith.

January 26, 1854.

To Debtors.

All persons indebted to this Office, are kindly requested to settle their accounts up to December 1853, at their earliest convenience.

Zuid Afrikaans Office, Jan. 2, 1854.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 20, 1854.

MANY things intimately connected with the prosperity of this Colony are very properly reserved for future consideration, when our local Parliament shall have entered upon its functions. It ought to be remembered, however, that there is danger in legislating too much as well as in legislating too little. There are extensive fields of improvement always open to enterprising men, and which only require combined effort, independent of legislation and government, to ensure for this colony a degree of prosperity far exceeding anything we have yet witnessed. It is in reference to such matters that we once suggested the propriety of forming a Colonial Improvement Society, which might emanate from the Agricultural Society. Perhaps it would be more appropriate that the latter should merge into the former, as a special object is naturally subordinate to the general one. The interests of agriculture, far from being thrown into the back-ground by such an arrangement, would probably occupy a more prominent place in the attention of the public, from bing viewed in connection with other sources of wealth that depend on the successful exertions of the farmer. It is a sound maxim in political economy that population and wealth mutually produce one another. Nor can we pretend to announce a new truth, when we assert that a want of hands is the most urgent want of this Colony. Since the emancipation of slaves that has been severely felt; it has limited, conjointly with a want of good roads, our agricultural operations, and has not allowed a manufacturing industry, which is well known to be even more remunerative than agriculture, to spring up among us. Roads have been called into existence, and the important advantages derived from them may go far to make the owners of fixed property forget that the mode of taxation, by which this was effected, was open to strong objections on the score of equity. The other want, that of hands, still remains to be supplied. Now, in the natural order of things, the process of producing precedes that of carrying. You must plough, sow and reap, before you can take your produce to the market; and increased facility of communication with the market will not be of much avail, unless you can increase the productiveness of your agricultural and industrial number of laborers. Immigration was once a favorite topic at the Cape, and people not only talked about it, (which is comparatively useless), but also actively engaged in introducing an occasional supply of new hands into the Colony. A historical account of these endeavours, and a satisfactory explanation of the causes why the public has so little interest in them, would be a valuable contribution to our knowledge at the present juncture. It would be all the more valuable because the want of hands is felt as much as ever, and it is currently reported that new endeavours to supply it are in progress by a small knot of men, among whom it is said there are two Clergymen. We do not think that the Clergy ought to jibe in any efforts of that kind, because however pure their intentions and however disinterested their motives, they can hardly escape suspicion. There are expenses and risks connected with every scheme of immigration; to meet these requires a considerable fund, but there are also substantial advantages, direct profits connected with it, and whoever takes an active part in promoting immigration, may fairly be supposed to have an eye to the latter. If he is a merchant or capitalist, very well; if he can make money while he serves the public, he may take care to follow his vocation in a worthy manner; but if he is a clergyman, the case is vastly different—he can hardly escape obliquity, however unentitled. We perfectly agree that the spiritual wants of emigrants ought not to be overlooked, but we also contend that the proper manner of providing for them, is not by having a clergyman on an Emigration Committee. We do not intend to expand on this part of our subject. Suffice it for the present to have dropped a hint in connection with the rumours alluded to. Our chief object is to elicit information on what has been done to promote emigration, and suggestions about the most eligible and practical method of furthering an object so eminently conducive to the material interests of the colony.

Original Correspondence.

Sir,—Would you believe that those persons who have done everything to oppose the Constitution, —yea, even when the Constitution had been already proposed, boldly evinced their animosity towards it, by recklessly declaring that they would fight tooth and nail to oppose the Queen, who had granted the Constitution, here as recklessly maintained their determination? The reasons alleged by them were, that the colored classes would be induced to bring all sorts of people in Parliament; the very thing they are now doing themselves, yes, to obtain the favor of the blacks that is!—therefore their main consequence by making them slaves, by the black and black falsehoods, that the friends of the Constitution will cause their persons, poultry, pigs, geese to be heavily taxed; and having statutorily succeeded in this, their resort to the most vile droppings to corrupt the colored people, by assuring them that the friends of the Constitution will set themselves to red ice them again to a state of slavery! Oh shameful conduct! will you ever bear any shame to remedy the serious evil you have caused? Date you, after having committed this corruption, to make your appearance in any house of prayer! Date you, urged to Parliament, console yourself with the consciousness of being the true and legitimate representatives? No, never! I accept of this consolation that you are there as the representatives of Calmly reflect upon all this, and let every thinking man ask himself: are they men to whom we can give our confidence—who could or should represent us—men, turned about by every wind, to dry denounce the colored man as the scum of the land, and to tomorrow derive them by the greatest falsehoods? Are they men of character, to whom we can entrust the interest of the country and people? How is it possible that such people can be so absurd? If they are actuated by any principle of honor or honesty, it is expected of them that they should now allow those who have so warmly espoused the constitution to take precedence, in order to ascertain whether the constitution will produce the good effect predicted by the constitutionalists. And if the constitution did not answer the expectation, it would be the time for those opposed to colonial liberty to conclude, that the constitutionalists do not possess public confidence, having rendered themselves unworthy of it, and thus to have them thrown out of Parliament. But what can, what must be expected from such interference? Nothing more than that: that they only wish to get into Parliament to sow the seeds of dissension and confusion, and thus artfully to defeat whatever good patriotic members might endeavour to do for the welfare and prosperity of the land.

They have also strongly asserted that missionaries should have influence! Now I ask, have not the anti-colonists the first who have availed themselves of this description; and of which evidence is already furnished by the polling of the Legislative Council? And after all this the advocates of the constitution are yet so shameless as to state: "I am going to stand for the Lower House!!"

THE TRANS-YAAL MARY.

Extract of a letter from the General Church Assembly to the South African Republic, to the Actuaris Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, the Reward A. Faur, dated 23rd Nov. 1853.

"As regards the external condition of our church, we have much reason to rejoice. Since the arrival of our minister 250 persons have already been confirmed; the number of baptised exceed 400; hundreds are still preparing for confirmation in the various districts, expecting that one minister will extend his visitation journey throughout the land. That the number of applicants for baptism will also be great, allows of no doubt."

"In the village of Potchefstroom a suitable residence has been purchased for a parsonage, whilst at Rustenburg a new one is in course of construction, and has advanced to half its height. At Lydenburg the church is almost finished, whilst at Zoutpansberg a commencement has already been made with the building of a church. In a word, every village is striving to make preparation for the due performance of divine worship and the reception of their minister. That zeal will certainly not abate when the members of the vestry and congregation, on returning home, shall bring with them the information received here from Holland, during his session, that the committee there, for the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the S. A. Republic, is willing to supply our want of ministers. With that object it has already received about £250, so that should the Republic require ministers from Holland, there will come over a large sum of expense for the voyage, equipment, &c., the salary being paid to such officers of expression of which we have no doubt. And the whole of the C. P. Church will no doubt rejoice at it, convinced as we are, that from her own midst she cannot supply us with ministers."

"As regards the school establishment, this also begins, although gradually, to assume a better aspect. Immediately after his arrival here, our minister also took this matter in hand. A subscription list was offered to the inhabitants to raise the salary for the teacher, and a sum of about £200 was subscribed for; this sum not being sufficient, however, the vestry has guaranteed £100 a year to the schoolmaster. The consequence is, that 50 children regularly regularly attend the school (3 of them girls), which number will be considerably augmented, as soon as a more suitable and spacious hall shall have been procured, for which arrangements are now pending. In the village of Rustenburg also the vestry has taken up the matter in earnest, and guaranteed a fixed salary to the schoolmaster there. At Lydenburg, Zoutpansberg, Schoonpruit and other distant villages, or places, much requires still to be done; but we cheer the hope that these also many improvements will be effected under the direction of our minister."

"As regards the moral and religious condition of the members of our church, and their knowledge of the doctrine which is unto salvation, we have to inform you that amongst many plauditing symptoms, under much that is good and cheering (for which God be praised), we yet observe much that gives rise to sorrow and solicitude. Although public licentiousness and immorality are of rare occurrence; although there is a growing desire for social order and law, and this desire may be characterized as excellent, we fear however that with many the real regeneration of the heart is still wanting. Even the knowledge of God's holy word, our precious bible, the infallible and only source and guide of our faith and walk, leaves something to be desired. The long protracted wandering life and absence of proper religious instruction has doubtless contributed much to this. We trust, however, that with the cessation of the cause, its injurious consequences will also disappear."

Original Correspondence.

Sir,—Would you believe that those persons who have done everything to oppose the Constitution, —yea, even when the Constitution had been already proposed, boldly evinced their animosity towards it, by recklessly declaring that they would fight tooth and nail to oppose the Queen, who had granted the Constitution, here as recklessly maintained their determination? The reasons alleged by them were, that the colored classes would be induced to bring all sorts of people in Parliament; the very thing they are now doing themselves, yes, to obtain the favor of the blacks that is!—therefore their main consequence by making them slaves, by the black and black falsehoods, that the friends of the Constitution will cause their persons, poultry, pigs, geese to be heavily taxed; and having statutorily succeeded in this, their resort to the most vile droppings to corrupt the colored people, by assuring them that the friends of the Constitution will set themselves to red ice them again to a state of slavery! Oh shameful conduct!

Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the Peace, informed the Polling Officer, that as soon as possible he would call on all the friends of the respective candidates to pay their respects to the electors, thanking them very cordially for their support, and giving them strong assurances of his constant endeavor to uphold their interests.

Mr. Malan and Mr. Goddinton followed in the same strain, the first naming a vote of thanks to the Polling Officer, which was immediately responded to, by the hearty

applause of the audience.

Mr. Cock then ascended the platform, and, while he thanked the electors who had supported him, complained that he had been abandoned by others whose operations he considered he had a right to reckon. He left aggravated that a variety of rumors to his prejudice had been industriously circulated—some of them absurd and others greatly unfounded—by which means his cause had been greatly injured, and that of others equally advanced. He, however, should dismiss from his mind what had transpired, and repress every unpleasant feeling towards those who had thought proper to withhold their support from him.

Mr. Jarvis, who had entered the Court Room subsequently to the passing of the vote of thanks to the Polling Officer, then mounted the table and addressed the assembly, evincing his great satisfaction at the way in which the Poll had been taken, and again proposing a vote of thanks to the Polling Officer. This was gallantly seconded by Mr. Campbell, who returned thanks, and in doing so expressed his unqualified satisfaction at the manner in which the Poll had been conducted, and again proposing a vote of thanks to the Polling Officer. This was gallantly seconded by Mr. Jarvis, who had been recorded, and that without confusion or tumult of any kind, and without a single instance of a drunken person pronouncing the hustings. With the exception of a little excitement on the third day's poll arising out of a debatable point between himself and the electors, all had gone off most harmoniously, and entitling the electors to his thanks, which he cordially tendered them. Three hearty cheers and one cheer more were then given for the Queen, and the meeting broke up—the duals being ended by bidding up Mr. S. Allard,—handing him up to the rostrum,—and then reading to him with great formality, a resolution to permit him to be nominated as a candidate for the Lower House. This elicited a speech from Mr. A., after which he was carried off on the shoulders of some half dozen of his bona fide supporters, to George's Hotel, where we understand the arrangements were finished to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On the whole then, as far as Graham's Town is concerned, all has been conducted in a good spirit as could be expected even in the Fatherland. There has been excitement and even sorrow felt not to be denied, but still beneath all this there has been a steadiness to give and take, to rub off mortifications, and to make the best of what was unavoidable, which cannot be too highly commended. The results too of active canvassing was very evident and will serve to initiate our embryo politicians into the art and mystery of popular elections.—G. T. Journal, Jan. 21.

His Excellency the Governor, and suite, left Graham's Town, on Wednesday morning en route for British Kaffraria, where all was quiet at the date of the last advice; the crops of India and Kaffraria promising an abundant harvest.—Ibid.

Our newly appointed Solicitor General, Mr. Advocate-General, arrived in Graham's Town on Wednesday, and also A G Bain Esq., chief superintendent of Roads in this colony.—Ibid.

ARREST.—The "Actif" Swedish brie, is now detained in Port Elizabeth pending the adjustment of a claim made on that vessel for losses alleged to have resulted to parties from her ill-maid unscrupulous delay in proceeding to this port of destination with her cargo.—P. B. Mercury.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday last a Storeman in the employ of Mr. Crump, of this town suddenly fell down, and expired. It is supposed that disease of the heart was the cause of this sudden death.—Ibid.

PORT NATAL.

THE LATE MR. BONIFACE.—We fear there is no doubt that this unfortunate gentleman's death, which appeared, in our obituary last week, was the effect of inundation, taken by him, if during the previous two days. Dr. Holland was called on Thursday evening, and found him labouring under insensibility and congestion of the brain, resulting from some powerful narcotic, which had been so completely absorbed into the system, that all the means employed were vain, and the patient sunk in death on the following evening. It transpired on the investigation subsequently instituted, that the deceased had purchased land from the defendant, alleging that it was for his daughter residing with him. The quantity in the whole, thus procured, was sufficient to prove his death, even to one accustomed, as deceased is declared to have been, to its use; and two empty phial bottles were found in his room. In addition, however, to these circumstances, a letter was found written by the deceased and addressed to his spiritual pastor, the Rev. M. Saboo, the Roman Catholic Curate of this place, in which the deceased declares that "he is going on a long journey, uncertainty"—and commands his children to the care of M. Saboo. A few months ago, the deceased was in great danger from a similar attack upon his own life. His possession of spirits, occasioned by disappointed hopes, and by partial delusion, are supposed to have induced the disordered state of mind which has reigned thus fatally. Mr. Boniface was a man of extraordinary powers, especially in science, music, and art.

The executors sent back by the boundmaster, were returned to the owner, Mr. Hugo aforesaid; but this gentleman being disappointed at such injuries and unfounded rumours, proceeded to the village with said executors, which were admitted

by the boundmaster to be the same, and requested a compensation, consisting of Messrs G. J. Jouber, W. Hugo and N. Y. Vink, the three latter Commissioners of the Monopoly, to inspect the same, and which committee, after due and strict investigation, handed the following certificate to Mr. Hugo:

"We, the boundmaster, hereby certify, at the instance of Mr. Jacobus Petrus Hugo, Gallo son, that we have met to committee on this 18th day of January 1854, to inspect certain five oxen brought here by Mr. Hugo, and which the boundmaster, Mr. J. P. de Wet, had refused to accept, alleging that one of the said five oxen was afflicted by the consumption, known by the name of the lung sickness. And after due and strict inquiry into the matter, we, the undersigned, hereby unanimously declare, that we have not discovered any symptom of disease whatever either in the one or the other of said five oxen, but on the contrary, that according to our best conviction, the said five oxen are in perfect health." Signed: G. J. JOUBER, W. HUGO.

Worcester, January 1854.

As regards the external condition of our church, we have much reason to rejoice. Since the arrival of our minister 250 persons have already been confirmed; the number of baptised exceed 400; hundreds are still preparing for confirmation in the various districts, expecting that one minister will extend his visitation journey throughout the land. That the number of applicants for baptism will also be great, allows of no doubt.

"In the village of Potchefstroom a suitable residence has been purchased for a parsonage, whilst at Rustenburg a new one is in course of construction, and has advanced to half its height. At Lydenburg the church is almost finished, whilst at Zoutpansberg a commencement has already been made with the building of a church. In a word, every village is striving to make preparation for the due performance of divine worship and the reception of their minister. That zeal will certainly not abate when the members of the vestry and congregation, on returning home, shall bring with them the information received here from Holland, during his session, that the committee there, for the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the S. A. Republic, is willing to supply our want of ministers. With that object it has already received about £250, so that should the Republic require ministers from Holland, there will come over a large sum of expense for the voyage, equipment, &c., the salary being paid to such officers of expression of which we have no doubt. And the whole of the C. P. Church will no doubt rejoice at it, convinced as we are, that from her own midst she cannot supply us with ministers.

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AAN DEBITOREN.

Al degene die aan dit Kantoor verschuldig zyn, wordt vriendelik verzocht hante Rekeningen tot uit. Dic. 1853, zonder verwyl te willen voldoen.
Kantoor van de Zuid-Afrikaan, 2 Jan. 1854.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad, den 30 January 1854.

VELE zaken welke in onmiddelyk verband staan met den bloed; derer koloniën, worden zeer gepest ter nadere overwriging bewaard, wanneer ons plant-selyk Parlement deszelfs taak zal hebben aanvaard. Men b. o. r. schter indachtig te zyn, dat er gevaren is zo wel in te veel als in te min wetgeving. Er zyn altijd uitgevallen velen van verbetering open voort onderneemende mannen, en welke slechts vereenigde inspanning vereischen, afgescheiden van w. t. gering en govenment, om voor deze koloniën een graad van waarder te vererken, al datgeen ver overtreffende hetwelk wy tot hertoe hebben aanschouwd. Het is met betrekking tot zulke zaken dat wy de gepastheid wilden voorstellen om een Kolonial Verbetering Genootschap daartasten, hetwelk uit het Landbouwkundig G. knootschap zou kunnen geboren worden. Mis schien zou het meer gepast zyn dat laatstgenoemde zich met eerstgenoemde in een smolt, daar een byzonder doel natuurlyk ondergeschikt is aan een algemeen. De belangen van den landhouwer verre van door zulk een schikkings op den achtergrond te zullen worden geplaatst, zuwaarschynlyk een oppervlakte plaats in de aandacht van het publiek b. k. e. d. doordien dezelve in vereeniging zoudt worden b. schouwd met andere bronnen van rykdom welke afhangen van de weislagring bevering van den landman. Het is een gezonde stelling in statuashoudkunde, dat bevolking en rykdom elkander onderling voortbrengen. Nog kunnen wy voorwenden een nieuwe waarheid te verkondigen wanneer wy beweren dat gebrek aan handen, het dringendste gebrek der kolonie is. Sodert de vrystelling der slaven is die behoeftige ernstig gevoeld; dezelve heeft, gezamelyk met een gebrek aan goede wegen, ons landbouwende werkzaamheden beperkt, en niet gedoogd, dat manufactuur nyverheid, welke gelyk algemeen bekend is, zelfs meer behoend dan is landbouw, onder ons te voorschijn kom. Wegen zyn in aanwezen geroepen, en de belangryke voorrechten uit dezelve getrokken kunnen in een grote mate sterkken om de egenaren van vastgoed te doen vergreten dat de wize van belasting, waaroor dit bewerkstelligd is, bloot standt aan sterke tegenkanting op den grond van billykheid. In de andere behoeftie, die van handen, moet nog worden voorzien. In den gewone loop van zaken gaat het werk van voortbrengen d. t. van inzamelen vooraf. Men moet ploegen, zaaijen en oogsten voor dat men zyne producten ter markt kan brengen; en vermeerdert gemak om de markt te bereiken zal niet veel baat, tenzij men de ophengst van zyne plaats vermeerdert kan door een vermeerdert getal arbeiders. Immigratie was een geluksoord onderwerp aan de Kaap, en men sprak niet alleen over hetzelve (hetgeen by vergelyk nutteloos is), maar hield zich ook onledig om nu en dan een voorraad arbeiders in de Kolonie tevoorschijn te stellen. Eene geschiedkundige opgaaf van die pogingen en eene voldoende opheldering van de oorzaken, waarom het publiek door dezelve zoo min bevoordeeld is geworden, zou eens kostbare hydrage zyn tot onze kennis op het tegenwoordig tydsge wicht. Het zou des te kostbaarder zyn, omdat het gebrek aan handen even sterk gevoeld wordt als ooit, en er een gerucht loopt dat nieuwe pogingen in hieltje te voorkomen, aan den gang zyn, onder een handvol lieden, onder welke mensen dat zich twee leeraren bevinden. Wy denkt niet dat de geestlykheid zich behoorde te vereenigen in henige pogingen van dien aar!, omdat hoe zuiver hoofdingen ook zyn, en hoe belangloos hunne bewegreden, by naauwelyk verkeerde voorstelling kunnen ontduiken. Er zyn aan elk plan van immigratie kosten en risicos verbonden; om deze te b. s. r. yken wordt een aanzienlyk fonds vereischt; maar er zyn mede stevige voorrechten, registrischele winsten, en hetzelfde verbonden, en wie een wukker doel meent in het beroderen van immigratie, kan billyk wize verondersteld worden het oog op laastigmelde te houden. Indien by een koopman of rent-nier ja, zeer goed; indien hy g. l. maken kan terwyl hy het publiek van dienst is, verliest hy los dat hy zyn beroep op eerstew wize kwyt; maar indien hy een leeraar is, is de zaak gelyk verschillend—hy kan ter naauw. n. noed blaam ontgaan, hoe onverdiend ook. Wy stemmen volkomt dat de geestlykheid behoeft den immigranten niet over het hoofd behooren te worden geziend, maar wy bewaren tevens dat de beh. r. yke wize om voor hen te zorgen niet is door een leeraar in het Committee te hebben. Wy zyn niet voornemens hierover uittevallen. Genoegt zy tot het tegenwoordige een wenk te hebben gegeven in verband met het bedoelde gerucht. Ons hoofddoel is narigt intewinnen ontrent hetgeen gedaan is om immigratie te bevorderen en voorstellen om de meest verkiebare en uitvoerbare wize om een doel te bevorderen, zoo wel bekend om om de stoffelyke belangen der kolonie te bevorderen.

Wy vernehmen dat het Orgel, door onzen stadsgenoot, den heer Steyler, van Engeland allier ingevoerd, door de R. C. gemeente van deze stad is gekocht en dat hetzelfde op den aanstaande Zondag (5de Februarie) in de grote R. C. Kerk in de Roelandstraat, pleigt zal worden ingewy!. De dienst zal aanvangen, as namiddag ten 3 ure.

DE STEMMING.—De kiezingen zyn nu afgesloten, en het is mogelijk dat de verslagen in deze week van uits veracht ons in staat zullen stellen een nauwkeuriger opgaaf mede te delen dan de volgende:—

1. Rutherford ..	6551
2. Ebdon ..	6423
3. Reits ..	6305
4. Barry ..	6011
5. Wicht ..	5890
6. Vigne ..	5651
7. Breda ..	5256
8. De Wet ..	4223
9. Zeederberg ..	4051
10. Jarvis ..	3156
11. Truter ..	2435
12. Smuts ..	2414
13. Christia ..	908
14. Cloete ..	663
15. Molteno ..	226

DE ZUID-AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK.

Hollandsche Staten Generaal—Tweede Kamer, 25 November.

De heer Sloet tot Oldhuus.—Ik zal de vryheid nemen de aansluit der regering op enkele punten te versieren, het is van de vryheid van den Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken overleidend welke verrichtingen hem daaronderstaan te doen staan. Onder de merkwaardigste gebeurtenissen van onzen tyd, myne herren, is er een die myne aansluit boven alle andere getrokken heeft, en die in hooge mate het nationaal gevoel van ons volk moet doen verheffen; het is de vestiging van een Hollandse republiek aan de Vaalrivier in de wildernissen van Afrika. De stryd van ons oude staatsgenoten tegen het magtige Engeland, en tegelyk tegen de talryke Kafferstaaten, doet ons aan de volharding denken, die onze vaderen gehad hebben in den stryd tegen Spanje.

Die stryd heeft toestellen van heldendom, van selfopoffering opgeleverd, die door geen dergelyke seften van oudens nieuwens tyd zyn overtroffen. Nu bestaat er in Afrika nog een ander gemeenheid, het is dat van Liberia op de Westkust van dat werelddeel; vroeger was, zoals we weten, die rene kolonie des Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika; in het jaar 1848 begreep echter Liberia dat het in staat was zich self te kunnen besturen, en verlaarde het self onafhankelyk, en het wye moederland beruste dat niet alleen in, maar was ook teverden dat het ontlang van de kosten, die deze kolonie vroeger veroorzaakte. Maar wat deden nu Engeland en Frankry? Ze haasten zich om een diplomatisch agent naar Liberia te erkennen, ja zelfs staaat niet ryke geschenken te vererken; Engeland onder andere, zond aan Liberia een welgawend fragat.

Ik keer terug tot de Republiek aan de Vaalrivier. De Kaapacha boeren, die sich aldus teruggetrokken hadden, hadden eenne goede bedoeling, goed geregeld maatschappij opgericht; die Hollandsche boeren wenched niet liever dan hunne betrekkingen met het oude moederland te hielten—het oude moederland, welke godsdienst, zeden, gebruiken, ma. t. op hoogen prys blyven stellen. Die Republiek vraagt van het moederland niet alleen kolonisten, maar godsdienst-leeraars, onderwijzers, boeken.—Het Engelsche Gouvernement heeft ten laste zyne groote fell ingezien, om in slechte verstaarding met die republiek van krachtige menschen te wesen, het heeft daan openlyk als onafhankelyk erkend, en ziet in die grunige diggig en krachtige ontwikkeling van de Kaffers in de Kaap kolonie.

Nu wil ik onze regering in bedenkung geven of het niet tyd geworden is, dat die republiek op eenne officiele wize door den Nederlandschen Staat werde erkend? Of het niet een soort van schande voor het Nederlandsche volk zyne ryn, wanneer wy hierin "wederom" door andere staten voorgenoemt werden, en of het niet passend sou syn om by die erkennung tevens te trachten een handelscontract met dien staaat aan te gaan, daar volgens het getuigenis van een bekende koopman van mij gegeven, in het vervolg de handel met die binnelanden van veel belang zoude kunnen worden?

Heer Mackay.—Ik heb een enkel woord voor een der voorstaande sprekers en daarmee zal ik eindigen. De geachte sprekter uit Zwolle (de heer Sloet) heeft gesproken van de Republiek aan de Vaalrivier aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop. Ik begrijp dat de naam "boeren" en de wize waarop de sprekter zich in de woesternyen van Afrika verplaatsde enige beweerdiging verwekt, doch die zoogenaamde boeren aldus verdienst inderdaad onzaaend. Hy vindt dat de leder van de waardheid op grond van menschelyk vernuft, doch toebedreigd bedrijf, zich langer te verzetten of te laten verleiden. Wie dit leest, mogt my verontschuldigen, dat myn gevoelen openhartig blydt en tevens beurtig, dat myn hooch berende leermester niet wilde, dat ik iet voor waarheid soude houden, wat Gods woord niet leerde, zoodat ik hetzelve souder te twijfelen als een byzonder moegen aannemen en blyden.

Baldwin de tegenwoerde beperking my niet in den weg was, hadde ik my graue wyldooping wille uitdaden, in hoop eniglicht te wagen verspreiden aangane zaken, waarover men niet behoorde testryden. Laat het my nothans vergund zyn, vermits ik certyda door Holland en genoch Duitschland doorgereed en enigerhand met de schriften van den alom beroumden Reformator D. M. Luther bekend ben en met Luthersche Leeraraa in vergelijking gestaan heb, een weinig over den toestand van de betrekkingen met den moederland niet alleen konsten, dat myn gevoelen openhartig blydt en tevens beurtig, dat myn hooch berende leermester niet wilde, dat ik iet voor waarheid soude houden, wat Gods woord niet leerde, zoodat ik hetzelve souder te twijfelen als een byzonder moegen aannemen en blyden.

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