



DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad, den 28 April 1856.

HET is diep te betruwen dat de Vry-Staat nu reeds door de inlanders bedreigd wordt met vandyklykheid op eene groote schaal. Dat het vroege of laat hietoe komen zou vereischte de gave d' profetie niet te voorspellen. Dat de stryd, wanneer eens werkelyk begonnen, uitloopen zal op de nederlag en eendelyk op de uitdeling van het kerkdragend geslacht, is naanweliks minder zeker. Wy hadden evenwel gewenscht dat de Vry-Staat vooftaan een weinig meer bevestigd warende dat deselfde inwendige sctrikkingen tot die soor van routine waren geraakt, welke eene gemakelyke toepassing geeloogt van middelen tot eendelyk in het bestieren van eenen oorlog. Wy kunnen het oogmerk niet vatten van de mededeeling van den President aan onzen Gouverneur. Het bykt dat hy aan Zyne Excellentie heeft toegezonden of gescreven eener briefwisseling tuschen hem en Moshesh. Degepasteheid om den Gouverneur der kolonie, als'derle party te trekken in een gesclit tuschen den Vry-Staat en de Basuto-natie, kan wel in twyfel worden getrokken, voornamelyk op eenen tyd waarop onze eigene grenzen bedreigd worden. Wy hopen dat ons Parlement non-interventie zal voorstaan. Gedacht als het volk van Moshesh is voorgesteld, is het volk van den Vry-Staat, indien een zicthelyk gelaten, tegen hetzelfde opgewassen en wanneer het tot openelyk vandyklykheid op onze grenzen komt, zyn wy niet zeker dat, zelfs met het regiment van Mauritius om ons te helpen, wy niet eerder de boeren over de grenzen zullen behoeven dan zyn ons. Het bezoek van Sir GEORGE GREY naar den Vry-Staat en zyn mondelingsprek met den President en Moshesh hebben klaarlyklyk gefield den Koning der zwarte ruiters te verschrikken. De gepaste spreuk "laet i der voor zyn eigen deur vegen," is een gezonde regel in staatkunde. Indien de Vry-Staat onafhankelyk is, lang moge deselve dit blyven! en indien de President het vertrouwen van zyn volk op prystelt, laat hy er zich dan voor wachten op eenvreemde mogendheid te steunen, en bovendien op den Gouverneur van eene hulpeelooz-Kolonie, welke tr nauwer nood in eenen toestand is hare eigene grenzen te beschermen. — Er was veel gezond oordeel in de aanmerking van den Heer GODLONTON, op de boodschap van den Gouverneur aan den Wetgevenden Raad, dat het gevaar groot behoort te zyn voor dat troepen ter onzer hulpe ontboden worden van een eiland waar de kinderpokken en cholera aan het woeden waren. Wat ook het doel dezer oorlogs-toerusting moge zyn, zou het voozekeer een maatregel van twyfelachtige raadzaamheid zyn onze grens-staatkunde te verwickelen, door een bondgenootschap met den Vry-Staat, en het Parlement zou niet geregvaardig zyn toelagen te stemmen tot het voeren van krygs-operaties buiten de grenzen.

Zelfvertrouwen is de bron van alle grootheid. Er is eene grootse bestemming in het verschiep voor den Vry-Staat en voor de Transvaal Republiek. Indien eene vereeniging tuschen beide in de toekomst tot stand konde worden gebragt, zou dit beider sterkte vermeerderen. Maar eenige bemoeijens aan den kant van Britsche ambtenaren is sterk afkeurend; omdat zy niet verwacht kunnen worden de wezenlyke belangen van den Vry-Staat te harte te nemen. Zy worden gedreven door een van twee beweegredenen: of door gewaande menschevriendelykheid, welke hen noopt de inlanders te beschermen tegen summere straf, hoe ruim ook verdiend, of door eene bemoeizieke geneidheid, welke derzelver oorsprong heeft, in het vermetele gevoelen, dat het, onder de Voorzienigheid, de taak der Engelschen is alle geschilden te schikken welke onder de geslachten der aarde plaats vinden.

Het betaamt den Uitgeweken Boeren zich de geschiedenis der laatste twintig jaren te herinneren—geen hatelyk gevoelens jegens de Engelschen te koesteren, want dit zou onchristelyk en bekrompen zyn, maar alle betrekkingen te vermyden, behalve commercieele, met de Britsche bezittingen in Zuid-Afrika. Laten zy staatkundig afgezonderd blyven. Laten de geschiedenis en taal hunner Hollandse voorouders in hunne scholen geleerd worden; aldus zullen zy den grondslag leggen van eene letterkundige en nationale overeenstemming met hunnen oorsprong en de erlyke neiging van hun vernuft. Alle ontwikkeling welke niet ontstaat uit inwendige uitbreiding, is onnatuurlyk en bedriegelyk, en een stelsel van opvoeding hetwelk niet gegrondvest is op het nationaal karakter, zal zeker blyken een mislukking te zyn. Deze zyn grondstellingen, van welke het niet veilig is aftekwynen in het organiseren van een stelsel van nationale opvoeding. Indien de gezagvoerders in den Vry-Staat dezelve ten grondslag stellen van hunne toekomstige handelingen, zal de bevolking zich staande houden als eene vereenigde gelykachtige massa; maar indien zy dezelve verwaarloosen, zullen de afstammelingen van die gearde zonen der wildernis, op zyn best een vreemde glans bekomen, welke gepreogeding is, voor die kostbare hoedigheid heden welke de grondzullen uitmaken van hun nationaal karakter.

Het moge onttydig schynen zulke aanmerkingen als deze te maken op een tydschip dat de jonge Staat op het punt staat deszelfs sterkte te meten met de omlygende volken; maar men diende inachtig te zyn, dat wanneer een oorlog uitbreekt de strydunders bevonden worden te zyn wat de vooraf gaande vrede hen gemaakt heeft. Er heeft eenigen tyd geleden een gerucht geloopt dat de President in briefwisseling was met een Schotsman in deze kolonie, die de belangrijke taak zou worden opgedragen om een stelsel van openbare scholen voor den Staat te organiseren. Indien de President zulk een plan konde voorstellen en de toestemming van zynen Raad bekomen om hetzelfde uittevoeren, zou het by verre beter zyn voor den onafhankelyken Staat, zich by petitie tot de Koningin van Engeland te wenden, om te worden ganezeerd aan het Britsche Ryk en opgenomen onder de bescherming der Britsche vlag.

MAURITIUS.—Volgens de laatste berichten van Mauritius woedde de cholera aldaar neg hevig. Gedurende den tyd van twintig dagen waren 570 ingezetenen er de slagtoffers aan geworden.

DE OORLOGS-ONRECHTEN.—De Groenbladen met de post van Zaterdag ontvingen, bevatten drie noten omtrent de gevreesde vredebreuk tuschen den Vry-Staat en de Basuto.—Van de geruchten omtrent vandyk woylingen in het Kafferland, maken dez beelden geen het minste gewag.

GRAAFF-REINET.—Een droevig ongeval vond plaats in de Camdebo, aan eene drift van Louwerivier, naby de plaats van den heer Coenraadt, waardoor vier personen het leven verloren hebben. De volgende zyn de byzondereheden, voor zoo ver zy deszelve hebben kunnen te weten komen. Een wagen werd, i de poging om de rivier door te gaan, door den stroom weggevoerd. In den wagen waren Katryn, eene Mantasche vrouw, Jan Volenhouvel, een jongen 10 jaren oud, Metje, de vrouw van den drijver David Salvier, en een kind van Metje, 16 maanden oud. Allen verdronken, en het lyk van Metje alle is als nog gevonden. Een Kaffer jongeling die kiedde, reidde zich naar vasthouden aan den horen van den drijver, maar meigde dat achter in de waagen na, reidde zich door uit te springen zoodra zy zag dat de oester door den stroom werd weggevoerd. De oester zwommen twee mylen de rivier af, toen zy in de boschen kwam raaken, en werden eendelyk gered door hen uit de jukken los te slaan. Het onderstel van den wagen is gevonden. De ongeluklyke drenkelingen hadden Graaff Reinet bezocht ten einde hulle produkte te verkoopen. Zy verlieten de stad op 11 Maandag morgen ten half 11 ure, en te 4 ure deszelfs naamid'g waren vier hunderd vervoeken, als boven is gezegd.—Graaff-Reinet Herald, 19 April.

WEGEN EN RIJVEN.—Deze zyn de voornaamste onderwerpen van gesprek gedurende de afgelopen week geweest. De regter werd aan de Koning vier of vyf dagen opgehouden, en dus kan het of niet gehouden worden in de distrikte steden op de bepaalde daen. De regter zoude Allie niet bereiken voor Donderdag namiddag. Wy zyn onderriegt door den heer J. H. Parker, die juist van King Williams Town is aangekomen, dat tuschen deze stad en de Koning meer dan 15 wagens zyn, welke door de opgelopen rivieren zyn opgehouden, sommige meer dan tien dagen,—met koopwaren en produ ten ter waarde van ten minste £100.0 0. Men zegt, dat de kosten voor een persoon alleen wegens rantsoenen voor zyn volk voor elken dag, dat het aldus wordt opgehouden, meer dan £3 zyn.—Dit oponthoud bepaalt zich niet tot wagens, maar ook tot posten. Heden morgen ontvingen wy de post van twee wagen van Queens Town. De post van King Williams Town, verschildigd op 11. Dinsdag morgen kwam eerst gisteren avond na. De Kaapstad post na 12, 21 en 36 uren na derzelver tyd, gedurende de laatste negen—op Maandag naust, zullen drie posten verschildigd zyn van Somerset, Cradock en de boven distrikten. Eene zeer gearlyke proef werd gedaan door den heer Parker, om de Keiskamma overtegan, welke zeer hoog liep;—niet willende opgehouden worden, kreeg hy de hulp van vier bekwame zwemmers uit de militairen, en met hunne hulp slaagde hy zyn kar, twee dames bevattende, overtekyren. Wy hopen, dat onze wetgevers dit alles niet zullen over het hoofd zien, wanneer zy de stemming voor een brug in overweging nemen. Het weder was zeer fraal gedurende de laatste drie dagen, en wagens komen na aan van de baai.—G. T. Journal, 19 April.

KAFFERLAND.—Er heeft olangs eene storenis plaats gehad in dit land. Het bykt, dat de Kaffer jongelingen, gebzigt om Macomo's vee te hoeden, en zy die Botma's vee moesten oppassen, het vee lieten door elkaner gaan, en dat daardoor een g'vecht had plaats gehad, waarin twaalfkopsen ruim geberigt werden, en eene van Macomo's kleinzonen werd dood, benevens andere ongelukken.—C. Frontier Times, 19 April.

GEVOLGEN VAN HET WEDER.—De laatste regens hebben het gehele land zoo zeer overstromd, dat de reiziger den geheelen weg een aanhoudende waterloop moet doorwaden. Verscheiden sterfgevallen op de plaats gehad door het overtrekken der rivieren. Dammen en waterleidningen zyn weggespoeld; in een geval werd een kraal, gelegen aan de oevers van de Boschjansrivier, 600 bokken bevattende, geheel vernield, en de bokken werden de rivier afgedreven. En aan de Koonap een een van de spruiten van de Vischrivier, zyn wagens en ossen weggevoerd geworden door den vloed. De post aan Zondagrivier, werd ook verscheiden mylen afgedreven, en er is nauwelijks een boot, welke niet tot zulk eene hoogte was gestegen, dat al de bezitters het geluk hadden met wol en produkten uit de binnenlanden en koopwaren op deze plaats, aldus weken lang aan de oevers zyn opgehouden geworden: en de wegen zyn zoo geheel doornat van den regen, dat de ossen en paarden hunne voortuigen door modder hebben moeten slepen.—P. E. Mercury, 19 April.

ONGELUKKEN.—Een wagen behoorende aan den heer Hellyer, met wol beladen voor e n firma in deze stad, werd op 11. Vrydag in de Oranjerivier verloren, onder de volgende omstandigheden:—Het bykt dat de ossen aan den wagen waren geknepen, en het deed de rivier overzede van de drift gaaen; juist toen zy op den top van den heuvel kwamen, raakte de haak van het trektoestel uit het oog, waarop de wagen met ongelofelyk snelheid terug ging, die twee achterossen met zich vorende. Den rand van het water berekende, braken zy los, en terstond waren wagen en wol in de rivier bedruven. Een gedeelte van den wagen werd den volgende morgen opgevischt, alsmede eenige balen wol. Men verast dat het overige der rivier is afgedreven.—Albert Times, 19 April.

COMMANDO TEGEN WIT.—Volgens private berichten uit den Vry-Staat ontvingen, vermenen wy dat er alle waarschijnlijkheid bestaat van eene uitbarsting tuschen de boeren en inlanders. Te Smithfield werd eene byeenkomst van Velikoroets gehouden op 11. Dinsdag, om te beslissen welke stappen genomen zouden worden om de hervatting van diefstallen te beletten door Wit en zyn volk van de boeren gepleegd. Men besloot eene kommando van 1000 man by elkaner te brengen.—100 uit elk veldkornetschap, en dat zy op den 15 dezer op de kyal van Wit zouden marcheren. Men zegt, dat Wit eenige honderde stukke vee en paarden in zyn bezit heeft, het eigendom van de boeren, en dat hy geweygd heeft dezelve uit te leveren aan de respectie eijenaars—in het kort, hy heeft geweygd tot een eene verstandhouding te komen. Een commando is nu bepaald, en het is voor ons onmogelyk te voorspellen hoe de zaak zal afloopen. Wy vermenen, dat alle toebereidselen heeft gemaakt, en men verwacht dat de boeren een warm ontvangt zullen hebben. Moshesh zal neutraal blyven, en noch daen eene noch den ander ondersteunen.

In byvoeging tot bovenstaande, bevat de Vry-Staat Courant het volgende:— De waarheid, noopt ons te melden, dat volgens de jongste berichten ontvingen uit verscheidene Veldkornetschappen, zoolw op de Smithfield als Winburg linijs, eene brutale en stoutmoedige secht, sedert onlangs aan den dag is gelegd, door de zekere kleine Kapitein, trouw verschildigd aan het grote opperhoofd Moshesh. Ofschoon zy ons overtuigt dat dit doet, zyn wy niet zonder beduchtelyk betrekelyk den eendelyken uitslag der handelingen. In weerwil van het innig verlangen niet alleen van ons gouvernement maar van onze burgers in het algemeen om in vrede met de Basuto te leven, is het moeilyk te zeggen, wat het gevolg zyn zal indien de geest van baldadige overschreiding te ver gaat. Indien het grote hoofd, hetzyl uit grek wil of magt zyne stroopende afzendingen niet is koon houdt, moet het gevolg eendelyk hetzelfde zyn. Wanneer zal onze burgers aanzetten ongeterde overschreiding te keer te gaan door weerkracht, en het gouvernement zal verpligt zyn, in weerwil van de vrede-lievendste voornemens en theorien, tr hunner bescherming tuschenbeude te komen. In zulk een geval, en in zulk een geval alleen (dat de goede Voorzienigheid genadiglyk verhoede,) zullen de ongunstige vooreggingen van de "Mercury" verzevorenlyk worden. Het zal eene "doodelyke stryd" zyn, die gekleurde stammen kunnen er op rekenen, dat indien onze burgers eenmaal tot wanhoop worden gedreven, het geen beuschachtige oorlog zal zyn, geen soldaatje spelen, gelyk het oude weifende stelsel, maar naar alle waarschijnlijkheid een oorlog van uitdeling, het einde waarvan onvermydelijk zyn moet of het verdryven van de blanken tuschen de Oranje en de Vaalrivier, of de verplieting der vandyklyke gekleurde stammen binnen en in de omtrek van gemelde landstreek. Dit vreeselyk alternatief zal het onvermydelijk gevolg zyn rooverijen en onbegrensde krounschop te laten worden—gelyk te veel de regel geweest is op de oostelyke grens der kolonie—insteede diel der inlandse stammen zich onledig houden met de najagingen van vrede en beloonende myrheid, voor welke zoo vele gemakken en aanmoedigingen hen thans worden aangeboden.—Estro Albert Times, 4 April.

Wetgevende Raad.

WOENSDAG, 23 APRIL.—De heer Wicht divideert een petitie in van de Municipaliteit van George, tot het openen van Meirings Poort.

Het rapport van het Committee in de zaak van den heer Horak, werd aangenomen door eene meerderheid van 9 tegen 4.

De Koloniale Secretaris legde ter tafel rapporten van de Civilis Commissarissen, staatkundig nuzigt bevattende, en eenige andere documenten waarom gevraagd was.

De Raad ging in Committee tot overweging van de Meester en Bediende W. t., en na eenei verdere veranderingen, rapporteerde de voorzitter voortgang en kreeg verlot weder te mogen zitten.—Gezondjoesard.

WOENSDAG, 24 APRIL.—De billen werden ingedruven van de inwoners van Cradock en Burgersdorp, omtrent post schikkingen; van de inwoners van Frasersburg en Beaufort, tot het openen van Meirings Poort, van 501 inwoners van de Kaapstad, ter vernietiging van de versgunning van het stuk land in de Gouvernements Tuinen aan des Bieschop en van 121 leden der Engelseke Kerk tegen die vernietiging.

De heer Godlonton stelde eene resolutie voor, dank betuigende aan den Gouverneur voor zyne boodschap van den weigen dag, en Zyne Excellentie verzekerde van hulle welkom te zyn, en dat hy hopen mogt, dat de handhaving van vrede, en ter onderblikking van overschreiding, de boodschap van den Gouverneur had hem volkomen verrast, want hoevel hy in communicatie was met personen op verschillende deelen der grenzen, was hy volkomen onbewust van soodanige geruchten als door den Gouverneur vermeld; hy da het evenwel dat het seod was dat de ingezetenen op hulle hoede gesteld werden.

De heer Wood was geeinzins zoo gerust als de heer Godlonton. Hy geloofde dat een oorlog onvermydelijk was, maar dat de boeren op eenige zynke uithuizen. Hy ziedt eene briefwisseling tuschen de agenten van Moshesh nu in het land van Sandillli waeren, dat Moshesh de Griquas tegen de boeren opstookte, en dat de Griquas in briefwisseling waren met de rebellen Hottentotten in Kafferland.

De heer Cradock dacht niet 'at de heer Godlonton meende te zeggen dat er geen reden was tot ongerustheid. De Gouverneur kon misse meer narigt hebben dan men weet, waarom zou hy anders om troepen gezonden hebben naar Mauritius, om de boeren te beletten de kust te oversteigen? De Auditor General ziede dat de laatste berichten door den Gouverneur ontvingen, geen gerugt maakten van eenige dreigende uitbarsting. Het narigt in het bezit van den Gouverneur was echter van dien aard, dat hy het raadzaam had geoordeeld het geringste van twee eureka te kiezen, en naar Mauritius te zenden om troepen.

De heer Barry, hoevel bykans met elke post brieven uit de Gouvernenteit ontvangende, had niets van dit geoordeeld. Eeneigen tyd geleiden vreesde men voor eene uitbarsting, maar de berichten zyn dat zyn volkomen tegen Moshesh berekend waren; hy ziede ook dat de gezindheid van de inwoners derer kolonie, en naar byzonder van Swellendam en George, zoodanig was dat zy zonder verzuim in getalen zouden uittrekken om hulle mede-kolonisten te helpen.

Na enige verdere aanmerkingen van de heeren Rutherford, Keits en Godlonton, werd het voorstel aangenomen. Het voorstel ter levering van eenige briefwisseling met het Districtal Gouvernement omtrent het verneemde saldo van £25,000 werd in committee te overwegen. De Raad zat weder in Committee op de Meester en Dienstboede Wet, en zing de overige kapitels en artikels door.—Gezondjoesard.

Wetgevende Raad.

WOENSDAG, 23 APRIL.—Eene petitie werd ingedruven door den heer Fairbridge, van de inwoners van Zoutrivier en distrikt Caledon, betrekkeelyk de Burger-wet.

De Bill ter afscheiding van het distrikt Tulbagh werd wederom in committee te overwegen.

De Bill om buitelanders in staat te stellen vastgoed te bezitten, werd ook op de tweede maal gelezen, en zal op Vrydag in committee overwoeren worden.

Het Huis ging in committee op de Bill ter verzekering van de erfenissen van minderjarigen, waarin enige veranderingen werden gemaakt. Daarna gerapporteerd zynde, besloot men dezelve op Vrydag in nadere overweging te nemen.

De volgende boodschap werd van den Gouverneur ontvangen:—

G. Grey, Gouverneur. Boodschap No. 13. De Gouverneur acht het zyn pligt te zeken tot narigt van het edel Huis overzenden afschrift van eenen brief van het edel Huis omtrent den President van den Oranje Vrystaat, aan aante de tegenwoordige betrekkingen van dieu staat met zekere inlandse stammen in deszelfs nabehyd.

De Gouverneur bedient zich van deze gelegenheid het edel Huis te berichten dat, te legr gesteld zynde in het verkrygen van grondbesit van Engeland, en omtrent om welke hy aansoek heeft gedaan, hy het noodig heeft geacht aansoek te doen by het Gouvernement van Mauritius, zynzoeleende dat een der regementen op dat eiland dienst doende, met zoo weinig verdrag mogelyk naar dat zekle koe moede woenig g. zonden, om de militaire magt nu alhier dienst doende te versterken.

Het sechen des te noodakelyker deze stap op het tegenwoordig oogeblyk te nemen, daar geruchten in den omloupyng dat de opperhoofden op en over onze onmiddelyke grenzen in comensting zyn geweest omtrent het handelen op een vereenigd plan, in geval onlusten moegten uitbarsten.

Deze geruchten hebben als nog geene gedante aange-nomen welke deszelve aanspraak geven op onbepaald geloof, maar zy schynen niet ontbloeit te zyn van waarschijnlijkheid; en het is gepast dat de kolonie voorbereid zoude zyn voor zulk eene gebeurtenis, in geval deszelve noodt plaats vinden.

De Gouverneur heeft het bykt geacht aldus aan het edel Huis mede te deelen, dat dit het beginnel van voorzorg is waarom het Gouvernement verzoeken doet, dat de inwoners van Cradock en Beaufort, omtrent post-schikkingen, worden door het huis goedgkeurd, en men besloot de bill op Donderdag voor de derde maal te lezen.

Het verslag van het committee omtrent het voortgaan van een bill omtrent opvoeding, goedgekeurd zynde, besloot men hetzelve aan den Gouverneur over te zenden. De bill tot het beletten van misbandeling van dierna, werd vervolgens in overweging genomen. Op voorstel van den heer Fairbairn werden al de artikels van de voorrede weggelaten en slechts een artikel in de plaats daarvan gesteld, verklerende dat tenand eenig der misbandelende opzynnende, onderworpen zal zyn aan boete of gevangenis:—Een voorstel om de bill te verwerpen werd van de hand gewezen, gelyk ook een ander om deszelve te beperken tot municipale steden. De voorzitter werd toen verzoekt voortgang te rapporteeren en men besloot de overweging van de bill op Maandag te hervatten. Gezondjoesard.

het grootste bedrag van recognoitschende, werd toegestaan; zyn ook dat van den heer Pote ter levering van enige briefwisseling tuschen de Koloniale en Beltsche Gouvernements betrekkeelyk het voorgewende saldo van £25,000.

Het Huis ging in committee op het verslag van het zekeren committee op de weg-bill. Uit de discussie bleek dat het committee tot geen besluit heeft kunnen komen omtrent de verandering van meer collegies voor de oostelyke en westelyke distrikten daerinstellen, en dat het ingedruide verslag byzorgelyk niet het verslag was van de meerderheid van het committee. Het Huis weigerde derhalve het verslag aante-nemen.

In den loop van het debat op het onderwerp, had er een enigzins onaangenaam tooneel plaats. De heer Ziervogel, terzyl hy den voorzitter aansprak, drong aan op de noodzakelykheid om met de zaak door te gaan en deszelve niet te verholde om zitting te verschuiven. Indien leden onwillig waren, ziedt te geven op de zaak, dan moeten zy, ziedt by, "ons dit verlyt zeggen, zy moeten zeggen, wy willen ni tot u doen, pa." Dr. Tancred riep uit: "scheidt u af!" "Ja," ziede de heer Ziervogel, "afscheid van Clavilliam, en mer byzouder van het lid van Clavilliam. Ik zien zeker dat het Huis er niets tegen zal hebben. Wat my betref ik denk dat hoe eerder het Huis zich van hen afscheidt, hoe bet r het zyn zal." Dr. Tancred stond toen op, kwam voor de tafel, en vroeg: "Heer Voorzitter, kunnen zulke p'ronaliteiten gedooed worden?"

aan werd overzulk een voorwerp "orde" orde!" "aan werd ziedt de Doctor, "dat ik ik myne eigene oer handhaven, en ik wip de belediging te veru, en ik zeg, hoe eerder ik afscheid ben van het lid voor Graaff-Reinet, hoe beter het zyn zal, en ik geef hem het verschild geschenke." Hy nam toen zyn hoed op, wierp zyn zakdoek voor de voeten van den heer Ziervogel, en stapte uit het Huis, zeggende, "zoodanig is de etiquette van eenen geschenken, neem die op zoo y wilt.

Nadat de Spreker weder zitting genomen h.d., keerde Dr. Tancred naar zyn plaats terug, en na door den Sreker opgevoeren te zyn om zyn gedrag op tehelderen, vroeg hy het Huis onvoorwaardelyk om verschooning. Gezondjoesard.

VRYDAG, 25 APRIL.—De heer Adv. J. Brand, lid van Clavilliam, op de vorige dag van Circuit terug gekomen, nam plaats.

Petition werden ingedruven van de inwoners van Burgersdorp omtrent post communicatie; van de inwoners van Zwagershoek omtrent weien, enz.; van de inwoners van Malaga omtrent het uittreken van kantien losheid, en van de inwoners van Warme en Koude Bokkeveld omtrent de afscheiding van Tulbagh.

Het Committee op de Bill ter instelling van de registratie van stemgeregtigden, legde deszelve verslag ter tafel, hetwelk goedgkeurd werd. De Bill werd toen voor de eerste maal gelezen. Tweede lezing op Woensdag. De Queens Town Kiesregt Bill werd voor de tweede maal gelezen, en zal op Maandag in Committee overwoeren worden.

Het Huis ging in Committee op de Bill om buitelanders in staat te stellen vastgoed te bezitten, welke daarna voor de derde maal gelezen en gerapporteerd werd. De Bill ter verzekering van de erfenissen van minderjarigen werd, met de amendementen daarin gemaakt goedgekeurd, en gelast voor de derde maal gelezen te worden op Maandag.

De Bill om insolventen in staat te stellen hun ontzag te bekomen, werd voor de tweede maal gelezen, en zal op Dinsdag in Committee overwoeren worden. De Koloniale Secretaris legde ter tafel opraaf van paarden en vee in de kolonie verloreu door de paarden en longtekten; alsmede proclamatie van het Natalsh Gouvernenteit tegen het brengen van beest vee in dat distrikt. Eene boodschap werd van den Gouverneur ontvangen, aanbevelende een groter pensioen aan Sir John Wynne, dan waertoe hy onder bestaande bepalingen geregtigd zoude zyn; ook eene andere boodschap, oerzendeende copy van brief van den President van den Vry Staat verzoekeode om een gedeelte van de Douane inkomsten.

Het Huis ging in committee op het tweede rapport van het Finantie Committee, de twee eerste s'ide waarvan aangenomen werden.—Gezondjoesard.

Briefwisseling tuschen den President van de Vry-Staat en het Opperhoofd Moshesh, in bovenstaande handelingen bedoeld. Gouvernements Huis, Oranje Vrystaat, Bloemfontein, 7 April 1856.

Aan Zyne Excellentie Sir George Grey, enz. enz. Sir I.—Eenige vergroote opgaven in sommige Kaapische dagbladen b'spreuend omtrent eene voorgenoemen expedite van ons tegen Wit en andere benden plakkers op private landeryn, binnen d'zere Staat, en in en nabyl de Witte Berg, Hartswater distrikt; heb ik het gepast goedgekeurd Uwe Excellentie te berichten dat het volk der Volksraad in deszelfs jongste vergadering besloten is een kommando tegen Wit en de andere plakkers te zenden, die voornamelyk Zuis zyn, uit het Natal distrikt, ter einde hen te straffen voor strooperen, op ons volk gedurende eene reeks van jaren gepleegd, en hen te verdryven van de landeryn welke zy in bezit genomen hebben tot zulk eene nigetrektheid, als eerlang onze communicatie met Natal dreigt afteynden.

De expedite zal waarzhyvlyk in die richting vertrekken in den loop der aanstaande maand, en ik heb hiervan mede kennis gegeven aan het Natalsche Gouvernenteit. Myn voornam ommerk om Uwe Excellentie kennis te geven, ontstaat uit de jongste handelingen van twee van Mos'hs kapiteins op d. Smithfield linijs zoolw als andere aan den kant van Winburg. In byvoeging tot zynen brief aan my, gedateerd 21 Maart 1856, van welke en myn antwoord ik afschreift anexer.

Over het geheel genomen komt het my niet onwaarschynlyk voor dat hy vandyklykheid verzoeken van provoceren zal, welke moeilyk eenigermate de grens van de Kaap kolonie kunnen afstetren, alsmede aan den kant van het Caledonrivier distrikt.

Ik houde my verzekerd, dat de wezenlyke oorzaak van eenen oorlog tuschen Moshesh en ons, de grenskweste zyn zal, van welke andere omstandigheid hy zich ook als een voorwendel moge bedienen. Ik zal alles in myn vermogen aanwenden zulk eene gebeurtenis afteueren, zoolw als bestaanbaar moge zyn met myn protest, de regtra van ingezetenen en land-eigenaren van desen Staat, en de hulle grondbrieven bekomen hebben van de Britsche autoriteiten. De grote stryd om evenwel te worden gelyk te zieden, vrees ik, een bleigelye zyn en onvoortydig den Staat zulke verliezen aan leggende have en ander eigendom berokkenen, dat de lyders, tot wanhoop gedreven, niet onwaarschynlyk trucht'n zullen de Basuto te verdryven van dez zylde van de Oranjerivier. In hoe ver Uwe Excellentie geneigd moge zyn of de magt moge hebben tuschen beide te treden om de rampen afteueren, welke ik uit zulk eene gebeurtenis moeilyk te veel uitrijgen, te zieden, maar wy invloed kan mogelyk veel uitrijgen. Mogt dit evenwel mislukken en gy u geregtvaardig beschouwen vrywillige kolonisten te betalen, om die hulpe te komen, zal ik u van tyd tot tyd kennis geven van den toestand van zaken betrekkeelyk de handelingen in kwestie. Ik heb te u te zyn. J. BOSHOFF, President, Oranje Vry Staat.

Gouvernements Huis, Bloemfontein, 1 Maart 1856. Aan Moshesh, het Grote Hoofd der Basuto. Waerde Vriend!—Ik heb goed gedacht u eenige regels te schryven ten einde u te berichten dat de grote raad van het volk van desen staat goedgekeurd en bekrachtigd heeft de overeenkomst door ons te Smithfield gesloten op den 6 October j., alsmede dat een inspectie van land op de grenzen van het Caledonrivier distrikt door de Land-commissie zal plaats vinden binne weinige maanden, en dat het in de Bloemfontein Gazette zal worden gedruktvertoert tot narigt van alle partijen.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, April 28, 1856.

It is much to be regretted that the Free State should already be threatened with hostilities on a large scale by the natives. That sooner or later, it would unavoidably come to this, it did not require the gift of prophecy to foretell. That the struggle when once fairly entered upon, will end in the defeat, and ultimately in the extinction of the kaross-bearing race, is scarcely less certain. We could have wished however that the Free State had first been a little more consolidated, and that its interior arrangements had fallen into that kind of routine, which allows of an easy adaptation of means to ends in the administration of a war. We are at a loss to appreciate the object of the President's communication to our Governor. It seems he has forwarded to His Excellency copies of the correspondence between himself and Moshesh. The propriety of drawing the Governor of this Colony, as third party, into a difference between the Free State and the Basuto nation, may well be doubted, especially at a time when our own frontier is threatened. We hope that Parliament will advocate non-intervention. Forbidable as the people of Moshesh have been represented, the people of the Free State, if left to themselves, are a match for them; and when it comes to open hostilities on our frontier, we are not sure that, even with the regiment from Mauritius to back us, we may not sooner stand in need of the farmers beyond the frontier, than they of us. Sir George Grey's visit to the Free State and his conference with the President and Moshesh have clearly failed of intimidating the King of the black horsemans. The homely proverb "let every one sweep before his own door" is a sound maxim in politics. If the Free State is independent, long may it remain so and if the President values the confidence of his people, let him beware of leaning on a foreign power, and above all on the Governor of a helpless Colony, that is bigly in a condition to protect its own frontier. There was much sense in the remark of Mr. Goddolon to the Governor's message to the Legislative Council, that the danger ought to be very great before troops were summoned to our assistance, from an island where the small pox and cholera were raging. Whatever may be the object of these warlike preparations, it would certainly be a measure of questionable expediency to complicate our frontier policy, by an alliance with the Free State, and Parliament would not be warranted to vote supplies for carrying on warlike operations beyond the frontier.

Self-dependence is the source of all greatness. There are great distances in store for the Free State, and perhaps for the Transvaal Republic as well. If a union between the two could at some future time be effected, it would be an accession of strength to both. But any interference on the part of British functionaries is much to be deprecated; because they cannot be expected to have the real interests of the Free State at heart. They are actuated by one of two motives, either by pseudo-philanthropy, which induces them to shield the natives from summary punishment, however richly deserved, or by a meddlesome disposition, which has its root in the presumptuous opinion that, under Providence, it is the vocation of the English to settle all disputes that occur among the families of the earth.

It behoves the emigrant farmers to remember the history of the last twenty years—not to entertain a rancorous feeling towards the English, which is unchristian and narrow minded, but to shun all relations, except commercial, with the British possessions in South Africa. Let them be politically isolated. Let the history and language of their Dutch ancestors be taught in their schools; thus they will lay the foundation of a literature and nationality in accordance with their origin and the hereditary bent of their genius. All development that does not proceed by expansion from within is unnatural and delusive; and a system of education that is not rooted in the national character, is sure to prove a failure. These are fundamental maxims, from which it is not safe to deviate in organizing a system of national education. If the authorities in the Free State make them the basis of their future operations, the population will maintain itself as a compact homogeneous mass; but if they neglect them, the descendants of those hardy sons of the wilderness will at most acquire a foreign polish, which is no compensation for those sterling qualities, that form the groundwork of their national character.

It may seem unreasonable to put forth such remarks as these at a time when the young state is about to measure its strength with the surrounding nations, but it should be borne in mind, that when a war breaks out, the belligerents are found to be what the preceding peace has made them. It has been rumored some time ago that the President of the Free State was in correspondence with a Scotchman in this Colony, who was to be entrusted with the important task of organizing a system of public schools for the State. If the President could suggest such a plan and obtain the consent of his council to its execution, it would be far better for the Independent State to petition the Queen of England to be annexed to the British Empire and received under the protection of the British flag.

RUMOUR OF WAR.—The frontier papers received by Saturday's post, make no allusion to the apprehended rupture between the Orange Free State and the Basutos. These papers are also mute upon the subject of any hostile movements in Kaffraria.

MAURITIUS.—According to the latest accounts from Mauritius, the cholera still raged seriously. During the space of twenty days 570 of the inhabitants were struck down by it.

COMMANDO AGAINST WITZ.—From private information received from the Free State, we learn that there is every probability of an eruption taking place between the Boers and the Natives. A meeting of the Fieldcornets was held in Smithfield, on Tuesday last, to decide on what steps should be taken to prevent a repetition of the robberies committed by Witz and his people on the Boers. It was resolved that a commando be raised of 1,000 men—100 to be drafted out of each field-cornet, and that they are to march to Witz's kraal on the 15th of the present month. It is said that Witz has some hundreds of cattle and horses in his possession, the property of the Boers, and that he has refused to deliver them up to the respective owners, in fact he has refused to come to any terms. A commando is now determining upon, and it would be impossible for us to predict how this affair will end. Witz, we hear, has made every preparation, and it is expected that the Boers will meet with a warm reception. Moshesh will remain neutral, assisting neither the one nor the other.

In addition to the foregoing, the Free State paper, the "Friend," has the following:— "Truth compels us to mention that from the most recent advices received from various Field Cornets, both on our Smithfield and Winburg lines, an insolent and audacious spirit has been very lately shown by certain petty Captains owing allegiance to the great Chief Moshesh. Although we feel persuaded that Moshesh himself must and does disapprove of their conduct, we are not without misgivings regarding the final result of these proceedings. In spite of the deep desire not only of our government but of our burghers in general, to live at peace with the Basutos, should the spirit of wanton aggression go too far, it is hard to say what may be the consequence. Should the Paramount Chief, whether from a want of will or power to curb his marauding dependents, the effect must in the end be the same. Dependents will drive our burghers to rebel unprovoked aggressions by retaliation, and the Government will be obliged, in spite of the most pacific intentions and theories, to interfere for their protection. In such an event, and in such an event only, (which may a kind Providence graciously avert) will the gloomy predictions of the Mercury be fulfilled: it will be "war to the knife," for the coloured tribes may take our word for it, that if our burghers be once driven to despair, they will not be a petty war, "a playing at soldiers," as our derisive old unfeeling and vacillating system, but in all probability, a war of extermination, the end of which must inevitably be either the disappearance of the white man between the Orange and Vaal Rivers, or the annihilation of the hostile coloured races within and around the same region. This fearful alternative will be the inevitable consequence of robberies and wars becoming chronic—as has been too much the rule on the Eastern Frontier of the Colony—instead of the natives settling down into peaceful habits of peace and profitable industry, for which so many suitable facilities and encouragements are now being held out to them.

Let both parties, at the same time, look to it, and sow the seed of justice, or the fruits will be truly bitter! We evidently pray that the provocations may not originate, as we believe it will not, on our side; and if a general war must arise, may God defend the right!—*Idem.*

ACCIDENT.—A wagon belonging to Mr. Hillery, laden with wool for a firm in this town, was emerged into the Orange River on Friday last, under the following circumstances:—It appears that the oxen were hooked on to the wagon shortly after its arrival on the opposite side of the river, and were quietly ascending the hill leading from the bank; just as they managed to get on the top of the hill, the hook of the truck-tow slipped out of the staple, when the wagon ran down with incredible velocity, carrying with it the two hind oxen. On reaching the water-mark they broke loose, and the next moment wagon and oxen were hurled into the river. A portion of the wagon and wool were buried in a morning, as also a few of the oxen. It is feared the remainder has gone down the river.—*Albert Times, April 10.*

GRAAFF-REINET.—A sad accident occurred in the Camdeboo, at a drift of Louw's River, near the farm of Mr. Conradie, by which four persons lost their lives. The following are the particulars as far as we have been able to ascertain them. A wagon in attempting to cross the river was carried away by the strength of the current. In the wagon were Katryn, a Mantat-e woman; Jan Volenvel, a boy about ten years of age; Mietje, the wife of the driver David Salver; and a child of Mietje's about 16 months old. They were all drowned, and only the body of Mietje's child was found. A Kafir lad, who was leading, saved himself by holding on to the horn of one of the oxen, and a girl who sat behind the wagon, saved herself by jumping out when she saw the oxen were being carried away by the stream. The oxen swam about two miles down the river, when they became entangled among the bushes, and were at length extricated in safety by cutting them loose from the yokes. The underbelly of the wagon has been recovered.

The unfortunate people who met with this fatal accident, had visited Graaff-Reinet for the purpose of selling their produce. They left town on Monday morning last, at half-past 10, and at 4 o'clock on the same day four of them were drowned as above narrated.—*Graaff-Reinet Herald, April 19.*

ROADS AND RIVERS.—These have been the principal topics of conversation during the past week. The judge was detained by the Komag for four or five days, and consequently the Circuit cannot be held at the district towns on the days appointed. The judge would not reach Alice until Thursday afternoon. We have been informed by Mr. J. H. Parker, who has just arrived from King William's Town, that between the Komag and this town there are fully 115 wagons which have been detained by the swollen state of that stream, many of these for 15 days—with merchandise and produce to the value of at least £10,000. We have been told that the cost to one person of one person for rations for his people for each day they are so detained is fully £23. This delay is not confined to wagons, but also to the mails. This morning we received two week's post from Queen's Town. The King William's Town post due on Tuesday morning last only arrived yesterday. The Cape Post has been 12, 24, and 36 hours behind its time during the last rains—and on Monday next there will be three posts due from Somerset, Cradock, and the Upper Districts. A most curious experiment was made by Mr. Parker in crossing the Kienkamma, which was running high—no landing being detained, he obtained the assistance of four expert swimmers from the military, and with their aid succeeded in floating his cart, containing two ladies, across the stream. We hope our legislators will not overlook all these considerations in voting for a bridge. The weather has been very fine during the last three days, and wagons are now dropping in again from the bay.—*Graham's Town Journal.*

KAPRIBLAND.—There has lately been a fracas in this country. It appears that the Kafir lads employed to herd Macomo's cattle and those employed to take care of Botman's cattle allowed the stock to be mixed, and that out of this circumstance an affray took place, during which the Kafir lads were used very cruelly, and one of Macomo's grandsons was killed, with other casualties.—*Extra to the Frontier Times, April 19.*

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The late rains have so flooded the whole country that the traveller has to journey through nearly one continuous sheet of water the whole way. Several deaths have taken place in crossing rivers. Dams and aqueducts have been washed away; in one instance, a kraal, situated on the banks of the Bushman's River, containing 600 goats, being entirely destroyed, and the whole of the goats being carried off by the flood. And at the Komag and on one of the sprufts of the Fish River, wagons and oxen have been overwhelmed by the flood. The Sunday's River punt has also been carried several miles away, and there is scarcely a stream which has not swollen to such a height as to prevent all traffic; wagons, laden with wool and produce from the interior, and merchandise from this part, have thus been detained for weeks along their banks; and the roads having been completely saturated with rain, the oxen or horses have to drag their vehicles through miry sloughs.—*P. B. Mercury.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.—Mr. Wicht presented a petition from the municipality of George, on the opening of Melrins Pass.

The report of the committee on Mr. Horak's case was adopted by a majority of 8 against 4.

The Col. Secretary laid upon the table reports from civil commissioners containing statistical information, and some other documents which had been called for.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting copies of correspondence with the President of the Free State (see report of Assembly).

The House went into committee on the report of the committee on Crown Lands, which was amended, and ordered to be considered on Thursday.

The House went into committee on the Bill for amending the provisions on subdivided properties, were adopted by the House, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

The report of the committee on the subject of the introduction of a Bill on Education, having been adopted, it was ordered to be forwarded to the Governor.

The Bill for preventing cruelty to animals was next considered. Upon the motion of Mr. Fairbairn, all the clauses after the preamble were omitted, and one clause substituted, declaring that any person cruelly beating or torturing any animal shall be liable to fine or imprisonment.

A motion to throw out the bill, was negatived, as was also a motion to confine it to municipal towns. The chairman was then desired to report progress, and it was ordered that the consideration of the bill be resumed on Monday next.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.—The Bill for apportioning quitrents was read a third time and passed.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Cold and Warm Bokkeveld relative to the separation of Tulbagh from Worcester, but was again withdrawn on account of informality; another by Mr. Scanlon, from H. Pedlar, praying for relief; and another by Mr. Wright, from the inhabitants of Cradock on the subject of postal communication.

Mr. Pote's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the Graham's Town church ordinance, was negatived by a majority of 19 against 13.

The Col. Secretary laid upon the table returns of the value of colonial produce exported during the five years ending 31st Dec. 1855.

The motion of Mr. Meintjes for a tabular statement of those farms in each of the eastern divisions paying the largest amount of quitrent, was agreed to, as was also Mr. Pote's motion for the production of such correspondence as may have passed between the colonial and home governments on the subject of the alleged balance of £45,500.

The House went into committee on the report of the select committee on the Road Bill. From the discussion it appeared that the committee had not been able to come to any decision with regard to the expediency of creating one or more boards for either Province, and that consequently the report presented was not the report of a majority of the committee. The House therefore refused to adopt the report.

In the course of the debate on the subject, a rather unpleasant scene occurred. Mr. Ziervoel, whilst addressing the chair, argued upon the necessity of taking the subject of roads in hand at once, and not to delay it till another session. If members were disinclined to give attention to the subject, they should, he said, "tell us so right down; they should say we won't do anything for you, go." Dr. Tancred exclaimed "separate." "Yes," says Mr. Ziervoel, separate from Clanwilliam, and more particularly from the member for Clanwilliam. The House, I am sure, will have no objection to do so; for my part I think that the sooner the House separate from him the better." Dr. Tancred then rose, came in front of the table, and asked, "Mr. Chairman, are such personalities to be tolerated, but when I heard that they were purchasing farms from each other, I hastened to issue a Proclamation (29th October, 1844), telling to the whites, 'Do not barter the land, for it is not the custom of us Basutos to do so.' According to our custom, the land belongs to all the people, it is bequeathed to our posterity; but it is not disposed of by bargain, and also it is not our habit to define limits in it."

Then (1844) came Maitland (Sir Peregrine) a worthy Chief (Morena), truly so; as to him, he said to me, Chief (Morena), my children (my subjects) have gone away from Moshesh, my children (my subjects) have gone away from

his seat, was called upon to explain his conduct, and made an unreserved apology to the House.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.—Mr. J. H. Brand, the member for Clanwilliam, who had returned from Circuit on the previous day, took his seat.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Painter, from the inhabitants of Bergrivier, on the subject of postal communication; by Mr. Bowker, from the inhabitants of Zwartkops, on the subject of roads; by Mr. Fairbairn, from the inhabitants of Malmesbury, on the subject of wine and spirits licenses; and by Mr. Wiggins, from the inhabitants of Cold and Warm Bokkeveld, for separating Tulbagh from Worcester.

The Committee on the Bill for deferring the registration of voters, having brought up their report, the same was adopted. The Bill was then read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The House went into committee on the Bill to enable the Queen's Town electoral Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The Bill for securing the inheritances of minors, was adopted with the amendments therein made, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Bill for enabling insolvents to obtain their discharge was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.

The Col. Secretary laid upon the table a return of horses and cattle lost in each division of the colony by the home and lung sickness; also proclamation of the Natal Government against the introduction of diseased cattle in that district.

A message was received from the Governor, recommending a larger retiring allowance to Sir John Wylde, than would accrue to him under existing regulations; and another message, transmitting copy of letters from the President of the Free State, enclosing a portion of the customs dues.

The House went into committee on the a-convoy report of the finance committee, the first two sections of which were adopted.—Adjourned.

The following is the Correspondence of the President of the Free State and the Chief Moshesh, above alluded to:—

Government Office, Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, April 7, 1856.

Sir,—Perceiving some exaggerated reports in some of the Cape papers, of an intended expedition from us against Witte, and at near the Wittebergen, Harrismith District, I have thought it proper to inform your Excellency, that it has been resolved by the Volksraad at their last meeting, to send out a Commando against Witte and the other squatters, who are principally Zulus from Natal District, in order to punish them for depredations committed during a series of years on our people, and to expel them from the lands they have seized upon to such an extent as to threaten ere long, to cut off our communication with Natal. This expedition is likely to proceed in that direction in the course of next month, and I have also given notice thereof to the Natal Government.

My principal motive for informing your Excellency, arises from the recent proceedings of two of Moshesh's captains on the Smithfield line, as well as on the Winburg side, in addition to his letter to me, dated 21st March, 1856, of which, and my answer thereto, I annex copies.

Altogether it appears not to be improbable, that he will cause or provoke hostilities with us, which may possibly in some measure affect the Calcedon River district.

I feel assured, that the real cause of a war between Moshesh and us will be the boundary question, of whatever other circumstance he may avail himself of as a pretext. I shall endeavour as much as may be in my power, to avert such an event so far as may be at all consistent with my duty, to protect the rights of the inhabitants and land owners of this state, who hold their titles from the British authorities. Should a struggle, however, be entered upon, it will, I fear, be a bloody one, and will, no doubt, inflict such losses on the Boers in live stock and other property, that the Boers driven to despair, will not improbably endeavour to expel the Basutos from this side of the Orange River.

In how far your Excellency may feel the inclination or have the power to interfere to prevent the calamities which I foresee from such an event, it is impossible for me to conjecture, but your influence may possibly accomplish much. Should that, however, fail, and you would feel justified in allowing volunteer colonists to come to our assistance, I shall from time to time give you notice of the state of affairs in regard to the proceeding in question.—I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) J. BOSCH, President Orange Free State.

Government House, Bloemfontein, March 1, 1856. MOSEHESH, Great Chief of the Basutos.

WORTHY FRIEND.—I have thought proper to write a few lines to you, in order to inform you that the great Council of the people of this State, has approved of and confirmed the agreement entered into by us at Smithfield on the 6th day of October last, and also that an inspection of land on the borders of the Calcedon River district will take place by the Land Commission in the course of a few months, and that it will be advertised in the Bloemfontein Gazette for the information of all parties concerned.

I have further to inform you that Mr. Orpen, the acting Landroost of Smithfield, has written to me, concerning correspondence between him and the Chief Letsea, concerning the woman Anna Hermanus. I annex herewith copies of that correspondence, so that you may see I have reason to be displeased with Letsea on account of the threatening language made use of by him, in the letter to the acting Landroost. But more so with the man who wrote that letter to Paulus Lepelo, such things may bring on serious consequences. I therefore beg of you to take such steps as may tend to prevent a repetition of the conduct complained of, as I have given orders to the Landroost severely to punish any attempt that may be made on the part of Letsea or any of his people, to set the laws or authorities of this State at defiance.

The case of the woman has been properly enquired into, and she was on the clearest evidence found guilty of theft before a competent court of justice, and though she has always been an honest woman before, that is no reason why she should not be punished if found guilty of such a crime, and I should have expected from Letsea as a Chief, that he would have thought it his duty to discountenance such deeds, instead of becoming an advocate for them.

Hoping that you are well, and that I shall soon hear from you,—I remain, your Friend, (Signed) J. BOSCH, President Orange Free State.

(Copy) Thaba Bosho, 21st March, 1856. To His Honor J. BOSCH, President of the Orange Free State.

GREAT CHIEF (MOSEHESH).—Your letter (of the 1st inst.) has been brought to me, informing me of the case of a bastard woman; but I will not meddle with the affair since it has already been settled. Both Letsea and myself, we do not object to a chief being punished according to law. As to the letter of my son, he has to do with me what he requires, that it was entirely his own; and I have found fault with him for having written it.

Respecting the limit question, it would be wrong in me to keep silent about it, since it is a great one, and that you might find it improper of me not to return you an answer. Be so good, sir, (Mongali) as to hear me how I look at that question, about which my whole tribe thinks also as I do.

When we saw that the whites crossed the Orange River (in 1836) when they were, they crossed by lots, they begged from the blacks for pasture everywhere, and they came in a very good manner. We did not imagine they would appropriate the land to themselves, and when I heard that they were purchasing farms from each other, I hastened to issue a Proclamation (29th October, 1844), telling to the whites, 'Do not barter the land, for it is not the custom of us Basutos to do so.' According to our custom, the land belongs to all the people, it is bequeathed to our posterity; but it is not disposed of by bargain, and also it is not our habit to define limits in it.

Then (1844) came Maitland (Sir Peregrine) a worthy Chief (Morena), truly so; as to him, he said to me, Chief (Morena), my children (my subjects) have gone away from Moshesh, my children (my subjects) have gone away from

me, and I don't know where to turn to, I don't know the name of the Orange and Calcedon Rivers, towards their junction.

To him I granted, because he had asked very properly of me without stealing by taking anything away. Afterwards came the Major (Major Ward). He robbed me of the land, from Maitland's over towards Jamesberg. I said that man acts hastily, he robs me of a great piece of land, he robs me of it in a hasty way. In it there are but few boers though Pushball lives within it, and that there are villages in it, beyond one hundred in number; and the Major said:—"I will govern those villages, they are mine." He said besides,—"On the Maitland border people trouble you,"—though it was people lost by himself,—and I will not arrange anything there till you satisfy me about this new limit by subscribing your name to it."

I therefore did not put my name to it (Oct., 1849) without the consent of my people; I said that thing will be evident to all men, that it is the deed of a fool (letlanja); and perhaps shall it prove a quarrel between me and the English. I said, besides,—should it one day be fought for (that limit) when the imbecility (botoot) of it becomes evident, the fault will not be attributed to me.

It happened that Major Hodge came, he told me,—"I have been sent by the Queen to hear you." He called me to Pushball's. He asked me at a national meeting (petso) held on a Sunday, Mr. Arbousset and Mr. Boerhaave being present:—"Moshesh, do you wish that I also do restore your brother (Pushball) unto you and your people, taken by Major (Ward)." I answered him saying "you have spoken."

"Now," he asked, "what do you complain of besides," and I said "I complain of the Major," and he hastened to say,—"And me too, I am in trouble about him, I have already put him out of office." I said besides,—"Capt. Bailie also has annoyed me very much by killing people by depredations made everywhere, it was the Major who said,—"I have our peace with the boers, Moshesh Hodge said,—I have not peace with you, but a day before yesterday, being at Witte Henge, I gave orders to the Magistrate of Smithfield, to lodge him into jail without delay."

Now I said the Tamboukies also at Moravia, complain and say it is how they always steal from you, the whites. The Major said:—"What do they complain of?" And as they were in that national meeting they hastened to say,—"The complaint that children have been stolen from us by you, the Whites, and that they have been made slaves, they are sixty in number."

This the envoy of the Queen said—"some are amongst the people in the Sov-reignty, some have been taken down to Natal—although things are so, I will make my best and restore them to you."

Thus we parted from each other. Again it happened that Clerk (Sir George) called me to Jamesberg to a meeting with the Boers (Dec. 1855). He said to Mr. Hoffman, "Translate for me to Maitland. The limit by Major Ward, from what I see, is not fair to the Basutos, let their chief point out another more advantageous one, as far as that of Maitland's, that the Boers may be satisfied."

I said in answer to him:—"Truly this is a hard concern, but I can consent to point out another, that our peace may be consolidated. I pointed out the one from Commissie Drift on the Calcedon River down to the Orange River, leaving Koesberg on my side."

That word of mine, I do not conceal it, I stand by it to this day, and it is the one which will be established, for it is adhered to by my tribe.

I have already spoken. I do no wrong to the whites, for we are reckoned by tens of thousands, and we have reserved to ourselves a mere skirt of land. The Boers are counted by thousands only, and they extend from the Orange River to the Vaal River, and beyond it over a very wide land.

Now great Chief (Morena) when your Land Surveyors will go to inspect the farms in the Calcedon District, be aware that I will not prevent them, provided they do not encroach upon the limit we had spoken of to your Excellency.

That is my answer, + I am Moshesh, Chief of the Basutos.

I salute you very much. (Signed) T. JOUSSÉ, v.d.M.

(Copy) Government Office, Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, 3d April, 1856.

To MOSEHESH, Paramount Chief of the Basutos. GREAT CHIEF.—Your letter dated 21st March, in answer to mine of the 1st of the same month, reached me yesterday. I am glad to find that you admit Letsea did wrong in writing the letter, which he states to be his own, but I should have been better satisfied, if he had apologised for his conduct, and promised not to repeat such conduct, the more so as I have since found out that the woman is a Hottentot, and not of his tribe. However, I shall let that pass for the present, and say no more about it. As to the subject of the line, I am rather surprised at what you write, I am sorry you did not mention the presence of his Excellency your Governor. Even now you speak of a line which you say was established, for it is adhered to by my tribe, that is from the Commissie Drift on the Calcedon River down to the Orange River, leaving Koesberg on my side, and which description is so vague that I can make nothing of it.—Down to the Orange River, what part of it? and how is it to be above Commissie Drift? And besides this is but a small portion of the boundary between us, so that I am at a loss to answer you on that subject, until you let me know a little more definitely what your intention is, which I request you will do, that you may enquire into these matters, and give you a full answer.

I now wish to write to you on another subject. You are aware Witz and the Kafirs at and near the Witte Bergen have robbed our people of horses and cattle, a great many,—and have refused to refund or make any amends, even your interference has not availed anything; besides that, they have occupied the farms of the Boers, and lived in their houses; and we have resolved to submit to these things no longer, and should they persist in such conduct, we may be forced to take measures against them. I give you notice of it, that, should such a step take place, you may not be consequences. I therefore beg of you to take such steps as may tend to prevent a repetition of the conduct complained of, as I have given orders to the Landroost severely to punish any attempt that may be made on the part of Letsea or any of his people, to set the laws or authorities of this State at defiance.

The case of the woman has been properly enquired into, and she was on the clearest evidence found guilty of theft before a competent court of justice, and though she has always been an honest woman before, that is no reason why she should not be punished if found guilty of such a crime, and I should have expected from Letsea as a Chief, that he would have thought it his duty to discountenance such deeds, instead of becoming an advocate for them.

Hoping that you are well, and that I shall soon hear from you,—I remain, your Friend, (Signed) J. BOSCH, President Orange Free State.

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PRESIDENT PIERCE.

No traveler leaves Washington, without seeing the President, Mr. Pierce. He is the rest of the world, I determined upon a visit to the great man. No need of an introduction, every body goes that like. I said all the folks of whom I inquired.

Having then ascertained the proper day and hour, I beat my steps to the White House, and had some difficulty in finding on which side the entrance lay, until a man who was digging in the garden, showed me. I walked in, the doors being open, and in a passage met a plainly dressed man of whom I asked the way.

What a contrast to the Old World, both in Europe and Asia. Had I there wished to see the ruler of a country, what an affair of importance would it have been? First I must have found some one to introduce me, that it might be known I was a fit person to appear in the "presence" and not one of the "swinish multitude," whose only business on earth is to work and pay taxes, and who are no more to be admitted into courts, than the dogs and cows.

What mean these challenges of trumpets and these flourishings of sabres? What, but the boasting of the stronger and plundering party, over the weaker and plundered? There too stand the knights of the gab, in wigs and gowns, who are hired to prove that "whatever is, is right."

But, besides the Idol, and the drums and trumpets sounding, and the heroes and heroines in melo-dramatic costume, there is a ragged and dirty crowd, outside, "the background of the picture." They are free, perhaps, but they are ignorant and degraded. "Brutal" too, because you placed ignominy upon them at their birth, and made their childhood familiar with shame.

Turn now to this unguarded man with open doors. Like Prosper he has a spell that has hushed the storm of human passion, and left him more tranquil and secure than hedge of bayonets and sabres. For a thousand miles and more in each direction, as far as the land extends, are peace and industry to be seen. In these desperadoes cease to be desperadoes, and conspirators no longer conspire; and why? Because every man knows in his heart that he is fairly and impartially dealt by, and the spell that has lulled his angry feelings is the simple one of "Justice to all."

"The Government by all for the good of all" is their favorite after-dinner-toast, the sentiment of their hearts. "Look on this picture and on that," both matters of fact, and the one more of theory and Utopia than the other and then say, which of the two comes nearest to common sense, and which to harlequinade?

MILITARY EDUCATION.—Let Government close all their so-called military schools for boys, in which from the very age of the pupils, not military but general learning is taught; and let them found a really military college, in which young men shall be instructed in special professional subjects, immediately before entering on their military duties.

Our proposal, then, is, that officers of all arms, cavalry and infantry as well as artillery and engineers, should be required to pass through a military college. The age of admission would be during the seventeenth year, and the duration of residence one year. For the nomination of candidates competing for admission, and for the superintendence of military education generally, a Board of Commissioners should be appointed, consisting of the Secretary for War, the Commander-in-Chief, the Paymaster General, the Chaplain General, and such other persons of scientific and literary attainments, some of whom should be experienced officers, as her Majesty might be advised to appoint.

In regard to admission, their duties would be to ascertain that the candidate is of the prescribed age, that his physical strength and constitution are good, and that he is of unblemished moral character. For these purposes, too much reliance must not be placed on certificates and testimonials. Any young Englishman should be permitted to invite these inquiries into character, and to none who pass this ordeal should permission to compete be denied. We would regard this permission as a valuable testimonial, which would be in itself an object of emulation, and of use to a young man in any profession. The actual admission into the college would depend on the results of a competitive examination between the candidates of approved characters.

Board of Executors.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. the Widow M. MORRISON PUBLIC SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, In Cape Town.

THE Directors of the Board of Executors, as Executors Testamentary of the abovesaid Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, on

TO - MORROW Tuesday, the 29th inst.

1st. The well known large and commodious HOUSE, situated at the corner of Keizersgracht (Darling-street) and Grave-street, at present let to Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY, comprising several Lower and Upper Rooms, large Yard, Pantry and other Apartments, Stable, &c. It is unnecessary to say much in recommendation of this valuable Property. The advantageous situation for any Business, the great profit derived by letting several of the Apartments for Shops and otherwise, and the extent, are all sufficient to prove that such an opportunity very seldom occurs to procure Property of the like nature.

2nd. The HOUSE adjoining, in Grave-street, well adapted for a Dwelling House, and a small Store, where the Cabinet-maker's Trade has been carried on for a long time with success.

Liberal Bonus will be given. The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, and the Purchase Amount and other particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Board of Executors, Adderley-street.

C. J. C. GIE, Sec. Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

Public Sale of Landed Property, IN CAPE TOWN, At eleven o'clock precisely.

THE Undersigned being duly authorized thereto, by JEREMIAH, of the Cape, will sell, by public Auction, on

Tuesday, 13th May next.

HIS DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in Barrack-street, being part of Lot No. 2, comprising 3 Lower and 5 Upper Rooms, Yard, Pantry, and other Apartments, Stable, &c.

Liberal Bonus will be given. J. G. STEYTLER, G.A., Auctioneer. Cape Town, 25th April, 1856.

COMMERCIAL MARINE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN pursuance of the 29th Section of the Deed of Agreement, Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, Adderley-street, on

Thursday, 22nd May next, At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of A. de Pass, Esq.

In terms of the 26th Section, the names of Candidates to be proposed to the Meeting are to be notified to the Directors, in writing, by two Shareholders qualified to vote, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

By order of the Directors, J. A. TRUTER, Secretary Cape Town, 21st April, 1856.

General Estate AND ORPHAN CHAMBER.

Established 19th March, 1856. CAPITAL, £20,000 Sterling

FOR Administering Properties and Estates, as Executors, Administrators, Tutors, Curators Trustees, and Agents.

Directors: O. M. BERGH, Esq., Chairman, D. TENNANT, Esq., J. C. SILBERBAUER, Esq., J. R. MARQUARD, Esq., JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq., C. FLECK, Esq., M.D., C. H. BOSENBERG, Esq.

Auditors: T. MOSTERT, Esq., J. J. HOFMEYER, Esq.

The Chamber has now commenced operations. Tempo rary Office at Mr. TENNANT'S, No. 30, Adderley-street. N. MEYER, Secretary. Cape Town, 20th March, 1856.

Onion Seed.

FOR SALE, a few lbs. of ONION SEED won on the farm Bethlehem, to be had there, at Mr. PHILIP J. HAUPT, Stellenbosch, and at the stores of the Undersigned, Plain-street, Cape Town.

P. J. HAUPT & Co.

Shares.

TENDERS will be received for the following Shares belonging to the Estate of the late GERHARDUS NICOLAAS MECHEM, Esq., and surviving Spouse, by the Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, at their Office No. 5, Church Square, until WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1856, at twelve o'clock noon, to wit

30 SHARES IN THE COLONIAL BANK 10 SHARES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN BANK. A. DENYSSEN, Secretary, for self & Co-Executors Test. Cape Town, Church Square, 22nd April 1856.

Paarl Mining Company.

SHAREHOLDERS in arrears with the payment of their instalments are requested to pay the same on or before the 5th May next, as the Directors will be obliged to Summon them for the payment thereof without distinction.

C. J. SMUTS, Pov. Sec. Paarl, 22nd April 1856.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Estate of the late Mr. DANIEL ROSSOUW, Sen., and surviving spouse Mrs. ANNA DOROTHEA LOTTER. 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, Executrice. P. L. ROSSOUW, J. D. G. ROSSOUW, S. F. D. ROSSOUW, Executors. Wellington, April 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE Final Liquidation and Distribution Account, in the Estate of the late Mrs. JEANETTE FRANCOISE DUMINY, formerly Widow of the late Mr. CHARLES VAN HILDEBRAND, and surviving husband, Mr. MARTINUS LAURENTIUS NIEUWENHUIS, Senior.

AS ALSO.—The Final Liquidation and Distribution account in the separate Estate of the said late Mrs. JEANETTE FRANCOISE DUMINY and surviving husband Mr. MARTINUS LAURENTIUS NIEUWENHUIS, Senior, will be for inspection of Heirs and others interested, at the office of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, No. 5 Church Square, for a period of one month from the date hereof, after which if no objections be made thereto, the distribution will take place accordingly.

A. DENYSSEN, Secretary S. A. Association. Cape Town, Church Square, No. 5, 24th April, 1856.

Public Sale.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Messrs. MINNAAR and KANWISSEYER, who dissolve copartnership, to sell in the Village of Montagu,

On Wednesday, 29th May next, Certain Nine beautiful Erven, situated in that thriving Village, one of them planted with 12000 superior young Vines, yielding yearly an abundant vintage of sweet and other Wines, for which there is a good Market.

On another, marked on the general plan No. 119, situated in Church-square, stands a very neat House and double Store, containing 8 Rooms &c., very advantageously situated for trade.

Further 350 Merino Ewes 380 Wethers 215 Goats, among which 70 Wether Goats, all in excellent condition. Cellar Implements, consisting in Leaguers, Vats, Funnels, Buckets, 1 Spring Cart, 1 Market Cart, 1 Bullock Wagon, Sawn Wood, Merchandise, and what further will be offered.

And on SATURDAY, 31st May, certain 8 Erven, situated in the Town of Swellendam, being part of the divided ground of Messrs. PALCE & STRYER. Liberal Credit will be given and the terms of payment made easy.

N.B. Liberal Bonus will be given. OSTERLOH & REITZ, Vendue Adms.

COOPER'S UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Prepared from a Receipt of the celebrated Surgeon, Sir ASTLEY COOPER.

THIS invaluable Medicine had for many years been extensively prescribed by the above eminent Surgeon; and the Proprietor, a retired medical man, of high standing; and to whom the Receipt was bequeathed, as a mark of personal regard, was, at the urgent request of his Friends and Patients, determined to circulate them generally, for the benefit of the Public.

Private Testimonials, of undoubted authenticity, have been received as to their efficacy in the following diseases, viz:—

Asthma, Bilious Attacks, Coughs and Colds, Consumption, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Giddiness in the Head, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, Worms, Piles, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Stone and Gravel, Sore Throats.

As a family Aperient Medicine, they will be found to answer all general purposes, and will prove of the greatest assistance to those who, residing in the country districts of this colony, and separated for "hours" from medical assistance, can resort to their use with the greatest advantage.

It is particularly requested that the "Directions" for their use, enclosing each box, will be strictly adhered to. The following Testimonial (one selected from thousands) is submitted, as an instance of the remarkable effects produced by this celebrated Pill:—

To Thomas E. Cornwall Seales, Esq., Islington, near London.

Sir,—I desire voluntarily to bear witness to the good effects of your celebrated Pills. I have been suffering for the last 22 years from a torpid liver and bad digestion, accompanied with pain in the back and over the right shoulder, together with heartburn, flatulence, a disagreeable taste in the mouth on rising from bed, headache, and many other minor symptoms. A friend insisted on my trying "Cooper's Universal Pills" which she had constantly in the habit of taking for the last 12 years, with the greatest advantage. I can only add that since taking them, I have been perfectly cured. I still continue their use, occasionally, as an "Aperient Medicine." They have also been very successful in curing my eldest child of the Tape-worm.

I shall, in gratitude, recommend them to my friends, And am, Sir, your grateful servant, JANE MORTON KIRKMAN.

TRANSLATION. May 26, 1855. Dear Sir.—Ever since I have been in this Colony I have been troubled with pains in the region of the loins, accompanied with extreme debility and confirmed Dropsical Symptoms; I have gone through a regular course of medicine, having been perfectly cured, by several Doctors to no purpose. "Cooper's Universal Pills," however, have done that for me what the Doctors could not do, and I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. You are at liberty to make use of my name and to refer to me personally if necessary. Your's Truly, STEPHEN WARELKE.

To Mr. H. C. Robinson. AGENTS ALREADY APPOINTED.

Mr. B. ALEXANDER, — King William's Town Uitenhage, — Richmond, — Swellendam, — George, — Mossel Bay, — Riversdale, — George, — Knopke Bay, — Colesberg, — Graaff-Reinet, — Burgersdorp, — Alwal North, — Port Elizabeth, — Koopmans Rivier, — Stellenbosch, — Simon's Town.

Sold in Boxes, with English and Dutch Directions, at 1s. 6d., 3s., and 6s. SOLE AGENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—H. C. ROBINSON, Medical Hall, Plain-street, CAPE TOWN.

MARRIED by Special License in the Dutch Reformed Church, Cape Town, on Thursday, the 24th April, 1856, by the Rev. S. P. HAYES, D. D. ADRIAN JOHANNES LOUW, J.S., Esq., to Miss CHRISTINA JESINA NIELEN, eldest daughter of the late M. NIELEN, Esq. of Swellendam.

MARRIED by Special License on the 24th April, 1856, at Swellendam, by the Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON, J. C. BERRANGE, Esq., of Cape Town, to Miss GERARDUYA S. S. S. STREYN, eldest daughter of JACOBUS STREYN, Esq. of Swellendam.

MUTUAL Life Assurance Society.

OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Amount of Premiums received from commencement at 27th May, 1845, to 17th March 1855

£66,405 16 6 Claims upon the Society from Death paid £32,107 3 6 Profits converted into present payments £3616 0 3 Amount of Accumulated Fund on the 17th March 1855, 71,153 18 4

POLICIES GRANTED, 978

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN FAIRBAIN, Esq., Chairman. C. D. BELL, Esq. M. C. GIE, Esq. H. C. JARVIS, Esq. A. S. ROBERTSON, Esq.

TRUSTEES: THOS. ANSDRELL, Esq. W. M. BILLINGSLEY, Esq. J. H. WIGHT, Esq. P. G. VAN DER BYL, Esq.

AUDITORS: H. SOLOMON, and J. H. HECKROODT, Esq. Secretary, J. C. GIE, Jr., Esq.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS: G. H. JARVIS, Esq. W. M. JAFFAR, Esq. R. L. KIPP, Esq. G. E. JOHNSON, Esq. Messrs. MEINTJES & DIXON. C. PRITCHARD, Esq. J. D. HUGO, Esq. G. FORSTER, Esq. Messrs. BARRY & NEPHEWS. J. WEBER, Esq. GEO. HERRIN, Esq. J. E. NELSON, Esq. K. K. GIBBS, Esq. D. ANNOTT, Jun., Esq.

TABULAR VIEW OF ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.

Table with 5 columns: In year of the Society, On or before 1st November, Original Benefits, Additions, Accumulated Sum at 1st June, 1850.

View of the progress of the Society on the 31st day of May, in each year, since its commencement.

Table with 5 columns: Year, Number of Policies, Amount Assured, Annual Revenue, Accumulated Fund.

Premiums for Assurance of £100 ON SINGLE LIVES.

FOR THE WHOLE PERIOD OF LIFE.

Table with 4 columns: Age, Premium, Age, Premium.

The Premiums are payable yearly in advance, or, at the option of the Assured, half yearly, with a slight increase of the rate.

This being a MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, the profits are not, as in Proprietary Companies, divided between the Partners and the Assured. THE WHOLE belong to the Policy holders.

The Profits will be divided amongst the holders of Policies, at the termination of every period of 7 YEARS, and each holder may determine that his Share shall be added to the sum assured by him; or converted into a present payment; or applied in reducing of the future annual premiums payable by him.

J. C. GIE, Jr., Secretary.

150 Slaughter and Draught Oxen.

MR. J. G. STEYTLER, will sell at Darling, Groene Kloof, the above number of Slaughter and draught OXEN in Capital Condition.

A long Credit will be given, and Refreshments provided on the day of Sale.

1000 Extra Fat Sheep and Wether Goats.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mrs. the widow MYRAN, Benzambesid, the above number of splendid Sheep, all purchased for cash, and particularly worth the attention of Butchers.

C. A. MARAIS, STEYTLER & SMUTS, Adms.

First Troop of 1500 Waters, and Second Troop of 140 draught Oxen and Cows.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies that the above Cattle will come in on the 1st of MAY next, and be for private sale as usual. The Oxen are warranted superior to the former Troop, and the Sheep are extra fat.

Paarl, April 16, 1856. J. M. ENSLIN, Jr.

100 extra fat slaughter and draught Oxen Cows.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd May next, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mrs. the widow JACOBUS MYRAN, Benzambesid, the above number of extra fat Cattle which are sure to be present.

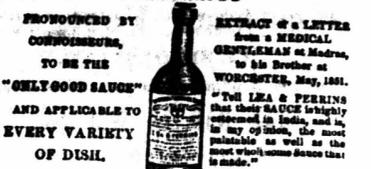
Paarl, April 25, 1856. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

DIED at Kiebeeks Kasteel, on the 15th April 1856, after a short illness of three days, Mr. JOHAN HENDRIK LOEDOLFF, aged 60 years and 7 months.

£225.

To be had at Interest under approved security, £225. Application to be made to J. R. JOUBERT, Klappants.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED



Worcestershire Sauce. Extract of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY. April 18. Clara, ship, 708 tons, H. Peachy, from B. J. clava Jan. 22, and Constantine Feb. 5, to India.

24. Harward, (Am) ship, 490 tons, L. J. Hoekstra, from Calcutta Feb. 19, to Bordeaux.

24. Marie Sarah, schooner, 101 tons, G. Tosh, from Kynsna April 18, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. McPherson. Searight & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY. April 24. Wacousta, ship, to Madras. 24. Betsy, brig, to Mauritius. 25. Joseph Steel, ship, to Liverpool.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY. April 22. H.I.P.M. Corvette Capricorn, 52 guns, Capt. Cothran, from Rio de Janeiro March 19, to Macao. Put in for supplies.

24. Victoria Regia, ship, 739 tons, E. Charlton, from Adelaide March 1, to London. Cargo wool and copper ore. Put in for supplies.

Uyguat van Koloniale Ophengst, de Staats Maatschappij, van den 23 tot 25 April 1856.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Melies, mudden, Oekernooten, etc.

Statement of Colonial Produce passed the Town Mark 1 from the 23 to the 25 April 1856.

Table listing various colonial produce and their quantities, including Almonds, lbs., Apples, mudden, etc.

MARKT PRYZEN

Van den 24 tot den 26 April 1856.

Table listing market prices for various goods, including Alos per lb., Apples per lb., etc.

Table listing market prices for various goods, including Alos per lb., Apples per lb., etc.

J. J. H. SMUTS, Editor, No. 18, Bree-street. J. W. LORR, Printer and Publisher, 92, Water-street. Agents in London.—F. ALGAR, Esquier, Clemeat Lane Lombard-street.

Wanted

A SINGLE PERSON accustomed to work with cattle, to superintend 3 or 4 Wagons, to whom good wages will be given. Application to be made before the 15th May. J. A. LOUW, W. J. Great Drakenstein, April 19, 1856.