

UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING

In den Insolventen Boedel van J. G. STRELLER, Gz.

DE VERKOOPING

DER TWEE HUIZEN,
AAN HET GROENPUNT GELEGEN
IS ONVERMEDELIJKTOT
VRYDAG DEN 19 DEZER,

UITGESTELD GEWORDEN,

Wanneer dezelve stellig plaats hebben zal.

C. J. C. GIE, Gz.
J. J. HOFMEYER, Curatoren.

GOED VOOR CHRISTMAS.

100 Uitnuttende zware Slagtossen.

Op Maandag den 22ste dezer,

ZAL de Ondergetekende ter plaats van den Heer A. van
WAAL, Joostenberg, publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld
getal extra vette Slagtossen. De Ondergetekende
te wel bekend zynde van slykt uitnuttend Vee op te
brengen, is het onnoodig hetzelfde verder aantelbevelen.

J. J. DE CLERK.

Den 12 December 1856.

STRELLER & SMUTS, Vendo-Adms.

65 Extra vette groote zware Slagtossen en Koelien.

Allen voor kontant geld ingekocht.

BOVENGEMELD Vee, expresselyk ingekocht voor
CHRISTMAS en NIEUWEJAAR, zal publiek worden
verkocht op

MAANDAG DEN 23 DEZER.

aan HARDE KRAALTJE, twaalfde mylsteen. Het Vee
is reeds in de nabijheid en zal stellig present wesen.

Den 13 December 1856.

De heer J. WENZ, Afslager.

100 Extra Vette Merino Hamels.

OP DONDERDAG den 18den dezer zal de ondergetekende
konde ter plaats van den Heer JAN BRUNEN "Nooit-
gedacht" do a verkoopen bovengemeld getal extra vette
Merino Hamels.

C. J. IMMELMAN.

De Heer J. WENZ, Afslager.

DE Verkoop van 1000 Extra Schapen en 150 Kapster
Bokken, geandverteerd voor den 18de December 1856,
te Joostenberg, zal geen plaats hebben.

D. F. S. IMMELMAN.

Den 12 Dec. 1856.

Dr. Romershausens Oog Essens

DR. C. F. JURITZ & Co. hebben ontvangen per
andere, een versche voorraad van bovenstaande
Essens ter bewaring, verbetering en versterking van het
gezicht. De waarde van dit uitnuttend middel kan vermoen-
den worden uit onderstaande certifikaten, behalve welke
andere waarmede zij begunstigd zijn geworden. Met
hetzelfde vaatuis hebben zij ook ontvangen versche Droog-
geryen, Chemicalien, Essentiële Olieën, Planten Extracten,
enz. enz. enz.

Stellenbosch, 5 Augustus 1856.

Aan Dr. C. F. JURITZ & Co., Kaapstad.

Agenten voor Dr. Romershausens Oog Essens.
IK heb zulk een erg oogerichte gehad, dat twee bekende
1 Doctoren, die ik geraadpleegd heb, van geloof waren
dat het noodig zoude zijn het oogvlies te doelen, en den
in te verkeerde in groote vrees af te behoeven blind te worden.
ten ik, als een laatste uitkomst, toevlugt nam tot Dr.
Romershausens Oog Essens, en met het beste gevolg; van
hier zijg ik met dankbaarheid dat dezelve my niet alleen
bevrijd heeft tegen het ezere verlies van mijn gezicht,
maar door een gedurig gebruik van dit uitnuttend middel,
is het zelfs sterker geworden dan te voren. Ik heb deselve
getrouw gebruikt gedurende slechts 3 maanden.

F. P. BOSMAN.

Kaapstad, 19 September 1856.

Dr. C. F. JURITZ & Co.

TWEE jaren geleden begon myn gezicht zeer te verzwak-
ken, en dat zonder eenige schynbare oorzaak. Ik
vreemde op een tyd zeer dat volste. een blindheid het gevolg
zoude zijn, daar ik noch schryven noch lezen kon. Ik
groote moeite; noch kon ik het gelast van een bekenden
op drie of vier schreden afstand gebruik maakten te
geraden, na van andere behandelingen gebruik te hebben.
Dr. Romershausens Oog Essens te beproeven,
waardoor de agenten in deze stad zyt, en het verbruik
my te kunnen zeggen dat van den tyd dat ik begonnen ben
deselve te gebruiken, ik er merkbaar nut van getroffen heb;
mijn gezicht is langzamerhand verbeterd, en hoewel
misschien niet zo goed als hetzelfde eenige jaren geleden
gewest is, acht ik het bykans zo goed als dat van ver-
persoos van mynen ouderdom. Ik schryf dit geheel en al
aan het gebruik van dit kostbaar vaard. Gy hebt vol-
komen vryheid naar my te refereren voor de waarheid van
deze opgave.—Ik ben, enz.

JOS. PYBUS.

GROOTE

HESSISCHE STAATS-BELEENING, VAN 6,725,000 DRs.

Met buitengewoon voordel van een kans van twee trekklingen door eene enkele betaling.

Te worden vergroot met 16,588,510 Dras. of 23,400,000 Stg.

DEZE Beleening is gewaarborgd door het Gouverne-
ment, en aangenomen door de vermaarde Bankiers
de heeren M. A. von ROTHSCHILD & ZONEN, te Frankfurt
aan de Main. De volgende Kapitale Prizen moeten ge-
wonnen worden, te weten:—

14 van 40,000 drs.	60 van 4,000 drs.
22 „ 36,000 „	60 „ 2,000 „
24 „ 32,000 „	120 „ 1,500 „
60 „ 8,000 „	180 „ 1,000 „

De kleinste Prijs is 53 Daalder.

En Aandel £1 Dertien Aandeelen £10
Zes Aandeelen 5 Dertig do. 20

Om alle voordel te genieten is vroegtijdig aanzoek noodig, daer de Prijs van een Aandeel deselive blyft hetzyl voor den 1e Juny 1857.

Loten zullen verkonden worden by ontvraging van Koloniaal Bank Noten, Wissels of Traités op geene stad in Europa.
De Ondergetekenden maken met groot genoegen bekend dat zy na aangesteld syn als eenige Agenten ter ver-
deeling voor de Britsche Koloniën en het Buitenland, en dat zy sedert de laatste 12 jaren aan geel-gege An-
gehoeders in Groot Brittanje uitbetaling gedaan hebben van Prizen tot een bedrag van £12,000, verspreid over
Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, enz.
Na elke trekking zal de Aandehouder een lijst ont-
vangen van winnaars worden te Frankfurt aan de Main,
Oost of West India, Canada, Parys, London, & New-
York, enz.
Adres zoudt verzoeken aan de heeren J. A. SCHWARZ-
CHILD & ZONEN, Bankiers, Frankfurt aan de Main,
Duitschland; of hun Kantoor, A. SCHWARZCHILD & Co.,
26 Lombardstrat., London. Remissies die te laat syn
zullen terug gezonden worden, of des verkiezende zullen
Lotjes in de volgende trekking worden overgezonden.
Prospectussen zyt te sien, en orders zullen aangenomen
worden aan het Kantoor van dit Blad.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Walestraat, Kaapstad
elien Marndag en Donderdag Ochtenden met
dooerleidendpost naar de Buiten-Distrikten
versonden.
Termen:—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per
kwartaal Rds. 5 4.—In de Buiten-districten
voor de twee Nummers in derzeiver geheel Rds.
28 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch voor
al de afnemen de Maandags Courant (in een
taal) by wyze van Supplement tot de Donder-
dags Courant wordt begerd, Rds. 32 per
jaar of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.
Prys 8d. per enkel Nummer.



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Town every Monday and Thursday Mornings
and dispatched to the Country Districts by
the first ensuing post.
Termen:—In Town Rds. 22 per Annum, per
Quarter, Rds. 5 4.—In the Country, for the
two Papers Rds. 28 per Annum, per Quar-
ter, Rds. 7, but where the whole of the whole
of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way
of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is pre-
ferred, Rds. 22 per Annum for Rds. 5 4; per
Quarter.
Single Paper 8 pence.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

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DEEL XXVII. MAANDAG, DEN 15 DECEMBER 1856. No. 2,197.



VERKOOPING VAN Angora Bokken.

DE Verkoop van de ANGORA BOKKEN, zal plaats vinden in front van onze P.khuizen t-
GRAAFF-REINET, op Maandag, 2 February aast. Als by den heer
S. J. MEINTJES, Afslager; en te SWELLENDAM, op Maandag, 10 February aast.
Adres by de heeren BARRY & NEYEN, Afslagers.

Voorwaarden Liberaal. GEBROEDERS MOSENTHAL.

Kaapstad, 10 December 1856.

UNION BANK. SIMONSBAAI DROEGE DOX.

HET volgende is de vorm van Aanzoek om Aandeel-
in bovenstaande Maatschappij. Voor verder by
aandehouder zyt PROSPCTUS in dit blad van den 11
dezer.

DE Jaarlyske Algemeene Byeenkomst van Dreeb-
bers, zal ten Kaatore der Bank worden g-houden, op
MAANDAG DEN 12 JANUARY 1856.

Tensinde van de Directeuren te ontvangen een al-
gemeene staat van de aangelegenheden der Bank, twee Direk-
teuren te kiezen, in de plaats van de Wel-Edel heeren
J. C. SCHREKELING en F. G. MYRANUS, die afsteden,
volgens de Btate Sectie der Acte van Overeenkomst
en tot algemeene bevestiging.

De Staal zal ten 11 ure worden
aanvaard.

Op last der Directeuren,
THOS. HUDSON, Kassier.

Union Bank, 27 Nov. 1856.

UNION BANK. TE OVER HEXRIVIER, DISTRIKT WORCESTER.

DE Ondergetekende besloten hebbende zich wegens
hoogen ouderdom van zyne beslommingen te ont-
treden, en derhalve zyn Plaats aan zyn Zoon verhuurd
hebbende, zal vervolgens op VRYDAG den ZATURDAG,
den 9 en 10 January 1857, publiek laten verkoopen, al
zgne lusse Goederen, te weten:

HUISRAAJ van alle soorten, als Tafels, Stoelen,
Kleervrakten, Kisten, Ledebanden, kat in, Beelden,
voorts Glas en Aardewerk en neukergereedschap.

BOERDERYGEREEDSCHAP,
Ploegen, Eggen, Vatwerks, als Kuipen, Leggers, Half-
leggers, Amos, Hulpanen, zimmers, Trechters, Kraanen,
enz. enz.
1 Ousewagen,
1 Paarden dito, groot en sterk,
1 Vreesaar,
1 schamelkar,
1 Bandwagensetel,
Een party oolawue Duigen, voor Vatwerks, en een party
Sintus ut Wageuwaersgereedschap.

BEESTIAAL,
150 extra opregt geteelde Aantelbesten, welke met
zekerheid gezegd kunnen worden de best geteelde te zyn
in dit distrikt, en zelt in de Kolonie, daar de Ondergete-
ende geen kosten gespaard heeft om dezelve ras te ver-
bettern door den opregt ingevoerdde Hollandsehe Bul
YOURLIN in den Engesheu Bul HOPEFUL!! zynde
deze verbustring de beste kwaliteit besittende.
Daar voor 15 maanden geleden de Long-siekte onder het
Vee geweest is, zoo wordt het Publiek verzekerd dat zy-
zoude zyn, daer meest all'opstal en zelve eenige gee-
zen zyn van de Long-siekte, en er sciert 15 maanden
eren een weder ziek geweest is. Licet VEE is in goede
kanditie.
De opregt ingevoerde Engelsehe Hengst POPY!! goed
bekeerd,
50 Extra geteelde M rries,
1 Span (s) Wagenpaarden,
10 Jonge Paarden, goed geteelde,
50 Tra en jonge Bastaard Ossen, eenigen goed ge-
dresseder,
1200 Extra Merino Schapen,
5 Goed geteelde do. Rammen,
En verscheidene Artikelen meer, doch te veel om te
melden.

DEZE is eenne schoone gelegenheid voor iemand die zich
van goed geteelde Vee wil voorzien,
DAVID NAUDE, Sr.
Vendo-Kantoor, Worcester, 29 Nov. 1856.

LAGERRENNEN, BECK & MERRING, Vendo-Adms.
N.B.—Goed Eten en Drinken.
Op bovengemelde Verkoop zal mede worden ver-
kocht, 200 extra vette Slagtoshapen.

DE gewone Kwartaal Markt zal alhier gehouden wor-
den op MAANDAG, den 29sten dezer, beginnende
om zes uren a. m.
Op last van Commissarissen Paarlsehe Municipaliiteit,
Paarl, den 8 December 1856.

P. PETERSEN, Kaapstad.
R. READ, Graaff-Reinet.
H. C. ROBINSON, King William's Town.
J. BREKIN, Uitenhage.
BRINK & DU TOIT, Richmond.
BARRY & NEYEN, Swellendam, George, Mosselbaai,
Riversdale.
H. DRINKWATER, George.
DE PASS & NICHOLSON, Hondeklipbaai.
J. L. KNobel, Colerberg.
GEBROEDERS MOSENTHAL, Graaff-Reinet, Burgersdorp,
Alwal Noord.
J. PATERSON, Port Elizabeth.
J. P. Wiggins, Koopmanstrat.



COOPERS ALGEMEENE PILLEN:

Taubereid volgens e n voorschrift van den beroem-
den Wondheer, Sir ASHLEY COOPER.
DIT onwaarschebaar genesmiddel is sedert vele jaren,
door de bovengenoemde voortreffeliken Chirurg,
taryk voorgeschreven; en de Eigenaar, een voornaal-
rekenkundig van goede naam, en aan wien het voor-
schrift gelegaterd was, als een bewys van persoonlijk-
ahting, werd, door het dringend verzoek zynier vrienden
en y-lers, overgehaald hetzelve algemeen ten dienste des
publieks, in omloop te brengen.
Byondere getuigenissen, van ontfygbare echtheid,
zyn ontvangen geworden, ontrent derzelve krachtadig-
heid in de volgende ziekten, als:—
Kortademigheid,
Gal Ziekte,
Hoest en Verkoudheid,
Teijng,
Roode Loop,
Loos,
Duizdigheid,
licht,
slechle Spysvertering,
Verlies van Eetlust,
Lever Kwalen,
Wormen,
Aanbjeien,
Zinkruis,
Steen en Gravel,
Zeere Keel.

Als Opnemer genesmiddel voor een huizezin, zal men
het tot alle algemeene inden beaauwoerd vonden, en heu-
tot de grootste hulp verstrekkend, die in de binnenland-
eier Klokke woonachtig en "dren" ver verwyrd zyn
aan geneeskundige hulp, daar dit genesmiddel met het
roots e voordel kan worden gebruikt.
Men ver oekt byzonderlyk dat de "Directie" tot der
over gebruik welke elke dosis bevatten, striktylly zullen
verlyd nagevolgd.

De volgende getuigenis (een gekoken uit duizender)
voor als een voorbeeld gegeven der opmerkenwaardige
krachten der beroemde Pillen:—
Certificeer by deze, dat na gedurende zes weken zeer
veel pijn in de leden te hebben geleden, ik onlangs ge-
oond Cooper's pillen te gebruiken, waarvan slechts drie-
tallen, twee per dag, te hebben gebruikt, ik myn onmid-
delyk daarvan bevryd werd, en daarna geene aanmaning
laarvan g-had hebbe.
Georstad, Zuid-Afrika,
29 February 1856.
WM. BOSWELL.

Georstad, Zuid-Afrika,
1 Maart 1856.
26 Mei 1856.

Waarde Heer!—Sedert myn aanwezen in deze Kolonie,
ben ik gekweld geworden door pynen in de lendenen, ver-
geeld door groote zwakte en zekere kenteekenen van
waterzucht. Ik heb geregeld gemediceerd en my onder
behandeling van verscheide Doctoren gesteld, maar
zonder gevolg. "Cooper's Algemeene Pillen" hebben echter
voor my gedaan wat de Doctoren niet doen konden, en ik
ben thaus in het genot van volkome gezondheid. Gy
hebt vryheid gebruik te maken van myn naam, en des
verzicht naar my in persoon te refereeren.
Geheel de uwe,
STEPH. WAHLDYK.

Den heere H. C. ROBINSON,
AGENTEN REEDS AANGESTELD.

J. T. POCOCK & Co.,
KAAPSTAD.
H. C. ROBINSON,
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

Kwartaal Markt.

Aardappelen per mud	12 0 0	—	0 0 0
Eijeren per 100	4 1 0	—	0 0 0
Gast per mud	0 4 0	—	2 3 0
Haver per mud	5 2 0	—	4 1 0
Havegerren per 100	15 0 0	—	16 2 0
Hooi per vrasht	14 5 0	—	15 0 0
Koren per mud	7 2 0	—	0 0 0
Kalven per stuk	3 0 0	—	4 0 0
Rog per mud	10 0 0	—	11 0 0
V-dren per pond	2 0 0	—	0 0 0
Zout per mud	4 0 0	—	0 0 0

J. H. BERNARDI, Marktmeester.

ZUID-APRIKAANSCH E MAATSCHAPPI

"TOT NUT VAN 'T ALGEMEEN"

TER OPVOEDING VOOR JONGE LIEDEN VAN BEIDERLEI KUNNE.

OPGERIGT IN 1802.

DIRECTEUREN.

Wel-Eerw. Heer A. FAURE, President.
— Dr. S. P. HEYNS, Vice-President.
Wel-Ed. Heer J. A. LE SUEUR,
— A. H. HOFMEYER,
Wel-Eerw. Heer J. L. PARISIUS,
Wel-Ed. Heer J. ABERCROMBIE, M. D.

De Heer J. P. FAURE, J. Theaurier en Secretaris.

Commissarissen over Eigendommen
De Heeren J. G. STEGMANN, G. W. SPENGLER en
PAUL ROUX, Sen.

ONDERWYZERS.

De Hr. STEPHANUS J. DE KOCK,
— W. S. BERRY,
— W. DE KOCK,
— JAMES WILSON,
Jongefuyr. C. RAWE,
Jongefuyf. S. M. HAUPT, het toezigt hebbende over
de Kleine-kinderschool.

De Heer C. FANNING, Onderwyzer der Teekenkunst
De Hr. H. ROSELT, Onderwyzer der Fransche Taal.

DE Cursus van Onderwys in dit Instituut sluit
de volgende studien in, te weten:—Engelsche, Neder-
landsche en Fransche Letterkunde, geschiedenis, (Algemeene
en Byzondere),—Aardrykskunde, (oude en nieuwe) met het
gebruik der Globen; de beginselen der Sterrkunde; theoretische
en praktische Rekenkunde; Teeken- en Zangkunst,
Piano-Forte, en Handwerk in soorten.
De School-uren zyn van 9 tot 3 uren. Onder alle
omstandigheden wordt eene kennissgeving van ten minste
eene maand vooraf verzoekt, wanneer men eene leerling uit
de School wenscht te nemen.
Het Huis ligt in een gezond en afgelegen gedeelte der stad.
De Schooltrekken zyn ruim en lichtig, zynde die voor de
meisjes in eene verwyderden vlegel van het gebouw en ge-
heel afgecheiden van die der Jongens. Dezamenkomst geschiedt
slechts by den aanvang der School met gebel, en wan-
neer de Leerlingen onderwys in de Zangkunst ontvangen.
Eene Kleine-kinderschool is by dit Instituut gevestigd, waarin
Kinderen van 3—4 jaren oud, tegen eenen zeer lagen prys
worden toegelaten.
J. P. FAURE, Secretaris.

Bureau van den Baljuw.
Kaapstad, den 15 Dec. 1856.

IN Executie van het Geywyse van het Hooge Gergrichtshof in
ondergemelde zaken, zullen de volgende Verkoopingen
worden gehouden:—

AFDEELING WORCESTER.
JACOB DANIEL CILLIERS vs. SCHALK WILLEM LUBBE.
Op Vrydag den 19 December 1856, ten 10 ure a. m., ter
plaats van den gedavde, gelegen in Koude Bokveld van
400 Merino Schapen.

AFDEELING ALBANIE.
HENRY NOURSE vs. JAMES COGAN.
Op Maandag den 22 December 1856, aan de woning van
den Gedavde nabij het Kaasche Corps Kamp, van ver-
scheidene Meubelen, eene Percussie Rifle, 50 Boekdeelen,
verscheidene Tungeroedschappen, Varkens, Pluimvee,
enz. enz.

AFDEELING SOMERSET (OOST).
ANDREW W. BECK & WILLIAM BARNFATHER, en
MITFORD HAYWARD v, den gez. W. BARNFATHER.
Op Zaturdag den 20 December 1856, in de stad Somerset
(Oost), van eene kleine Tent, Een Paard, een Gouver-
een Hoekm ter, en verscheidene Keukergereedschappen,
alsmede eene groote Reistent, een Reiswaagen compleet,
enz. enz.

AFDEELING ALBERT.
RICHARD GRAHAM STONE versus JOHN COLLINS ECKLEY.
Op Dingsdag den 23sten December 1856, aan de Woning
van den Gedavde, te Burgersdorp, van eenige Huis-
meubelen van verscheide soorten, Glas en Aardewerk,
Keukergereedschappen, enz. enz.

AFDEELING COLESBERG.
CHARLES HENRY MAYNARD v. DONALD CAMPBELL GRANT.
Op Zaturdag den 20 December 1856, in front van 's
Gedaaveds woning te Colerberg, van alle soorten Meubelen,
Glas en Aardewerk, Keukergereedschappen, eene
party Reitsgeleerde Boeken, eene Copieer Machine, een
Zaak en Toom, een Horologie, een Kar, 3 Paarden, eene
Koe, twee Kalveren, en eenige andere Artikelen, enz.

DIRK SLUITER versus JOHS. JAC. LUTTIG.
Op Zaturdag den 27 December, in front van het Kantoor
van den Adjunct Baljuw, te Colerberg, van 150 Merino
Schapen.
J. STUART, Baljuw.

OVERLEDEN.—Op den 8sten dezer overleed
alhier in den ouderdom van 33 jaren en 9
maanden, myn teederzelvige Echtgenoot ANNA MADAG-
LENA SWART, van welk voor my zoo smatelyk verlies, aan
Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt kennis gegeven.
J. A. THUNISSEN.
Caledon, 12 December 1856.

GETROUWD,
In de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, op Maandag, den 8
Dec., door den Wel-Eerw. Heer J. SPYCKE, v. d. M.

De Heer Hendrik Andries Dert, met Jongefuyf, Hester
Fredrika Snidt.
In de Evangelisch Luthersche Kerk, Kaapstad, op Maandag
den 1 Dec., door den Wel-Eerw. Heer J. L. PARISIUS, v. d. M.

De Heer Hendrik Johannes Roona, met Jongefuyf,
Catharina Cornelia Christina Voges.
GEDOOPT.

In de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, op Zondag, den 7
Dec., door den Wel-Eerw. Heer S. P. HEYNS, v. d. M.

Paarlsehe Markt-Pryzen.
Van des 15 November tot den 29 Nov. 1856.

Aardappelen per mud	12 0 0	—	0 0 0
Eijeren per 100	4 1 0	—	0 0 0
Gast per mud	0 4 0	—	2 3 0
Haver per mud	5 2 0	—	4 1 0
Havegerren per 100	15 0 0	—	16 2 0
Hooi per vrasht	14 5 0	—	15 0 0
Koren per mud	7 2 0	—	0 0 0
Kalven per stuk	3 0 0	—	4 0 0
Rog per mud	10 0 0	—	11 0 0
V-dren per pond	2 0 0	—	0 0 0
Zout per mud	4 0 0	—	0 0 0

J. H. BERNARDI, Marktmeester.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, December 15, 1856.

FROM THE SPECIMENS OF SMITH O'BRIEN'S BOOK given in our last issue, our readers are prepared to hear that he condemns in pretty strong terms all nomination as well as self-electing senates, in short all arrangements that tend to defraud the subject of his due share of political power. He scolds the idea of creating an aristocracy in places where the materials for such an institution are wanting. Under this head he refers to a recent experiment in these terms: "A committee of the Legislature of New South Wales recently recommended that an order of nobility should be established in that colony, and that one of the branches of the legislature should be composed of persons delegated by the patriarchal order. Fortunately this proposal to establish 'a Botany Bay Peerage,' composed of the descendants of convicts, or of the keepers of convicts, has been encountered by a universal shout of scorn and ridicule, so it is not necessary seriously to point out the mischiefs which would have resulted from the adoption of this proposal."

His notion of the supreme authority in the state is in accordance with that good old maxim—the King is for the people, not the people for the King. But let us give his words: "In a well constituted government the head of the state ought to be the servant, not the master, of the people. Authority is delegated to him, not in order that it may be exercised for his own aggrandisement, but in order that the will of the nation may be executed through his instrumentality."

Among many useful suggestions on the details of legislation, we would particularly notice the author's recommendation that there should be a public officer to draft bills, or, as he expresses it, "to clothe the resolutions of the House in technical language;" this we consider a valuable hint for our Parliament. For want of such a public officer many important measures remain in abeyance. There may be half a dozen or more legal gentlemen perfectly competent to do the useful in this way, but then not one of them is the public officer, and what is every man's business is confessedly nobody's. That the author's views about the requisites of laws are sound in the main, may be gathered from the following: "1. Laws should be clearly defined and consistent with each other."

"2. Laws should be impartial and uniform in their operation. If a law be made or set aside in a particular case, in order to promote the interests of an individual, or to deprive him of advantages enjoyed by the rest of the community, such partial legislation almost always operates as an act of injustice."

"3. Ex post facto laws, inflicting pains and penalties, should rarely, if ever, be enacted. By the original constitution of the United States such enactments are expressly prohibited."

"4. Laws should be promulgated in such a manner as that they may be generally known by those who are called upon to obey them."

The distinction between natural and social liberty also deserves quoting: "Natural liberty is the right which each man possesses to say and do what he pleases. Social or civil liberty is the right to say and do everything that is not injurious to others. Every restriction which unnecessarily interferes with this right is an infringement of social liberty."

"It will be found by the inquirer, that in almost all systems of legislation this principle is too much overlooked. Lawmakers prefer complex and artificial machinery to the simplicity of nature. Often, in order to obtain a trifling advantage, they inflict great injuries, or impose vexatious inconveniences. Take, as an instance, the passport system of the continental nations of Europe. There is no natural right which is more unquestionable, nor any less liable to abuse, than the right which each person possesses to go wheresoever he may please. There are few natural rights, interference with which is productive of greater vexation and inconvenience. The experience of England and America, and of other nations, in which the passport system does not prevail, proves that it is unnecessary. Yet, under the pretext that it is desirable to exercise a control over the movements of bad men, the whole community is in several countries of Europe subjected to the annoyances of passport regulations; and in order to carry these regulations into effect, a tribe of officials are maintained at a great expense, which must be defrayed by onerous taxation imposed upon the community at large."

The author's objections to the disposal of offices by sale are no idle declamations, but arguments well worth perusing; and with this extract we shall conclude for to-day, reserving some more quotations for a future occasion:

"It would seem unnecessary to observe, that the sale of public offices is a practice wholly indefensible, if it were not a matter of fact that, in various countries, situations, involving most important functions, have been, at various periods, habitually sold. In France, for instance, this system of appointment appears to have been sanctioned for a long time as a recognized principle of administrative policy, and even to have extended to judicial offices. It is obvious, that when offices are sold there can be no sufficient guarantee for the due qualification of public functionaries. The possession of a certain amount of wealth, not the possession of intellectual, physical, or moral pre-eminence, becomes the primary test of qualification. Nor can any adequate responsibility be exacted from those who have purchased public offices, because it will be felt that, except in case of the gravest delinquencies, to deprive an individual of an appointment, for nomination to which he has paid a large sum of money, would be to commit an injustice towards him. It may also be surmised, that one who has purchased any situation will deem himself at liberty to obtain from it, by peculation or corruption, as large a return as can safely be acquired. In England, as well as in France, titles of honor have occasionally been sold by the sovereign, and if men are sufficiently vain to pay large sums for mere titles, it may be argued that little injury results to the public from such transactions. But they tend to degrade the order into which the individual is introduced by wealth alone. The sale of advowsons of benefices in the church, and the sale of commissions in the army,

is open to these and many other objections—objections which can only be neutralized by imposing a rigorous test of qualification upon all candidates for purchase, and by defining within the strictest limits the privileges to be obtained as an equivalent for such an outlay of money. The system of disposing of public offices by sale has, however, the advantage of limiting the influence of the executive; and this incidental consequence affords some compensation for the other evils which result from it."

There has been a greater influx of books into this Colony of late than at any previous period of its existence, and we hail this as among the best signs of the times; but it has often struck us that in the selection of our importations there is much room for improvement. When such a work as SMITH O'BRIEN'S PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT is commented on by the press of Tasmania, it is high time that it should be in the windows of the booksellers' shops of Cape Town, and in one or two other places besides.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. W. van Renen, J. P. of the Field Cornet of the Ward Palen and Rietveld, vice Beaurain. R. J. E. Robertson, Esq., Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, as Justice of the Peace for the district of Queens Town.

Mr. A. L. du Preez, as Field Cornet of the Ward Antonienberg, division of George, vice Zayman, resigned.

Mr. J. C. Talar, as Poundmaster for the Ward Breedersrivier, vice Moolman, resigned.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate of C. D. Davel, widow of Alexanderkloof. First and final meeting at Magistrate's Office, Caledon, on the 30th instant.

JEOPARDY.—Mr. J. W. van Renen, J. P., and J. Montgomery, of Burgersdorp.—First and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Albert, on the 8th and 13th January next.

INTESTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the following estates: C. F. A. Rademeyer and surviving spouse S. M. van Nieuwerk. At the Magistrate's Office, Uitenhage, on the 20th Jan. next.

ESTATE OF D. J. Nafel.—Do. do. do. E. P. Combrink, and surviving husband P. J. P. Brink, at the Magistrate's Office, Beaufort, on the 23rd Jan. next.

SHOP LICENCES.—Shopkeepers are warned that from and after the 1st January next, all those who shall have failed to take out a licence will be prosecuted without notice, and the penalty not exceeding £5, and not less than £1, recovered.

ANGORA GOATS.—The following extract from a letter dated Swellendam, 8th instant, must be highly satisfactory to the spirited importers of those goats:—The Angoras have arrived here; they are the right sort of animal and there is no doubt that they will answer exceedingly well. They are very much admired by the farmers and there will be much competition for the same. It is a pity that there are no more ewes, to breed from throughout the stock only, but as they are they will prove a great boon to our country, and Mr. Mosenthal deserves our well merited thanks and encouragement for the spirited manner in which he has pushed the importation of the wool goat in, which we have failed hitherto.

OPENING OF THE DUTCH CHURCH AT SIMON'S TOWN.—The ceremony of opening the new Dutch Reformed Church at Simon's Town on Wednesday, drew together a large concourse of people. The inhabitants of all classes and creeds joined in the demonstration; the shops and inns were closed, and business was suspended for the day. Flags floated from every flag-staff, and it was evident that the feeling of the whole town was in unison with the members of the church immediately interested. The building is a very neat one, and does credit to both builders and subscribers. The cost of its erection has been defrayed by the voluntary offerings of the inhabitants of Simon's Town and its neighbourhood, and thanks to the exertions of the builders, we are informed, especially to Mr. Carr, of Wynberg, that it has been completed within a year. Services were held first at the English Episcopal Church, and the ministers of that church were present, together with others of the clergy. The building was thronged. The Rev. A. Faure read prayers, and an admirable address was delivered from the pulpit by the Rev. Dr. P. B. Faure, after which the congregation walked in procession to the new building, where services were performed, and an impressive sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Faure. In the afternoon, services were performed at the English Episcopal Church. The Rev. G. W. Stegmann officiated. The subscriptions received at the church doors amounted to £54.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, a boat accident, attended with loss of life, occurred in Table Bay. From enquiries made, the following particulars have been ascertained. Capt. Stephens, of the *Anna Mary*, it appears had put off from his vessel, accompanied by a seaman and boy, in order to pay a business visit to the commander of the *Ben Muick Dhui*, which, at the time, was preparing to get under weigh. Captain Stephens had been on board the latter vessel but a few minutes when he thought it expedient to leave her, as having her top sails set, and the wind blowing favourably, she was beginning to move on her way. He, therefore, hastily jumped into his own boat, which was alongside, and by the weight which was thus thrown upon her lee-gangway, together with the onward motion of the *Ben Muick Dhui*, capsized her in a moment. The captain and crew were struggling in the water; but assistance was speedily rendered, and the seaman and captain were fortunately rescued from their perilous position. The boy, however, had sunk to rise no more; and, as yet, the efforts made to recover his remains have been unsuccessful. Capt. Stephens, when picked up, was quite insensible; but is now, it is said, in a fair way of recovery. The whole of the shipping in the bay, yesterday, testified their regret at this unfortunate occurrence by suspending their colours at half mast high.—*Ibid.*

ADULTERY.—Has also been mentioned in the case of a boy and girl belonging to the *Craigjean*. On Thursday evening he was discovered on the central jetty, but how or wherefore is not known. It is surmised that he had been drinking brandy in the boat, had drifted from the wharf, and was blown out to sea. This surmise was strengthened yesterday, by the signalman on the rump reporting that he observed an empty boat drifting outwards between Robben Island and Blueberg. A sailing boat was dispatched to endeavor to retrieve it.—*Ibid.*

WRACK OF THE "ZALT BONNEL."—The following report of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held on Thursday last, is taken from the *Monitor*:—

Mr. O. J. Truter handed in a protest, signed by the captain of the *Zalt Bonnel* and executed before a Notary Public, from which it appeared, that on the morning of the 3rd instant, the *Zalt Bonnel* was being got under weigh with the two top sails set, when the anchor came up foul, about twenty fathoms of chain remaining out, and the wind shifting at the same time, the ship came round on the wrong side. Every exertion was used to bring her round, but she made no head way, and in consequence of the current setting into the shore, the other anchor was let go, but at the same time she touched the rocks. The wind which had been the South East, having shifted to the North East.

Sir W. Wiseman asked if the ship's head was ever got out to sea?

Capt. Juta replied not wholly, only in part.

Sir W. Wiseman.—Was the anchor down when you touched the ground?

Capt. Juta.—Yes.

Capt. Juta.—The first anchor was foul, and the second did not bite at all.

Mr. Fraser.—When you let go the anchor and found it did not hold, why did you not let go a second?

Capt. Juta.—I had no time.

Mr. Fraser.—Since the ship has been ashore, how has the anchor come up?

Capt. Juta.—It came up right.

Mr. Fraser.—I cannot understand then how it could be foul.

Capt. Jamison.—The first one was foul, it came up flukes first.

Capt. Juta.—The starboard anchor was at the bow when I went on board, the port anchor came up foul.

Sir W. Wiseman.—When you were getting under weigh were you clear from the other vessels in the bay?

Capt. Juta.—Yes.

Sir W. Wiseman.—What is the number of your men?

Capt. Juta.—Twenty-two and myself.

Sir W. Wiseman.—Have you any complaints of the men?

Capt. Juta.—None whatever.

Sir W. Wiseman.—When you were taken aboard, was that before you touched?

Capt. Juta.—Yes! While she was driving on shore, the wind shifted. The wind was flying about.

Sir W. Wiseman.—His anchor had been shifted. The wind changed several times.

To the Captain.—Was the wind south-east at first?

Capt. Juta.—Yes.

Capt. Jamison.—For the satisfaction of the authorities, will you let the captain, Sir William, whether he had a safe berth for getting under weigh?

Capt. Juta.—Yes; there was room enough.

Capt. Jamison, in reply to Sir William, said, the current, on the day of the wreck, was setting in from the westward.

The mate of the *Zalt Bonnel* was sent for, and corroborated the captain's statement.

Capt. Juta, in reply to Sir William Wiseman, said, the ship was in four fathoms water when they were getting under weigh, and twelve fathoms were paid out on the second anchor.

Capt. Jamison said, he was not on board when the vessel went on shore; but when he went he saw that everything was being done which could be to save the ship. It was evidently an accident which might happen to the best seaman. A light wind had taken her aback, and in trying to get her round, she touched the rocks.

Sir W. Wiseman.—She drifted then with one anchor down?

Capt. Jamison.—Yes; every thing was done, and I thought she would be saved; but later in the day a swell set in and bilged her.

Sir W. Wiseman.—How far did she drift after the anchor was down?

Capt. Juta.—About four or five fathoms.

Sir W. Wiseman.—The yards were braced to cant her head out to sea?

Capt. Juta.—Yes.

Capt. Van der Veen, of the Dutch bark *Strand' Baly*, said, he was on the North jetty, looking at the *Zalt Bonnel*, as she was getting under weigh. He saw that the anchor was up, and was convinced something was the matter, as the ship's head did not cant the right way. He could see from the shore, that something was dragging. As soon as he saw the ship was going on shore he walked down to the place, and when he got there it was a calm. He did not see the anchor let go, but he saw them brace the yards up and manoeuvre with the sails to keep her off the shore.

Mr. Fraser to Capt. Juta.—Did you lower the top sail when you found you were going on shore?

Capt. Juta.—I had them clewed up directly.

Sir W. Wiseman.—Did you remark the current?

Capt. Juta.—The current was setting straight on shore.

Mr. Fraser.—When you found the second anchor did not hold, why did you not give more cable?

Capt. Juta.—I had no time.

The other members of the court expressed themselves satisfied, and the enquiry terminated.

The report of the court has not yet been published.

Original Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR.—Have the kindness to insert the subjoined address presented to J. A. Munnik, Esq., Resident Magistrate of the District of Tulbagh, on his first monthly sitting at Ceres.

ONE INTERESTED.

To J. A. Munnik, Esq., Resident Magistrate of the District of Tulbagh.

Ceres, December 4, 1856.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the village of Ceres, and its neighbourhood, take the liberty to welcome you upon your first sitting, and to request you to express our sincere thanks to his Excellency the Governor, for the privileges thereby conferred upon us.

We feel that, as these arrangements have been made with an additional expenditure to our government, they emanate from a positive desire as much as possible to promote the interest and advantages of all subjects, and can consequently sincerely assure that, as regards ourselves, they will have a tendency to increase our attachment to it.

Hoping that we may long enjoy the advantage of receiving you in our midst as the officer administering justice, we beg that you will convey this expression of our gratitude to his Excellency the Governor, and have the honor to be, Your obedient servants,

(Signed) J. C. Goosen, P. Pienaar, and 47 others.

The following is a copy of a petition addressed to both Houses of Parliament of the District of Clanwilliam.

To the Hon'ble the House of Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope in Parliament.

The Petition of the Landed Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Fieldcorneties of Berg and Langevallei and Upper Oliphants River, District of Clanwilliam.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.

That your Petitioners previous to the introduction of the Free Constitution earnestly co-operated in all constitutional measures that had been adopted in order to obtain that boon, and bring it into immediate operation.

That your Petitioners were under the conviction, that when the boon would be obtained, that such radical changes would be effected, as would improve the condition of the Colony, and tend to its future general prosperity.

That your Petitioners under the impression that the cause of their complaints would be removed and their grievances ameliorated, intrusted to their representatives petitions praying, as a foundation for the future constitutional building, that your Hon'ble House would cause to be passed a vantage law whereby every person (without distinction) journeying through the colony would be restrained from wandering and prowling about at libitum, and would be compelled to produce a pass as a guarantee that his absence from home was not intended for the injury or the plunder of his neighbour, and also praying that a law be passed, imposing a capitation tax on every person entitled to the elective franchise, which would lead every person to the appreciation of the right bestowed on him to vote for the return of members to your Hon'ble House, and whereby a great revenue would accrue to the Colonial Treasury.

That your Petitioners respectfully state that they have discovered with regret, that no laws were introduced in accordance with the prayers of their petitions.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly hope that your Hon'ble House will cause to be brought forward the above-mentioned laws, and such others as were hereinafter mentioned, and have them passed with its little delay as possible, and they trust that their own representatives will give all consistent opposition to such measures as Responsible Government, and the Voluntary Principle, until the above-mentioned laws be passed, inasmuch as they think that the colony is not as yet ripe for such important changes, and that they would be calculated to inflict great injury on society at large; to sever the bond of unity, to disturb the public peace, and give rise to various dissensions, bickerings and animosities, particularly the former measure, *Responsible Government*, which would be only calculated to please, gratify, inflame and puff up a few greedy monopolizers of great aspiring pretensions, ambitious of aggrandisement, anxiously grasping at the possession of power which they may be perhaps totally inadequate to wield, and which in their grasping and yawning efforts to exercise would be attended with the same baneful consequences as to the aspiring frog, who in his struggles to inflate himself to the full grown bull size, burst outright his yearning intestines and caused his own destruction, leaving him of course in a default condition.

Your Petitioners humbly state that they have learnt with deep regret that during the last session, a bill was introduced, by which, had it been passed, the main roads, or the Queen's highway would be taken out of the hands of the Government, and the responsibility and control fixed on the shoulders of the respective divisions councils. Your Petitioners respectfully assert that in their opinion no measure could be more calculated to injure the general interests of the colony and

to be fertile with all manner of dissensions and jealousies, as the divisional councils cannot without difficulty find sufficient hands to improve their respective branch roads, and their various excursions with great scarcity of labor affords them little time to attend to the private roads of their respective districts, especially when it is considered the great distances to the road requiring improvement, and the sacrifices that must follow the long absence from their homes; when in most cases there is no one to watch over their interest except their wives and children; your Petitioners therefore humbly hope that your Hon'ble House in your wisdom will not allow such a bill to be passed into a law during the present session.

Your Petitioners also respectfully state that they did not expect that a Burgher Law should be the first fruit of the Constitutional tree, which is now inert, unproductive and inefficient, and they consider that the colony never stood in need of such a law, and they hope that your Hon'ble House in your wisdom will cause it to be repealed, provided that there be a guarantee given no Burgher Law of any kind be introduced in its place.

Your Petitioners humbly state that from the want of sufficient labor, on their farms (although there are laborers in abundance in the colony, if they were employed by wholesome laws, as prevailed on late years) that they are verging on a state of bankruptcy, and that in the present impoverished state of the colony, they think the salaries of many public officials ought to be reduced, particularly the salaries of the officers to the Houses of Parliament, with the mere exception of the SERJEANT AT ARMS, and that several of the present officers could be united, and thereby the public purse not only economised but greatly increased; such as for example, the office of Deputy Sheriff with that of Chief Constable and Messenger; whereby an increase of £10,000 could be added to the Revenue every year.

Your Petitioners also humbly state that they are no longer able to defray their share of the vast expenses of the present Parliament, which since its first introduction, including the registration and taking the poll at the elections has during the last three years cost the colony (the bankrupt or insolvent making amount of about £50,000; a sum which would have erected many public schools, have been the means of improving or making many good roads and of building several bridges; they therefore pray that a bill may be introduced by your Hon'ble House intrusting the working of the free Constitution to a Council of fifteen men to be elected by the voters of the colony and to serve without pay, who would work together with the Executive who could be made eligible to vote in Parliament; and that they respectfully think would for many years to come be amply sufficient to carry out all measures calculated to promote the public good, to save the public purse, and advance the prosperity of the colony. But if your Hon'ble House in your great wisdom should deem it more prudent not to effectuate such a change at present, your Petitioners humbly pray that a change may be made in the 11th section of the Constitution Ordinance, whereby the registering officers may be empowered to interrogate applicants, and inquire into their qualifications, as the present mode of registration is attended with great trouble and inconvenience and pregnant with injustice to the individuals qualified to vote.

Your Petitioners respectfully state that at present, convicts, insolvents and men of no qualification can apply (as has been the case in this district) to be registered, and the officer has no alternative than to register them, and those parties, unless objected to by the Executive, (which was evidently never the intention of the Legislature) and that with a scattered population living at great distances from the place of registration and from other centres it is impossible to ride, to object a deficiency, and then to have to ride again to support their objections with numbers, who vote, are prohibited by the Constitution Ordinance from voting and which amounts in fact to universal suffrage.

Your Petitioners respectfully entreat that the elective franchise or qualification may be increased to £75, or to say the very least to £50, and in addition that no person be entitled to vote who has not paid his road rates and quit rents every year, and with a view of saving the public purse, your Petitioners would suggest that the fieldcornets be empowered to make the registration and take the poll in their respective wards, such as they now take the votes for the members of the Divisional Councils, and are considered competent for so doing, and inasmuch as there is no difference between the one and the other, but if your Hon'ble House should during this session, and to change the present form during the session that you will be pleased to cause the officers employed in registering or polling be allowed for the future less time and less money for the discharge of their duty.

Your Petitioners also humbly state that since the free Constitution has come into operation they have not found out, at least in this district, that anything has been done for the improvement of the educational system, and for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and they humbly hope that during this session, and before a dissolution, or a change to a Council of fifteen will take place, that your Hon'ble House will grant them in this respect some kind token or keepsake which they may hold before their eyes in grateful remembrance of you after your departure.

Your Petitioners respectfully pray that amongst other radical changes laws may be passed by which the trial by jury in civil cases should be extended to the entire colony as productive of the greatest good, and the Magistrates of each district (if within the power of your Hon'ble House to effectuate) be elected by the respective inhabitants and that the judges of the colony should be appointed from amongst the members.

Your Petitioners pray that your Hon'ble House will adopt such measures as to your Hon'ble House may seem fit to effectuate a separation without a federation between the Eastern and Western Provinces, by which the Hon. Members of the East will not be in future so embarrassed, and put to such great inconvenience by travelling so great a distance to Cape Town, and by which each province may be enabled quietly and expeditiously to arrange all things necessary for their future prosperity with good and social feelings.

Your Petitioners in conclusion respectfully and urgently entreat your Hon'ble House to take these and other such matters as may effectuate a radical change for the better into your kind consideration, and pass such laws during the fourth session of the new Parliament as may be deemed to the advantage, benefit and prosperity of the entire colony.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Frontier Affairs.

BRITISH KAFFRARIA.—The illiberality of this quarter by the last post is of a very indefinite character and affords few tangible points on which to hang a distinct or decided opinion. The local paper refers to the frequency of thefts along the main line of traffic, and suggests very properly that every exertion should be used to correct this state of things, tending as it does to enhance the cost of transport, and jeopardize that free inter-communication which is of so much importance to all parties. In one point however all are agreed, namely, that the Kaffirs are diminishing their means of subsistence with if possible increased determination of purpose. Information has come down, that they are destroying their cattle with the most reckless disregard of the future,—thousands we are assured, at least under the influence of the wretched impostors whom they have been so long deluded. To add to the character and consequences of this extraordinary movement, a dogged determination may be observed to cultivate the ground, and that more than occasion along the colonial border a great deal of suspicious uneasiness. The frontier farmer naturally enquires,—where will these things end, and what must be the effect of a whole people voluntarily reducing themselves to a state of absolute famine? These are enquiries of very difficult solution, and are well calculated to excite keen apprehension, it being obvious to all who know the Kaffir, that if the Impostor has sufficient influence over him to induce him to sacrifice his cattle, his dependance to excite good, then that it would require far less influence to excite a starving, fanatic population to rush upon the colony even were it certain that death would be the penalty of the daring feat. The whole state of these people is at this moment of so extraordinary a nature as almost to defy measurement; and yet we cannot but be impressed with the conviction; and that they are unconsciously bringing about a revolution which will have a mighty effect upon their own destiny as well as on the future of this colony. It has been the fixed rule, for some years, for certain kind friends of the aborigines of this country to attribute all their disasters, and all their disagreements with the colony, to the oppressive acts of the white man, no matter how his innocence

was as clear as proof of holy writ. But in the present no one has ever had the temerity to charge upon the white man this deplorable delusion of their own people. Strange fatality the Kaffirs are left to believe a lie, to be at their own destruction as an independent people, and at being upon themselves greater calamity than has ever afflicted during all the wars in which they have engaged with the British troops and people of this colony. We are glad to say that the authorities are fully aware of these things, that they are not insensible to the true state of affairs, and that all that real and judgment accomplishment will be done to secure the peace of the colony and the safety of the inhabitants.—*G. T. Journal.*

(*King William's Town Gazette, Dec. 4.*)

THE GERMAN LEGATION.—Upon good authority we mention that up to the 6th Oct. 2000 of the German Legation had volunteered to come to Africa, and it was also expected that 1500 more would close with the liberal offers of the British Government; in addition to which it was thought that many of the Anglo-Italian Legion would offer themselves for the Cape upon the same conditions as the others.

It having been thought that these long expected contingents would not volunteer for "his country, and as his Excellency was of the opinion that the Government would have been very glad had such fears been realized, much sympathy was expressed for the disappointment which his Excellency would doubt feel. Since Sir George Grey's appointment to country, British Kaffraria has received a progressive impulse many years of its former staid and steady progress would not have given it. On every side the din of mason's hammer and carpenter's saw resounds, and villas and townships are being laid out in all directions. In King William's Town, the hospital on the hill and the improvements in the streets, bear ample testimony to the determination of Sir George Grey that British Kaffraria shall be a head.

All these have been accomplished with but a little mill-labour, urged forward by a single but determined end. But when that energy is met with the amount of labour required, how much more quickly will British Kaffraria advance! It will then fall along the path of advanced civilization and perhaps surpass many that now occupy an unenviable position in the vast world. The numerous thefts weekly occurring in King William's Town, which if some determined effort be not made to stop them, shortly have a deprecating influence upon the rest of this town. Carriers will not transport goods to places, if greater security be not obtained for their crops except at a rate of carriage that must give a great impetus to the prices of all goods of a necessary character, but particularly articles of consumption. We think security might in a measure be obtained by the erection of stone kraals, to be kept under lock and key; and as inhabitants would derive a large indirect benefit should and desired be obtained, we think that they could object to meet the authorities were a tax levied for the purpose.

The following extracts are from letters which came this morning:—

FORT BEAUFORT, DEC. 4TH.—There have been some farmers down from the upper districts for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, Kaffir servants. But they have succeeded. Among others have been named De la Kruger, from Zwagers Hoek, and Mr. Jos. Hart, Somersdorp. The latter turned back on reaching Fort Beaufort, from the reports he heard about the Kaffirs. A frightful state to live in, not knowing one day from another that these savages may rush into the colony.

MANCASAÑA, DEC. 1ST.—The birds are clearing up lands of barley and wheat, and it is perfectly surprising amount of damage they do in a day. The cause of it is supposed to be the long drought. The grasses are not in seed, which at this season is their usual food, and they prey upon the corn. The Manecasana will have poor crops this year. The rumours of war checked cultivation, and, from what has been sown the return will be scanty. The sheep farmers about here are suffering severely in the loss of their sheep, caused by Kaffirs, Ringers, who live in this neighbourhood. There are computed, about 500 men of this class, together with families, many of whom are literally starving. This is a great measure from their having converted large quantities of their corn into beer, it is said to do so by the rumours—and the upshot is that the farmers about here from five to ten sheep daily. The sheep are lost and the shepherd knows nothing about them, and the magister will not take cognizance of anything short of theft, and then the thief must be caught in the commission of actual fact.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week accounts have been received from several quarters of the interior, receding far of heavy rains. The rivers have every where rendered impassable, and much injury has been done not only to the crops, but likewise to the sheep, and the wool swept away quantities of wool, from the ground and wool-washing establishments. The lives of many quadrants have also been jeopardized, and the floods have attended in some instances, with a loss of life. It is these accounts ought to impress the minds of all, that these want of bridges is one of the most urgent and important that can engage the attention of every individual who has the welfare of this colony at heart. By the bye, we should like to know, what has become of the plan of bridging Zwartkops, proposed at the Divisional Council board on 10th Elizabeth Mercury.

WOOL.—For some time past, the arrivals of wool have been very few,—so scarce indeed has wool become, several vessels have been obliged to leave in order to seek for freights in other countries. We are therefore glad to observe, that large quantities have been received during the last few days, and that there is some prospect that we may be able to supply the vessels now laid on, as far as the wool is concerned. The *Island Home*, which left during the week, took a large cargo of wool, viz. 930 bales (267,730 lbs.) £17,275. The

