

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad, den 21 April 1856.

HET is meer dan waarschijnlyk dat wy niets meer van Verantwoordelyk Gouvernement zullen horen gedurende de tegenwoordige zitting van ons Parlement. De debatten in den Raad en de Vergadering op dit belangryk vraagstuk, ofschoon langwylig, hebben het ontwerp niet uitgeput, en kunnen op den eenen of anderen tyd, wanneer hetzelfde weder ter sprake zal worden gebracht, belangryke stoffe leveren ter weder-opsomming en behandeling. De bewysgronden voor en tegen op het tegenwoordig tyding wricht op de weergaaf te leggen zou inderdaad "oudbakken en nutteloos syn." Wy zullen daarom van het onderwerp afstappen met de aanmerking dat, terwyl wy den tegenwoerigen uitgang van het debat niet als een regimative reden van leedwezen beschouwen, wy met de voorstanders van Verantwoordelyk Gouvernement vast gelooven, dat het noodig is voor de Constitutie waaronder wy thans leven, en dat wy vroeg of laat tot het alternatief zun' gedreven worden om de Constitutie naar de voldekkamer te brengen als een onbruikbaar wortkug, of dezelve volledig te maken door er die regelende magt hytvegoeden, sonder welke het doel waartoe dezelve bestemd was, nimmer kan worden bereikt.

De naturalisatie van den Heer Von Roon heeft onze sandacht andermaal gevestigd op de onbevoegdheid van vreemdelingen. Volgens ons Constitutie zyn slechts personen geboren in deze Kolonie of in het Vereenigd Koninkryk van Groot Brittanje en Ierland verkiesbaar als Wegevers. Maar ons Parlement kan de Constitutie in dit geval, gelyk in alle andere, emenderen, onderworpen aan de goedkeuring van de Koningin in Rade. De vraag of diert mocht waard zou zyn, moet afhangen van het getal en de bekwaamheid der vreemdelingen die zich onder ons hebben gevestigd, en nog meer van den graad van belang door hen gesteld in het welsyn der kolonie. Het is misschien niet gemakkelijk deze zaken nauwkeurig te schatten; maar wy zyn geneigd te gelooven dat een volledige lyst van vreemdelingen onder ons, aantoonende den tyd van hun verblyf, en de bezigheid waarmee sy zich onledig gehouden en met goed gevogd gedreven hebben, een zeer belangryk document zou zyn. Wy gelooven niet dat velen hanner naar de ouderscholing zouden haken om gekozen te worden als ledien van een beide Huizen, maar die overweging is van weinig gewigt. De vraag is maar of zy niet op eenen m'er liberalen voet behoorden te worden geplaatst, en of sulk eene liberaliteit der kolonie geen voordeel zou aangebrengt. Wat de eerste dezer vragen betreft, op welk beginsel van billykheid en gesonde staatkunde behoort een Engelschman, Schotsman of Ier, kers versch uit Europa, die vriend noch maagd onder ons heeft, voor zwen dese kolonie niet dienbaar is als het land zyn geboorte van vroege verwantschappen, en die op hare inwoners wettig inderziet als een "overvlochting geslacht" met hetwelk hy geen deelneming hebbent kan,—op welk beginsel, (wy herhalen het) van billykheid of gesonde staatkunde, behoort iemand in die onstaanigheden vertrouw te worden met het bestier onzer koloniale aangelegenheden by voorkeur van een ander, die, ofschoon hy "geen Engelsch bloed in zyne aderen heeft," onder ons geleefd en gearbeid heeft gedurende een reeks van jaren, zich aan onse belangen heeft toegewyd, om kort te gaan, wort onder ons geschreven heeft in alle opzichten, een van ons geworden is? Het is geen antwoord te zeggen, de deur staat voor allen open, laten zy zich by peitie tot het Parlement wenden om eenne Acte van naturalisatie. Indien gy erkent dat hunne aanspraak op publick vertrouwen voortreffelyker is dan die van anderen die boven hen de voorkeur hebben, waarom zoudt gy dralen hen regt te doen weder-varen tot zy om vragen? Eene regtvaardigheid mede, welke ons groter voordeel konden aangebrengt den ben. Onze maatschappij is zamengesteld uit menschen van verschillende afkomst. Zyn' wy daarom slechter af? Wy gelooven het niet. Het is door zulk' eene vermenging dat alle nationale ruweden en bitscheden gematigd worden. Geene twee naties kunnen lang onderling vereenigd blyven zonder groote verpligtingen aan elkaander te hebben. Wanneer in de overwegende vergadering van eenne maatschappij, aldus te zamen gesteld, een geslacht een onbehoorlyk overwigt bekomt over een ander, zal het gevolg naadig zijn voor het algemeen belang. De toelating van enige vreemdelingen, die, tot geen van beide geslachten behoorende, als super-arbiters tussen hen konden staan, zou voordielig werken, door zienswijzen en gevoeëns in te voeren, welke geen van beide mogten zijn voorgekomen, en maatschappij voorstaan welke beide begerten mogten voldoen. Hoe meer dit vreesd bestanddeel onder ons wordt ingevoerd des te beter zal het voor ons zyn. Onze middelen van oproeding in deze kolonie, ofschoon voortreffelyk der dat betreft, dat jonge kampwechteers waren, zyn echter tot nogtoe onevenredig aan onze behoeften.— De half opgevoede Engelschen die zich onder ons vestigen, vulden die behoeft niet aan. Zy komen tot ons, het is waar, uit de oude landen van Europa, en hebben die verbeteringen aangeschouwd, welke wy slacht van hooren zeggen kennen. Zy hebben werkelijk op spoerwegen gereisd met een spood van veertig of vyftig mylen per uur; zy hebben door middel van elektrische telegraphen gecorrespondeerd; zy hebben het glazen palein gezien, en andere paleizen van London bovendien; zy kunnen getuigenis afleggen omtrent de voortreffelyke gemakken van Engelsche gevangenissen en tuchthuizen; zy hebben een debat bygewoond in het Britsche Huis der Gemeente; zy hebben de wedlooien aan schouw, de kiezingen en zendelings byeenkomsten en kunnen by oervinding spreken van de buitengewone gerygen der Engelsche insolvente wet. Met al dese voordeelen tot ons komende, geboden zy natuurlyk eerbied en wy geven hen er diet voor meer dan zy waard zyn.

Wanneer zulke lieden als vertegenwoordigers worden gekozen van een Kolonial Parlement, spreken zy van hetgeen zy "at home" hebben gezien en de kolonisten, die nooit "at home" geweest, onderwerpen sich aan hun voortreffelyker narig en ondervinding. Meng nu eenige vreemdelingen onder de hoop en het spel is gebroken. Zy spreken ook van "home" en wisten op instellingen en maatschappelyke schikkingen in hunne respective landen in vele opzichten voortreffelyker dan die, welche tevoren bewonderd werden

als de uitkennende, om dat er niets was om met datige te vergelyken. Onze lezers hebben misschien enige flauwe herinnering van een wetsontwerp om den toestand van buitenlanders te verbeteren, hetwelk voorgesteld zou worden door den heer WICHT? Mogen wy vragen wat hetzelfde geworden is?

PARLEMENTS ACTEN.—De verschillende Aeten, No. 1 tot 16, door het Kaapstad Parliament in de zitting van 1855 gepasseerd, zyn door hare Majesteit bekrachtigd geworden.

ANSTELLINGEN.—De heer J. Birch, als Vrederegter voor den district Uitenhage.

De heer E. Van Reenen als Postkantoor Agent te Rietvlei, afdeling Uitenhage.

MEIRINGS POORT.—Volgens rapport van den heer Wood-sell aan het Centraal College, in de "Gazette" van Vrydag gepubliceerd, worden de kosten om de pas te openen, in andere woorden, om een goede stevig weg te maken, berekend op £40,609; maar een nieuwe weg, om te volgen aan de vereischen van het district, zou worden gemaakt voor vier of vijf duizend ponden; deze weg zou echter dijkwys overstroomd worden en gedurig grote reparaties vereisen.

Sir A. Stockenstrom is met zyn huisgezin op II. Donderdag naar Engeland vertrokken in de Dominion.

Kapitein F. W. Mulder, van het Hollandsche barkenschip "Iida" overleed op II. Vrydag aan de woning van den Heer H. Richter. Zyn stoflyk overschat werd op Zaturdag 29. Maart.

GRAAFF-REINET.—Het WIT.—Sedert eenigen tyd hebben wy sware regen gehad en men zegt, dat het sevinten jaren geleden is, dat eenne gelyke hoeveelheid regen in zulc' korten tyd is gevallen. Op II. Zaturdag brachten de sware regen den Zondagsavond af, welke tot eenne vertrouwde hoogte rees, waardoor de gebouwen van den heer Parkins in gevaar raakten. De regen is zeer algemeen geweest door de geheele kolonie, waardoor de brievenposten syn' opgehouden werden. De Kaapsche maas over Richmond, verschuldigd op Maandag avond te 9 ure, kwam Woensdag morgen aan. De registratiesche post van Port Elizabeth verschuldigd op den ongerijmten tyd van 1 ure op Donderdag morgen, kwam op Vrydag morgen te half 7 ure aan. De post voor Port Elizabeth, op Zaturdag avond van hier vertrokken, was niet in staat den Zondagsavond aan Hoogekrant voor Dingdag morgen te passeren en zelfs toen drieën deselve een sammerkeijken staften den boom af. De nasal van de Kaapstad, verschuldigd te Port Elizabeth op Dingdag avond kwam 1 ure na dien tyd aan, synde dese Caledonrivier afgedreven.

Het is te bejammeren, dat de regen zoo veel verlies heeft toegebragt aan enige onzer boeren. Wy vermenen dat de dam van den heer Gideon van Heerden is weggespoeld, als ook die van den heer Johannes Meintjies. De prachige dam van den heer Bolleers, hoewel genigens beschadigd, houdt nog stand. Het water door dit bewonderingwaardig stuk werk opgenomen, is van groote uitgestrektheid, een meer vormende van meer dan halve myl over kruis: er is niets daaraan gelykende in het district te zien, en het is te hopen, dat deseel' lang moge blijven bestaan tot nut van den eigenaar en a's een gedreven teken van syn' onderneemzucht.

De plaats van den heer Carel Papenpus in de Camdeboo werd overstroomd, syn' dammen werden weggespoeld, en alhoewel syn huis veel hoger staat dan de gewone oppervlakte van die rivier, reet het water tot juist voor zyn' deur.

Van den heer Josua Joubert, ook van Camdeboo, werden ontrondt 1600 bokken door de rivier weggedreven. De oevers van de rivier op synne plaats syn' ontrondt 75 voet hoog, desleutegenstaande was de regen' soet, dat het water boven deseinde stond. De heer Joubert is een van de onderdaden ingesteten van het district Graaff-Reinet, en kan zich zulc' een overstrooming niet herinneren. Aan het lager gelegen deel van synne plaats bevinden zich duizende vrachtwagens, welke de rivier syn' afgekomen.

Ongetwijfeld zullen wy van de binnelanden van veel schade horen door deze laaste regen veroorsaakt.—Graaff-Reinet Herald, 12 April.

CLAN WILLIAM'S SCHUTTERSFEST.

OP DEN 14 MEI AANSTAANDE.

Op ene vergadering gehouden door de ledien van "The Clanwilliam Schutterscullen Vereening" op den 11 April, werd met algemeene stemmen besloten:

Dat de directeuren hebben kennis te geven, dat het vieren van den geboortedag van onse veel gelieide Koningin Victoria op den 24 Mei ecrastkomende nixt voor het publiek zal openstaan zoals in het afgelopen jaar, maar alleen en uitsluitend gevied zal worden door de ledien der vereeniging; aan welke echter het regt zal voorbehouden syn' sovele hunner vrienden daaraan deal te laten neen af han sal mogen goedgedunken.

Dat na de vele klagen der eigenaars en bewoners der boerenaapenstaal voor in den omtrek, "dat in het vorige voorvalen tot zy er om vragen?" Eene regtvaardigheid mede, welke ons groter voordeel konden aangebrengt den ben. Onze maatschappij is zamengesteld uit menschen van verschillende afkomst.

Zyn' wy daarom slechter af? Wy gelooven het niet.

Het is door zulk' eene vermenging dat alle nationale ruweden en bitscheden gematigd worden. Geene twee naties kunnen lang onderling vereenigd blyven zonder groote verpligtingen aan elkaander te hebben. Wanneer in de overwegende vergadering van eenne maatschappij, aldus te zamen gesteld, een geslacht een onbehoorlyk overwigt bekomt over een ander, zal het gevolg naadig zijn voor het algemeen belang. De toelating van enige vreemdelingen, die zich onder ons vestigen, zal tot nogtoe onevenredig aan onze behoeften.—

De half opgevoede Engelschen die zich onder ons vestigen, vulden die behoeft niet aan.

Zy komen tot ons, het is waar, uit de oude landen van Europa, en hebben die verbeteringen aangeschouwd, welke wy slacht van hooren zeggen kennen.

Zy hebben werkelijk op spoerwegen gereisd met een spood van veertig of vyftig mylen per uur; zy hebben door middel van elektrische telegraphen gecorrespondeerd; zy hebben het glazen palein gezien, en andere paleizen van London bovendien; zy kunnen getuigenis afleggen omtrent de voortreffelyke gemakken van Engelsche gevangenissen en tuchthuizen; zy hebben een debat bygewoond in het Britsche Huis der Gemeente; zy hebben de wedlooien aan schouw, de kiezingen en zendelings byeenkomsten en kunnen by oervinding spreken van de buitengewone gerygen der Engelsche insolvente wet.

Met al dese voordeelen tot ons komende, geboden zy natuurlyk eerbied en wy geven hen er diet voor meer dan zy waard zyn.

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worden gekozen van een Kolonial Parlement, spreken zy van hetgeen zy "at home" hebben gezien en de kolonisten, die nooit "at home" geweest, onderwerpen sich aan hun voortreffelyker narig en ondervinding. Meng nu eenige vreemdelingen onder de hoop en het spel is gebroken. Zy spreken ook van "home" en wisten op instellingen en maatschappelyke schikkingen in hunne respective landen in vele opzichten voortreffelyker dan die, welche tevoren bewonderd werden

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brachten de sware regen den Zondagsavond af, welke tot

eenne vertrouwde hoogte rees, waardoor de gebouwen van den heer Parkins in gevaar raakten. De regen is zeer

algemeen geweest door de geheele kolonie, waardoor de

brievenposten syn' opgehouden werden. De Kaapsche

maas over Richmond, verschuldigd op Maandag avond te 9 ure, kwam Woensdag morgen aan. De registratiesche

post van Port Elizabeth verschuldigd op den ongerijmten

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en afdelen, aan welke echter het regt zal voorbehouden syn' sovele hunner vrienden daaraan te stellen.

Aan de Raad zal weder in Committee op de meester en dienstbode wet, en voor de voorzitter voortgang gerapportéren hebende, adjourneerde deseel' tot Maandag.

Wetgevende Raad.

WORNSDAG, 16 APRIL.—Behalve het indienen einer petitie van de ledien der Engelsche kerk te George, ontrent kerkelijke toelagen; een andere van den Wel-Eerw. heer Copeland, om onderzoek te zijn synne zaak, en een voorstel van den heer Godlon, ter levering van alle briefwisselingen tusschen het Gouvernement en v

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, April 21, 1856.

It is more than likely that we shall not hear any more of Responsible Government during the present session of our Parliament. The Debates in the Council and Assembly on this important question, though lengthy, have not exhausted the subject, and may at some future period, when the question shall be again mooted, afford interesting matter for recapitulation and comment. To lay the arguments for and against on the balance at the present juncture, would indeed be "stale and unprofitable." We shall therefore dismiss the subject with the remark that, while we do not think the present result of the debates a legitimate cause of regret, we firmly believe in the advocates for Responsible Government, that it is essential to the Constitution under which we now live, and that sooner or later we shall be driven to the alternative, of either conning the Constitution to the lumber-room as an unworkable engine, or completing it by adding that regulating power, without which the object for which it was intended will be for ever unattainable.

The Naturalization Act of Mr. von Rönn has recalled our attention to the disabilities of aliens. By our Constitution only persons born in this Colony or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are eligible as legislators. But our Parliament can amend the Constitution in this as in other matters, subject to the approval of the Queen in Council. The question whether this would be worth the trouble must depend on the number and abilities of the foreigners, that have fixed their abode among us, and still more on the degree of interest which they take in the real welfare of the Colony. It is not easy perhaps to form a correct estimate of these matters; but we feel inclined to believe that a complete list of foreigners residing among us, showing the time of their sojourn, and the objects which they have successfully pursued and forwarded, would be an interesting document. We do not believe that many of them would eagerly covet the distinction of being returned as Members of either House, but that consideration is not entitled to much weight. The question with us is whether they ought not to be placed on a more liberal footing, and whether such liberality would not confer a benefit on the Colony. As regards the former of these questions, on what principle of equity and sound policy ought an Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman, fresh from Europe, who has neither kith nor kin among us, to whom this colony is not endeared as the land of his birth and early associations, and who perhaps looks upon its inhabitants as "an aposthetic race" with whom he cannot sympathise,—on what principle (we repeat it) of equity or sound policy, should a man so circumstanced be intrusted with the management of our colonial interests in preference to another, who, though he has "no English blood in his veins," has lived and labored among us for a series of years, devoted himself to our interests, in short taken root among us and become one of us to all intents and purposes? It is not an answer to say the door is open to all, let them petition Parliament for an Act of Naturalization. If you allow that their claims to public confidence are superior to those of others who are preferred to them, why should you delay to do them justice till they ask for it? A justice too, which might be productive of greater advantage to yourselves than to them. Our community is mixed up of people of different origins. Is it the worse for that? We believe not. It is by such mixture that all national crudities and asperities are tempered. No two nations can be long blended together without having great obligations to one another. When in the deliberative assemblies of a community so constituted one race obtains an undue preponderance over the other, the result will be hostile to the general good. The infusion of a few foreigners, who, belonging to neither race, could stand as umpires between them, would operate beneficially, by introducing views and opinions that would have occurred to neither, and advocating expedients that might meet the wishes of both. The more this foreign element is introduced among us, the better will it be for us. Our means of education in this Colony, though superior to what they were before, are yet inadequate to our wants. The half-educated English that settle among us do not supply this defect. They come to us, it is true, from the old countries of Europe, and have witnessed those improvements which we know only by hearsay. They have actually travelled on railroads at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, they have corresponded by electric telegraphs, they have seen the crystal palace and other palaces of London besides, they can bear testimony to the excellent accommodations in British prisons and penitentiaries, they have witnessed a debate in the House of Commons, they have attended at races, elections and missionary meetings, and can speak from experience of the extraordinary facilities of the English insular law. Coming to us with all these advantages, they naturally command respect, and we give them credit for more than they are worth.

When such people are returned as representatives to a colonial Parliament, they speak of what they have seen at home, and the colonists who have never been at home, bow to their superior information and experience. Now throw a sprinkling of foreigners, and the spell is broken. They also speak of "home" and point to institutions and social arrangements in their respective countries in many respects superior to those, which were before admired as the non plus ultra, because there was nothing to compare them with.—Our readers have perhaps some faint reminiscence of a bill for improving the position of aliens which was to be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Wicht. May we ask what has become of it?

APPOINTMENTS.—J. Birch, Esq., as justice of the Peace for the district of Uitenage.

Mr. E. Van Reenen, as post office agent at Riet Vlei, Uitenage division.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—The several acts, No. 1 to 16 passed by the Cape Parliament in the session of 1855, have received Her Majesty's confirmation.

Sir And. Stockenstrom and family left for England on Thursday last in the *Dominion*.

MERINGS PUORT.—From the report of Mr. Woodfield to the Central Board, published in the *Gazette* of Friday, it appears that the estimated cost of opening the pass in other words—making a good and substantial road, twenty feet wide, amounts to £40699; but that a rough wagon way, to meet the requirements of the district, might be made at an outlay of four or five thousand pounds. This latter road would, however, be often impassable by floods, and would continually require extensive repairs.

Capt. F. W. Mulder, of the Dutch bark *Ida*, died on Friday last at the residence of Mr. H. Richter.

GRAAFF-REINET.—THE WEATHER.—Heavy rains have prevailed for some time past, and it is said to be seventeen years since the like quantity of rain has fallen in so short a period. On Saturday last the heavy showers brought down the Sundays River, which rose to an alarming height, endangering the premises of Mr. Parkins. The rain has been very general throughout the Colony, containing the posts long behind their time. The Cape mail, via Richmond, due on Monday night at 9 o'clock, arrived on Wednesday morning. The direct post from Port Elizabeth, arrived on Friday morning at half-past 6 o'clock. The post for Port Elizabeth, which left this place on Saturday night, was unable to cross the Sundays River at Hooge Kraal until Tuesday morning, and even then was carried down the stream a considerable distance. The mail from Cape Town, due at Port Elizabeth on Tuesday evening arrived 16 hours after time, having been swept down the Caledon River.

It is to be regretted that the rain should have been the cause of considerable loss to some of our farmers. We learn that the dam of Mr. Gideon van Heerden has been swept away, together with that of Mr. J. J. Meintjies. The magnificent dam of Mr. Bolleus, although slightly injured, remains firm. The water collected by this admirable piece of work is of great extent, forming a lake more than half a mile across; there is nothing like it to be seen in the District, and it is to be hoped it will long remain a benefit to the proprietor and a memorial of his enterprise.

Mr. Carel Papenpus farm in the Cambuur, was overflowed, his dams were swept away, and although his house is much above the ordinary level of the river, the water rose to just before his door.

Mr. Joshua Joubert, also of Camdebo, has had about 1600 bushels carried away by the river. The banks of the river at his place are about 75 feet in height, nevertheless so heavy was the rain that the water rose above them. Mr. Joubert is one of the oldest inhabitants of the District of Graaff-Reinet and never remembers such a flood.

On the low parts of his farm there are thousands of loads of driftwood which have been brought down by the river.

Doublous as news comes in from the country we shall hear of much damage having been done by this last rain.—

Geoff-Reinet Herald, April 12.

CLANWILLIAM SHOOTING CLUB.

At a meeting held by the directors of the Clanwilliam shooting Club on the 11th April 1856, it was resolved:

That the directors should give notice, that the celebration of the Birthday of Our Most Gracious Queen Victoria on the 21st of May, will not be open for the public as last year, but only remain for the members, who shall have the right to introduce as many friends as they may choose.

That after the many complaints, which have been made by the farmers, principally in the neighbourhood of the town, "that at that day their farms and cattle were left unprotected for two or three days, as all their servants and herds were congregated to the Town;" the directors, in order to prevent a recurrence hereof, have resolved upon celebrating this day only amongst the members of the club.

That the best shots or marksmen out of the District, principally from the boarder wards, Hanant, Roggeveld, Bokkeveld, Hardenveld, Camiesberg, &c., should be invited to try the chance of competition at 500 paces with the *Mind-rif* of the last improvement, the prize, being the purse without any reduction in favor of the club, to be handed over to the best shot.

That a pigeon shooting match will take place in the afternoon.

That all young gentlemen under sixteen years of age, being sons or relations of the members, and all their young friends which they may please to introduce, are invited to have a competition as Archers with Bows and Arrows, the two best champions or matadors to be presented with excellent prizes, not yet mentioned and kept secret to increase the illusion and anxiety and give more animation and spirit to the competitors.

The subject will be to hit an apple placed on the head of a dressed figure, in remembrance of the beginning of the 14th century, when WILLIAM TELL hit the apple on the head of his son, &c., &c., and delivered his native country, Switzerland, from oppression and tyranny.

It is however desired that the young gentlemen, who may wish to come in competition, should appear in the national costume of that age, and, for those only will be admittance.

It is the intention of the directors, if well supported, to close the day of festivity and amusement with a masque in the evening, attended by a band of music. The whole will be closed by a general illumination and fireworks will be let off.

At the request of the directors,

C. J. SOEK, M.D.

N.B. This early notice is given in order to afford persons living at a great distance the opportunity of attending and also to give the young gentlemen time for practising with the bow and arrow.

Clanwilliam RACES.—The Clanwilliam races took place on the 2d and 3d instant, and altho' a great number of people attended, it scarcely came off with its usual eclat. The second day of the races Dr. Soek presented the club with a balloon which ascended beautifully and delighted the spectators by sailing majestically to a great height.

First Day.

The Clanwilliam Turf Club Cup, as presented to the club by H. B. Shawe, Esq., value £22, with £—added by the club, 2 mile heats. Weight for age. Open only to horses bred in the district.

Mr. W. van Wyk's b. h. Ploughboy, 1.

Mr. S. Shawe's dark b. h. Romulus, bolted.

It appears that the curb chain of Romulus broke and he bolted; his jockey dismounted to fasten the chain and was not able to get on the horse again, consequently he was distanced, leaving Ploughboy the winner.

Second Day.

Bachelor's Cup, value £12, with £—added by the club, Mile and a half heats. Weight for age, for district breed.

Mr. S. Shawe's b. h. Romulus, 3 1 1

Mr. D. van Ryneveld's g. h. O'Connell, 1 3 2

Mr. W. van Wyk's b. h. Ploughboy, 2 2 3

Mr. N. A. de Vries' b. g. Lad of Zandveld, bolted, dis-

1st heat, from the starting post Lad of Zandveld and Ploughboy took the lead, and kept it for a mile round when Romulus and O'Connell closed on the other two, the gelding bolted and did not recover his distance. Romulus and O'Connell having taken the lead kept well together. When inside the distance post the jockey of the former mistook it to be a two mile heat and followed the course, going round instead of the lead up to the winning post, and did not recover the lead up, until the other had passed the winning post—which occasioned a dispute whether the horse was distanced or not; but the stewards being all of one opinion that he was not, took the two next heats in the first of which Ploughboy proved a good second, but the last was taken without an effort.

Same day.

The Ladies' purse value £—Mile and half heats open to the colony. Weight for age.

Mr. D. van Ryneveld's c. h. Now or Never, 1 1

Mr. W. van Wyk's b. h. Vampa, 2 4

Mr. II. van Zyl's c. h. Rococo, 4 2

Mr. G. van Zyl's c. h. Ploughboy, 3 3

Now or Never took both heats with ease, altho' Vampa did his best in the first heat, as did Rococo in the second; Ploughboy no where.

Next day.

The Good Hope Cup, value £15, with £—added by the club. Mile heats. Weight for age. Only for horses bred in the district.

Mr. S. Shawe's b. h. Romulus, 1 1

Mr. W. van Wyk's b. h. Ploughboy, 2 2

Both heats were taken without a struggle by the well known Romulus, one of the best district breed. His success started on our course.

Same day.

The Gift cup, as presented to the club by J. A. Munnik, Esq., Value £—with £—added by the club. Open to all horses. Mile and half heats. Weight for age.

Mr. D. van Ryneveld's c. h. Now or Never, 1 1

Mr. W. van Wyk's b. h. Vampa, 2 4

Mr. H. van Zyl's c. h. Rococo, 4 3

Mr. J. van Zyl's c. h. Ploughboy, 3 2

Again the Rococo. Now or Never took both heats with perfect ease, proving himself to be one of the best horses in our district; the second heat the champion Ploughboy, turned out to be a good horse, and kept close to Now or Never round the course.

The day's sport was concluded by the usual hack race which was taken by Mr. S. Shawe's black 3 year old Hercules in splendid style.—Communicated.

Original Correspondence.

LADYSMITH, 25th March 1856.

SIR.—We this day again had the pleasure of seeing the Rev. W. E. Belsen, minister of the Episcopal Church at Riverside, amongst us.

As usual the Rev. Gentleman held service in English in the forenoon and in Dutch in the afternoon. Though it had rained much during two days, and the congregation live very scattered, the attendance was larger than had been expected. Notwithstanding Mr. B. has only been more than a year in this colony, every one was surprised at the accuracy and readiness with which he delivered himself in the Dutch language. Both sermons were excellent, clear and intelligible to all, and his exhortations have, we hope, made a lasting impression upon the minds of those who heard him.

In the forenoon the holy sacrament of baptism was again administered to one child.

At the close of the afternoon service a meeting was held for the purpose of devising means for the erection of a building to serve provisionally as a chapel and school. Probably the foundation stone will be laid in about six weeks. Subsequently the following address was presented to Mr. Belsen, his reply to which is also given below:—

LADYSMITH, March 25, 1856.

The Rev. W. E. Belsen.

REVEREND SIR.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Ladysmith, and partially belonging to the Reformed, Lutheran and Episcopal Churches, cannot allow you to leave as without publicly availing ourselves of this opportunity of thanking you for the privilege again enjoyed by us, through your kindness, of hearing the word of God propounded without any disturbance, firmly believing that your preaching will not remain unproductive of fruit. Trusting that you will continue the good work amongst us with the same zeal as you have begun it, and imploring a continuation of Heaven's best blessings upon your lady and yourself, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

With profound respect,
Your most obedient Servants

J. P. ZIERVOGEL

F. BRINK

M. EYSEL

JNO. RUTTERWORTH,

and 29 others.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—The address which you have been kind enough to present me to day, is as gratifying as it was unexpected.

It is always a matter of gratification to myself to know that the preaching of the word of God, and the administration of the services of the church, are received with thanks-giving; there is then good ground for hoping that the result which in your address you express yourselves as desiring will be accomplished, that the word spoken will not be spoken in vain, but will bear fruit abundantly.

It is, I assure you, a privilege, which I feel myself unworthy to be permitted to minister among you.

I regret that the great distance between us and my parochial duties prevent my being able to visit you often than once in every other month, but so long as health and strength are spared to me, you may depend upon my coming among you thus often.

I have been much pleased to-day to witness the liberal manner in which you have come forward to subscribe for the erection of a building which is intended to serve for the double purpose of a chapel and school room. The idea having emanated from yourselves gives me the greatest encouragement to expect that the work which you have set on foot will be carried out. I have no doubt that the Bishop will render you some assistance in this good work, but it must depend mainly on yourselves to complete the regulations stipulate the men are to possess, whereby the old commandments would be wholly superseded and the system now recommended to the attention of my fellow colonists, neighbours, and the government, readily adopted and acquiesced in, by many of the colonists, not by all of them, who, although now condemning the insufficient and cumbersome bill, are nevertheless aware that some kind of organisation is needed for internal protection and consequently would not be backward in discharging a duty they owe to each other and the state. Everything will, however, depend on the withdrawal of the said Act No. 16, 1855, and also that government should not delay in attempting to put the Frontier in a proper state of defence, either by an additional mounted police force, military pensioners or other means, with the assistance of any part of the volunteer corps, resident on the Frontier, and which in my opinion is the only defence required by the inhabitants so long as arms are withheld from those who might use the same to the detriment of their neighbours, and that therefore the required assistance from any part of the internal volunteer corps for a frontier defence be a matter extremely problematical if not wholly superfluous.

ON DIT, that great diversity of opinions exists in the country districts with regard to the regulations to be enforced for the volunteer corps; the following alterations and ratifications founded on the D'Urban draft rules are therefore submitted to the attention and the adoption of the several districts, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor, to wit, that people in this colony generally speaking have an aversion to drilling and even the uniform, but that does not make any difference in the defence of the colony. Also that cases whether of a petty or serious nature should be decided not by the Commandant alone but by a jury consisting of several members &c. That strict discipline should be stipulated to be strictly enforced in the corps merely when on duty. That no member shall be allowed to resign unless satisfactory reasons be given, such as general debility, infirmity, old age, and other plausible grounds, and only under peculiar circumstances, upon payment of a certain sum say £5 or £10, and as it is expected that each member shall be possessed of the required arms, &c., no fee or yearly subscription to be paid, except temporarily at such place or places, where the members may have failed in making the necessary arrangements, being almost assured that the above improvements will meet with no impediment from the inhabitants, nay answer their very purpose. Should such not be the case with government, I have taken the liberty to bring the same to the knowledge of those interested.

I therefore think that a perusal of what is deemed to be pretty generally the opinion of the bulk or majority of the inhabitants will lead government as well as individuals to the more correct course of acting on this point, without prejudice to any party or creed whatever.

**PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Landed Property.**

In the Estate of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH SUSANNA GREEN.
Widow of the late NICOLAAS HENDRIK SMIT.

**THIS DAY,
Monday, the 21st April.
AT 11 O'CLOCK.**

THE Undersigned, in their capacity, will cause to be publicly sold, on the Spot, with liberal Competition, Money, and Bonus, the following LANDED PROPERTY, to wit:

Lot No. 1.

A HOUSE and PREMISES, situated near the upper end of Bree-street, Cape Town, in block No. 21, containing 4 Rooms, a large Gaardery (Hall), and Pantry, Kitchen, Backyard, and Outfitting Officers.

Lot No. 2.

A SMALL HOUSE, annexed to Lot No. 1, with 2 Rooms, Kitchen, Backyard, &c.

Lot No. 3.

A SMALL HOUSE, annexed to Lots No. 1 and 2, of the same description as Lot No. 2.

Each Property or Lot will be sold first by the Rite and Fall, and afterwards the whole together, by the Rite.

These Properties are always let at good Rent.
The Conditions of Sale may be ascertained at the office of the second Undersigned, or at Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN'S, Auctioneers.

F. SCHENCK.
A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, q.q. Executor

Whatever Estates might be placed under the Administration of the undersigned, will be settled forthwith.

A. P. J. VAN DER POEL,
Agent of Estates.

Worcester.

**EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE**

**Landed Property,
STOCK-IN-TRADE,
Wine, Fustage, &c., &c., &c.**

**THE WHOLE WITHOUT THE LEAST
RESERVE.**

THE Undersigned having determined to make a change of Residence, will consequently cause to be publicly sold on

Monday, Tuesday,

AND

WEDNESDAY,

**The 28th, 29th, and 30th instant,
AND IF REQUIRED ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,**

ALL HIS GOODS, VIZ.—

Landed Property,

His valuable three Erven situate in this Village, being the Undersigned's Dwelling fronting High-street, the best part of the Town, in fact one of the finest situations provided with a convenient Dwelling House and several Out-buildings, a fine Kitchen Garden, known for several years as the best in the neighbourhood.

Further planted with 10,000 Vines, which have yielded this year about 18 to 20 leaguers of Wine, 1600 Fruit Trees of all sorts, all in excellent condition. It is the best situation for trade in Town, which has been carried on there with success during about 20 years.

Any one wishing to provide himself with a valuable property will find this an excellent opportunity.

An Erf situated near Parkersdam, with a Building thereon yielding a good rent.

FURTHER,

The well selected Stock-in-Trade, suited for the Country, and too numerous to specify, such as—Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tea, Ironwares, Saddles and Bridles, Paints, Oils, &c. Counters, Glass Cases, Shop Shelves, Balance and Weights

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

His valuable Drawing Room Furniture, 2 Horsehair Couches, 1 dozen ditto Chairs, a beautiful Chimney Glass, certainly the best in the Colony, 2 Card Tables, 1 round ditto, 1 Piano, 2 Easy Chairs, and 1 Stone Tab-e, splendid Pictures, with gilt Frames and fine ornaments &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,

4 Dining Tables, a Splendid Side Board, 1 dozen Stinkwood Chairs &c.

4 Bedsteads, among which a splendid one, Stretchers, Washing Stands, Dressing and other Tables, 2 Wardrobes, 3 Bureaus, 1 Toilet Glass, 3 feather Beds, 3 Mattresses & 1 Hand Organ.

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE,

3 Dinner Services, Tea ditto, Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Knives with ivory Handles, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., too numerous to specify.

CELLAR IMPLEMENTS,

20 Leaguers of Wine with Casks, 29 Pipes ditto, with do., Tubs, Buckets, Punnels, Cocks, 20 Casks Ale and Porter, French Brandy, &c., &c.

GRAIN,

100 Muids Barley, Corn, Oats, Rye and Oat Sheaves, &c.

50 Deals and a number of Lumber.

LIVE STOCK,

20 Horses among which Riding and Draught, and 6 Spanish Horses.

30 head of well bred Cattle, among which superior Milch Cows.

2 sets of Harness, 2 Wagons, 3 Saddles and Bridles, 1 Brandy Still, a Steaming Machine and several other articles too numerous to specify.

F. F. MULLER.

Vendue Office, Worcester, 4th April, 1856.

LAQUERNE, BECK & MEIXING, Vendue Adams.

N.B. Refreshments will be provided.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the state of the late Mr. JAN DANIEL ROSSOUW, Sen., and surviving spouse Mrs. ANNA DOROTHEA LOTTEN.

All those presuming to be creditors in this estate, are required to send in their claims, within six weeks from this date, and those indebted thereto, to pay their debts within the same period to the first undersigned at Wellington.

ANNA DOROTHEA ROSSOUW, Executrix.

P. L. ROSSOUW, Executors.

S. F. D. ROSSOUW.

Wellington, April 15, 1856.

Worcester Volunteer Burger Corps.

A Meeting of the Members to the above Corps will take place on SATURDAY, the 3rd May, at 4 p.m., at the Residence of C. BUCK, Esq., Worcester, for the election of Officers.

Worcester 14th April, 1856.

J. D. HUGO, Hon Sec.

**SALE OF
Landed Property.**

In the Insolvent Estate of JESSE FELTON.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold, on the Stoep of the Commercial Exchange,

On Saturday, 26th inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

1-3 RD SHARE,

in certain Piece of perpetual Quirrent Land, with the Buildings recently erected thereon, called the

ROODE COBUS FONTEIN,

Situated behind the Table Mountain, close to the Road of Camp's Bay, and the Garden of the late Mr. MICHAEL

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