

YZERWERK.

L. H. Twentyman & Co.

LANDEN uit de "IRAZA" en "CORAL QUEEN," Patente Roso Spykars, Clasp en gesneden ditto, Gegoten Yzer, Emalcewaren, in Kommen, Borden, Kopjes en Schoteljes, enz., enz.

Papier en Plakpapier.

Henry Rudd & Co.

HEBBEN TE KOOP 20 BALEN Plakpapier van verschillende kwaliteiten 50 Balen van Kasten Papier, bestaande in SCHRYFPAPIER, PLAKPAPIER (voor Rozyaen) BANK POST, POOLSCAP, DEMY, COURANTEN PAPIER,

Java Koffy.

Nieuw landende te Koop aan de Pakhuizen van de Ondergetekende, 58 Zakken Java Koffy 54 do. Tamarinde 40 Bondels Chinese Matten.

Deelen! Deelen!!

DE goedkoopste in de Stad, te bekomen by H. H. LEY. Manilla Hoeden en Matten. NIJST ontvangen, en te Koop by H. H. LEY.

PAARL.

EENE Publieke Byeenkomst van de ingezetenen van de Afdeling van de Paarl, zal gehouden worden, op ZATURDAG den 19 FEBRUARY 1859, 's morgens te 10 ure, in het Gouvernements School Gebouw in dit Dorp, ten einde in overweging te nemen de noodzakelykheid, om aan Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur per Memorie eerbiedig te verzoeken, om den Resident Magistraat van hier te verplaatsen.

A P Hiebner T M Enslin, Jr J Marais, Az C A Haupt J N de Villiers, Jr zoon J J van der Spuy Jac. Marais, Sr J J de Villiers, J.N.Z. Tieleman Roos P Roux, Dz I A Roos J P Minnaar A B Mosterd J A van Nierop A W Louw, Jaz S J de Toit Edward Hall J H Theunissen J G G Thonrich J D Minnaar J D de la R. Hiebner J S de Villiers A D J van Blerk G T Malherbe te G Horak

ZES POND TIEN SHILLINGS

IS nu de prijs van een sterk dubbele-kaas zilveren HOROLOGIE, gewaarborgd. In London gemaakt JUWELWERK tegen dezelfde lagen prijzen. DAMES GOUDEN HOROLOGIES tegen NEGEN POND, al hegeen direct ontboden is van den Fabrikant.

TE KOOP BY J. M. STRATH, Horologiemaker en Juwelier, No. 5, Kortemarktstraat, Kaapstad

AAN HET PAKHUIS VAN DEN ONDERGETEKENDE,

No. 54, Pleinstraat,

ZYN altyd klaar gemaakt, of op de kortste bestelling, te bekomen tegen de billykste prijzen, beste

Kaapsch gemaakte Meubelen,

bestaande in fraaije Jufvrouwen mahonyhouten Kleeder-Langeleur, Linnen- en andere Kasten, mahony en stinkhouten en Amerikaansche Stoelen, in soorten, Ledekanten en Katels, Ronde, Eet en Theetafels, Rustbanken, Zieke en Leunstoelen, en andere Meubelen, te veel om te melden Voor Buitelieden worden alle Meubelen zorgvuldig Ingepakt.

Timmerhout.

Amerikaansche greinhouten Planken, geschaafd, geploegd, en geveerd, geschikt tot Vloeren, Zolders, Bliffen en Afshotten, zoo dat zy gemaklyk kunnen te zamen gevoegd worden.—Alsmede, mahonyhouten Blokken en Planken, enz. enz. PHILIP STIGANT.

Weggeloopt,

OP ZONDAG, den 16den dezer, van Groenepunt, TWEE Paarden, met blesen en witte pooten. Heeren Schutmeesters of anderen, waar zy mogen aangekomen zyn, worden verzocht hen optezenden, of informatie te willen geven. De kosten zullen in dank worden voldaan door den Eigenaar. Men veronderstelt dat zy in de richting van Piketberg geloopt zyn. J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., No. 5 Walestraat. 21 January 1859.

Bureau van den Baljuw.

IN Executie van Gedynde van het Hooge Geregthof, in de hieronder gemelde zaak, zal de volgende Verkoop plaats hebben. Afdeling Colesberg. KIDGER FUCKER v. SAMUEL GERHARDUS VERMEULEN. OP ZATURDAG, den 26 February, 1859, in front van's Gedagden's Huis, te Middelburg, van alle soorten Huuraad, Glas en Andzewerk, Kruisgereedschappen, een Klok, een Pheton, Tuig, enz. J. STEUART, Baljuw.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Walestraat, Kaapstad elke Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met dezerzondendagen naar de Buiten Districten verzonden. Turnen:—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per kwartaal Rds. 5 4.—In de Buiten Districten voor de twee Nummers in derzeker geheel Rds. 25 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch waar al de stoffe van de Maandags Courant (in een taal) by wyge van Supplement tot de Donderdag Courant wordt bezocht. Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 5 4; per kwartaal. \* \* \* Prijs 8d. per enkelde nummer.



Published at No. 92 Wale-street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post. Terms:—In Town Rds. 22 per Annum, per Quarter, Rds. 5 4.—In the Country, for the same Papers) Rds. 25 per Annum, per Quarter, Rds. 7; but where the whole of the matter of the Weekly Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds. 25 per Annum or Rds. 5 4; per Quarter. \* \* \* Single Paper 8 pence.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTEN De Hr. L. J. Papienst, Bloemfontein; De Hr. J. C. Hofmeyr, Burgersdorp; De Hr. C. Prichard, Beaufort; De Hr. P. C. van Blommestein, Caledon; De Hr. P. C. van Elterre, Clanwilliam; De Hr. D. Vermoten, Colesberg; De Hr. J. D. van Dyk, Cradock; De Hr. C. Giddens, Oos; De Heer Jansz, D'Urban; De Hr. F. C. Votg, Franschoek; De Hr. J. M. Johnson, George; De Hr. M. Noone, Jr, Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. L. J. C. van der Merwe, Hottentots Holland; De Hr. N. Meyer, Kaapstad; De Hr. M. W. Th. van der Merwe, Paarl; De Hr. C. W. Nelson, Kapsna en Plettenbergbaai; De Hr. A. H. Moorrees, Simonsdorp; De Hr. J. K. van der Merwe, Swartkopsrivier; De Hr. D. Teunis, Swellendam; De Hr. P. Koenig, Stellenbosch; De Hr. J. A. de Lange van, Tulbagh; De Hr. A. van Dongen, Richmond; De Hr. R. J. Theunissen, Riversdale; De Hr. J. B. van der Merwe, Uitenhage; De Hr. J. Adley, Wellington; De Hr. D. H. de la Rive, Worcester; De Hr. G. de Kock, Wynberg; De Hr. C. W. Hutton, Ficksburg; De Heer M. Bultman, Hope Town; De Heer C. A. Neer, Middelburg; De Hr. P. W. O. Auret, Robertson; De Hr. Thomas Melill du Toit, Port Elizabeth; De Hr. A. Elliott, Wintberg.

DEEL XXIX. MAANDAG DEN 14 FEBRUARY 1859. No. 2428.

NIEUWE GOEDEREN.

Aan Stads en Buiten Handelaars. L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.

LANDEN nu uit de Coral Queen en Irazo, groote byvoegingen tot hunne voorraad, geschikt voor het tegenwoordig en het naderend seizoen, onder welke te vinden zyn: Witte en bruine Tafelgences, alle kwaliteiten, Do. do. Balsas, dito. Do. Bedlinnen, dito. Vale en zwarte Molekskin, Gedrukte en gekleurde do. Vale en zwarte Koor, Gekleurde en gedrukte dito. Witte en groene Baai, 4-4 en 8-4 Flannel, dito. Welsh en Saxische, dito. Vale en blaauwe Pilotlake, Grys en fancy Witnes, Fancy Doeskin, een groot assortement, Zwarte en vale, dito. Fancy Tweed, Zwart en blaauw Laker, Mans Longcloth Hemden, Rogatta, bruine en gestreepte dito. Lichttrouw Voerchitz, 6 en 8 yards, Fancy Keemrik do., 6 en 8 yards, Zwarte, witte en gekleurde Duitse Wol, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4 Witney Kombaarsen, 10-4 en 12-4 Hollandsche Dekens, Gekleurde en witte Dekens, Katoenen Beddetyk, Do. Regenschermnen, Zyden Parasols, Mans vale en gekleurde vilt Hoeden Jongens, dito, Dito Blucher Laarzen, Mans dito, Clarence dito, Dito Wellington, Prinz Alfred do., Dames lakensche en jeansche dito, Dito blinklederen Schoenen, Kinder Laarjes en Schoenen, Dito en Meisjes elastieke Overschoenen, Mans en Vrouwen dito, Dito blaauwe Petten, Een groot assortement Winter Kleederen, geschikt voor Stad en Buiten. Mans Waterproef Jassen Dito Zuid-westers, Dito dito Beenen, Dito dito Broeken, Wollen Damast, Fancy en effen Gambroon, Katoenen en elastieke Kruisbanden, Bruin Holland, Zegen en Zeilgaren. Alsmede, Een assortement FANCY GOEDEREN, MODEKRA MERY, SNUISTERYEN, enz.

BRANDEWYN.

NULANDENDE ex Coral Queen, HENNESSY'S LICHTER BRANDEWYN, in kwart vaten te koop in introep, of impost betaald. L. H. TWENTYMAN. 24, Heerengracht.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH Brand en Levens Assurantie Maatschappij.

HET DERDE JAARLYKSCH VERSLAG VAN DEN STAAT VAN HET LEVENS FONDS in deze Maatschappij, wordt tot algemeen narigt gepubliceerd. Op last van Directeuren, FRED. S. WATERMEYER, Fungerende Secretaris. Zuid-Afrikaansche Assurantie Kantoor, February 1859.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH Brand en Levens Assurantie Maatschappij. LEVENS FONDS.

DE nevensgaande Staat toont, dat het Fonds in drie jaren, van de som van £6,785 2s. 6d. oorspronkelyk ter zyd gezet, om de verantwoordelykheid op de 69 Polissen, welke van de vorige Levens Bezigheid der Maatschappij werden overgenomen, te dekken, tot £12,553 7s. 3d. opgevoeren is. Van deze 69 Polissen, zyn drie door dood vorderingen geworden, te zamen voor de som van £1,450—een heeft men laten verloop—een werd gebocht voor £50, en 64 bleven op den 30 September bestaan. Van het totaal getal van 197 Polissen, gedurende de 3 jaren uitgereikt, is een door dood eene vordering geworden (£250), 11 zyn verlopen en 185 waren van kracht op den bovengemelden datum. De uitgereikte Polissen waren voornamelyk voor Assurantie van den gewonen aard. Twee-en-Twintig echter, zyn voor Assurantie betaald of op 30 jaren of by den dood. Acht zyn voor Jaarwedden betaalbaar aan Weduwen of Kinderen, indien zy den verassureerder overleven. Een en is voor eene onmiddelyke Jaarwedde van £80 per jaar. Eene begroting van de tegenwoordige waarde der Lasten van het Fonds, op den 30 September 1858, is pas voltooid geworden, welke toont dat de som der Lasten tot £9,945 6s. bedroeg; een surplus van £2,608 2s. 3d. in het Fonds latende,—in welk Surplus, volgens de Reglementen van het Fonds, de Polishouders belang hebben, tot de uitgestrektheid van twee derden en de Maatschappij, tot de uitgestrektheid van een derde, daar het nauwelijks noodig is te herhalen, dat tot dat vyf jaren zullen zyn verkoopen, sedert de daarstelling van het Fonds, geene verdeling van eenig Surplus plaats hebben kan. Op last der Directeuren, FRED. S. WATERMEYER, Fung. Sec. Zuid Afrikaansche Assurantie Kantoor, Feb. 1859.

Rekening van het Levens Fonds,—1 October 1855, tot den 30 Sept. 1858.

Table with columns for dates, descriptions, and amounts. Includes entries for Oct. 1, 1855, Sept. 30, 1858, and various payments and premiums.

BETALINGEN.

Table with columns for dates, descriptions, and amounts. Includes entries for 30 September 1858, Levens Premien teruggegeven, and Saldo van Levens Fonds.

Durban Ruitery Corps.

NARIOT wordt by dese gevoren, dat bovengemelde Corps byeen komme zal te Durban, tot gewone exercitie, elken DONDERDAG en MAANDAG, te 7 ure 's nachts, beginnende op aanstaande DONDERDAG, den 17 dezer, en voortgaande tot de volgende zes maandelijke Byeenkomsten welke gehouden zal worden op MAANDAG, den 28 Maart eerstkomende. W. A. VAN DER BYL, Kommandant.

HEDEN.

Executeurs Kamer.

In den Boedel van wylen Mejarvrouw ANNA HEERNA HIRZMAN, Weduwe wylen den Heer GOSWAM BOESMAN. DE Drukkeuren der Executeurs Kamer, als de Executen in den bovengemelden Boedel, zullen publick doen verkoopen op

HEDEN. (Maandag), 14 February,

Het HUIS en ERF, gelegen op het Marktplein, behoud onder den naam van "LONDON HOTEL." De centrale legging, de gemakke waarmee hetzelfde voorde is, en de beigheden welke daarin gedurende vele jaren met goed succes zyn gedreven, maken het een zeer wenschelyk eigendom, en behoort derhalve geene verdere aanbeveling. Voor byzondereheden verzoegg men zich ten Kantore van de Executeurs Kamer. Verkoop te beginnen ten 11 ure. C. G. GIE, Secretaris. De Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager.

VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBARE MEUBELEN, ENZ Aan D'Urban.

DE Ondergetekende behoortlyk daartoe gekwalificeerd zynde, zal op WOENSDAG, den 16den February, ten 11 ure precies, op D'Urban publick verkoopen, eene groote hoeveelheid HUISRAAD, bestaande uit Mahony en Minkhouten Ledekanten, Kat-Is, Stelen met Paardenhaar Zittingen, een Ronde Tafel, 2 Rustbanken, 2 Sofas, 3 Aanettafels, 6 Looftafels, 2 Vederen Bedden, 2 Grote Spiegels, een Kleeder Kast, Waschtafels, Kledietafel, Glas- en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, enz., enz. Op dezelfde dag zullen mede worden verkocht, 12 Aanteelbeesten, 4 Karpaerden, 4 Ryspaerden. J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Afslager. Den 31 January, 1859.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING Van Graan, enz.

AAN ZWARTLAND. OP EEN RUIM CREDIET. DE Ondergetekende zal op DONDERDAG, den 17 FEBRUARY aanstaande, ter plaatse Olfants Kull, Zwartland, publick doen verkoopen, 2 Wagens, 1 Kar, 3 Span Trk Ossen, in een extra goede conditie, 10 Ry- en Trk Paarden, Ploegen, Tuigen, een groote hoeveelheid Koorn, 100 Garst, Haver, enz. enz. Alsmede, alle soorten van Huuraad, en hetgeen verder ter verkoop zal worden aangeboden. De heer J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Venu-Adms. Den 14 January, 1859.

DE Ondergetekende zal op WOENSDAG, den 16 DEZER.

200 MFRINOS, in goede conditie, zyn en te koop aangeboden worden, te Durban, op WOENSDAG, DEN 16 DEZER. 200 Schapen en 16 zware Ossen. DE Ondergetekende heeft te koop op zyne Plaats Groenfontein, bovengemeld getal Schapen en Ossen, welke in October II. van Handelaars uit het Binnenland zyn gekocht en sedert dien tyd op stoppels zyn gevoerd en gevolglyk in uitmuntende conditie zyn. R. HARE. 50 extra vette Slagtossen en Koetjen. OP Morgen, den 15 dezer, zal de Ondergetekende ter plaatse van den heer JAN DE WAAL, Saksenburg, doen verkoopen bovengemeld getal extra vette Slagtossen en Koetjen. De heer J. Wess, Afslager. 1400 Extra vette Kaapsche en Merino Hamels. 200 do. do. Kapater Bokken. DE Ondergetekende zal op WOENSDAG, den 16 February eerst, ter plaatse van den heer NIOS VAN WILHELM, Paardeberg, per publieke Vendutie laten verkoopen bovengem. getal extra vette Hamels en Kapater Bokken, die zeker present zullen zyn. D. J. D. DU TOIT. Achter de Paarl, 25 Jan, 1859. De heeren DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Venu Adms.

DE Ondergetekende zal op WOENSDAG, den 16 DEZER.

1100 Extra Vette Hamels. DE Ondergetekenden zullen op DONDERDAG, den 17 dezer ter Plaats van Mejarfr. de Wed. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, per publieke Vendutie verkoopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Hamels, te worden opgebragt door den heer D. D. KRYNIAUW. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Venu Adms. Paarl, February 9, 1859.

Publieke Verkoop VAN PAARDEN MULEZEELS, ENZ.

10 Goedgeteelde Ry- en Trek Paarden, van 3 en 4 jaren oud, waaronder eenigen egale paren. 60 Extra goede Muil Ezels, waaronder eenige spannen gedresseerd. OP DONDERDAG, den 24ste February aanst., zal de Ondergetekende bovengem. getal Paarden en Ezels door henzelfen aan Potberg ingekocht, publick doen verkoopen ter plaatse van Mejarfr. de Wed. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg. Kaapstad 26 January 1859. G. J. VAN DYK. De Heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Venu-Adm. OP bovengemelde Verkoop zullen mede worden verkocht 15 EXTRA GOEDE RY EN TREKPAARDEN van 4 tot 7 jaren oud, zonder de minste Reserwe. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Venu-Adm.

SOMERSET (WEST)

DE Ondergetekende biedt by dezen aan het Publick en zyne Vrienden zynen dank aan, voor de ondersteuning door hem genoten gedurende den tyd dat zyn POSTKAR gereden heeft tusschen Somerset (West) en de Kaapstad; en maakt by dezen eerbiedig bekend, dat hy na den 1sten Maart, een sarr gemaklyk OMNIBUS tusschen Somerset en de Stad zal laten loopen, drie maal tusschen Somerset en de Stad op WOENSDAG en ZATURDAG, en tweemaal tusschen Somerset en de Stad op MAANDAG en WOENSDAG, en de tusschen dagen de Kar. Hopende in vertrouwen dese lide voortdurende gunst te zullen genieten. A. ROOS. Somerset (West), 5 Feb. 1859.

Bekendmaking.

DE jaarlykse Basas van het Dames Geselschap, werkzaam onder den titel: "Uw Koningryk come," ten voordele van het Zendingwerf der Nederdutchsche Gereformeerde Kerk, zal gehouden worden op den 16 FEBRUARY aanstaande, in de Koopmans Beurs, te beginnen ten half elf ure. Kaapstad. O VERLEDEN, op den 10 dezer, oud 28 dagen, een Dochtertje van J. G. STADLER, A. J. M. STADLER, geb. VAN SCHOOR.

GEDOOPT.

In de Nederd. Geroform. Kerk, op Zondag den 30 January, door den Wel-Eerw. heer A. FAUPEL, B.D. Eene dochter van den heer Anthony Vloeman, met name Christina Wilhelmina. Eene dochter van den heer Eustatius Brandt, met name Johanna Wilhelmina Christina. Eene dochter van den heer James Flaherty, met name Catharina Carolina. Op Zondag, 6 Feb. door den Wel-Eerw. heer J. SPRUKER, v. d. M. Eene dochter van den heer Richard de Roon, met name Johanna Maria Kotze van Roonen.



# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, February 14, 1890.

We are constantly told of the progress of the Colony and improvements are spoken of not merely as prospective and contingent, but as actually taking place about us. It would argue want of candour as well as of gratitude if we flatly denied that many important matters have of late years been improving, and are daily coming nearer to what they ought to be. But let us not be too easily satisfied. It is in the nature of every civilized community to progress almost spontaneously, because such a community carries in its bosom the germs of social improvement; and there may be very little credit due to the members of such a community for a certain measure of progress which, however apparent, falls much short of what could be effected by united and systematic efforts. Instead of pluming ourselves upon what is done almost in spite of our remissness, let us consider that we are in very favorable circumstances for exertion, and that we are highly culpable if we expect from the tardy effect of those circumstances all the good that we ought to bestir ourselves to effect with as little loss of time as possible.

We have already directed the attention of our fellow-colonists to the propriety of making the most of the few weeks that lie between us and the opening of the second Parliament. Are there any petitions in progress? If so, what are they about? Where do they lie for signature? Is it proper that every man should supinely wait to see what his neighbour is going to do? Is there no room for improvement? Have we already obtained all that the Colony can reasonably desire? Shall we wait for a mellifluous speech from the throne, calculated to enervate instead of stimulating us, to lull us in the deceitful slumbers of self complacency instead of rousing us to healthy and vigorous action? Let us look around us and we shall find so much to improve on all hands, that comparatively speaking, all that has hitherto been done will appear as nothing. We shall not make an extensive application of this remark; but we shall only ask once more, what is to become of Cape Town? Shall we allow the present Municipality to experiment upon itself? It may be true that in individuals conversion ought to come from within, but in corporations we always held the opinion that it must come from without. You cannot otherwise produce a "new creature," and without that all conversion is delusive. Our Municipal Board we are told have overdrawn their account at the bank by £600. The deficit is not very alarming, we confess, but considering the rates that property has been paying of late, and the amount of public improvements that can be pointed to as achieved, we cannot help asking what equivalent have we for the money expended? Why are we still in the dirt? Why is water even now inadequately provided? Some people assert that the Municipality have likewise overdrawn their account at the Bank of Intellect; but we are not aware that there is such an Institution. If there is, it would be worth knowing who are the shareholders and what the shares are worth in the market.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—A. J. J. B. Simons, esq. as district surgeon for Bredasdorp, and G. G. S. Coward, as do. for Bathurst.

Messrs. C. W. J. Powell, E. R. Dell and E. H. Smith, to issue passes and attest native contracts of service.

Messrs. C. W. J. Powell and E. R. Dell, as Justices of the Peace for the district of Queenstown. E. S. Ford, esq. as do. for Cape Town and the district thereof and the several country districts respectively, and also as Road Magistrae.

Mr. H. Maynier, as deputy postmaster at Hendrikskraal, and Mr. A. N. Bamberger, as postmaster at Robertson, vice Polack.

**INTESTATE ESTATES.**—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of—  
M. M. Straus, widow of the late J. W. Liebenberg.—At the magistrate's office, Piketberg, on the 25th March.  
G. Broud and surviving widow C. J. Stephenson.—At the magistrate's office, Aliwal North, on the 25th March.

**GRAAFF REINET AND BEAUFORT.**—The circuit court at Graaff Reinet will be held on the 29th April, instead of the 27th, and at Beaufort on the 9th May, instead of the 6th.

**GENERAL MORTGAGES.**—His Excellency the Governor has caused to be published in Friday's *Gazette* the draft of a Bill "to make void general mortgage securities," which he intends to introduce into Parliament during the ensuing session.

**MUNICIPALITY.**—At the meeting of Commissioners and Wardmasters, held on Friday last, it was resolved to fix the rate for the current year at 1½d. in the pound upon the value of landed property in this city. This will leave a deficit of about £5000 in the revenue! Some of the public works will therefore have to be stopped. Mr. Maylard had suggested to raise the water rate for the year to £3, but nothing came of it. The Municipality appears again to have overdrawn its account at the Union Bank by £600!

**THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.**—At the municipal meeting on Wednesday, the secretary read the following protest, which had been forwarded by Mr. Louw:—

Cape Town, February 8, 1890.  
To the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality.

In accordance with my notice given on the 2nd instant, I now beg to tender the grounds of my protest against the appropriation of the Imhoff-road for railway purposes:

1. Because the title deed of the 23rd March, 1840, granted to the Cape Town Municipality, in which the Imhoff road is laid down, reserves to the public its undisturbed use, and restrains this board from encroaching on, obstructing, or alienating the said road or thoroughfare.

2. Because the petitioners in favor of appropriating the road for railway purposes do not ask for its unconditional surrender, but that "as much of the road as is required should be given up."

3. Because the petitioners against the appropriation have a vested right in the free and undisturbed use of the lower road, and would suffer from being in a manner isolated from the lower parts of this city.—It would increase the expense for transport and diminish the value of their property.

4. Because there are only two roads leading from this city to the country districts, which even now are becoming insufficient for its increasing traffic. It would be injudicious to obstruct any of these, either by rail or otherwise.

5. Because the farmers from the Kooberg, Malmesbury and Clanwilliam, who are excluded from using the said roads, would suffer from having their heavy wagons and loads brought in collision in such a narrow defile as the upper road.

6. Because in case of vessels being shipwrecked on the south-east side of our bay,—by having only one circuitous road available, ready access to the spot would be impeded; a case not desirable in such emergency.

**MAGISTRATE FOR D'URBAN.**—We have been requested to give insertion to the following copy of a memorial which has been presented to His Excellency the Governor:—

"D'Urban, 20th December, 1888.  
To His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

"The respectful memorial of the undersigned residents at Durban in the Cape Division, Kooberg and Tygerberg.  
"HUMBLY SHOWETH,—

"That your memorialists having learnt with great satisfaction that the government has in contemplation the appointment of a Resident Magistrate for Durban, beg to submit, that whilst they would hail such a boon, as the means of developing the resources of the place, conceive it as their imperative duty, to declare that they would deplore the appointment of any gentleman residing among them and even in the neighbourhood to fill that office, as such resident in a country district cannot but be connected by family or friendly ties, and consequently favorably or unfavorably inclined to many parties.

"Your Excellency's memorialists therefore pray that you may be so pleased to appoint some unbiased, neutral and disinterested gentleman to fill that office, which will be so immediately connected with the impartial administration of Justice, in this district.  
"And memorialists as a duty bound will ever pray.  
"J. C. Scharbot; H. van Niekerk, M.D.C.; J. Louw, J.S., M.D.C.; A. J. Louw, A.S.; and 71 others."

**SUPPLY OF ANIMAL FOOD.**—The Hon. J. Barry, Esq., mentioned at the immigration board, on Wednesday, that the recent accounts from the country, as to the supplies of cattle and sheep for slaughtering purposes, were somewhat discouraging. There is little chance, he says, of the price of meat falling for some time. Cattle and sheep are very scarce, and the prices very high in the country. Eastern Province purchasers have been buying from the Western Province farmers at alarmingly high prices.

—*Shipping Gazette.*

**PRINCE ALBERT, 29th JANUARY, 1889.**—Five Kafirs were brought in yesterday evening from Traka, charged with having stolen two sheep from the kraal of Mr. J. O. van der Westhuysen of that place, and after a lengthened examination to-day, were remanded for further hearing. The robbery was fully established, but no person appeared on the part of Mr. van der Westhuysen, to prove the property. The Magistrate, however, issued the necessary summonses, and ere this is before your readers; the thieves will have been fully committed to take their trial at the next circuit at Beaufort.

There was a large counterpane produced at the examination containing several articles of wearing apparel, both ladies and gentlemen's some of which apparently belonged to a Mr de Graaff, and as they mentioned the names of Messrs. de Graaff and Crockett during their examination, it is believed they came from the direction of Mossel Bay.

Amongst the various articles contained in the counterpane alluded to, were some 12 to 15 pocket knives, 2 pairs of new boots, not soiled, an extensive display of gimblets, and various other articles not generally found in the possession of such people. The state of this part of the country is every day becoming more alarming.—*Correspondent.*

**BEAUFORT, FEBRUARY 5.**—The first annual exhibition of the "Beaufort Agricultural Society," took place in that town on Thursday, the 3rd instant. This laudable enterprise has long occupied the attention of many of the leading men of the district, and many attempts were made (in talk) to accomplish their intention, but it remained for Mr. Devenish, the present highly valued and respected Civil Commissioner of Beaufort, to convert words into actions—and by the influence of his position, advice, and personal exertions, to organize one of the most creditable exhibitions of the kind, ever perhaps witnessed in this colony.

Having been the maiden show, the resources of the district were not so fully represented, as it is reasonable to hope they will be on future occasions of the same kind—nevertheless both the stock and productions exhibited, evidenced great care and attention having been bestowed by the proprietors to the different departments to which they belonged.

The sheep were particularly good, and attracted a greater amount of interest than perhaps anything else exhibited, though both the horses and horned cattle were very fine, and reflected much credit upon those by whom they were brought forward.

The arrangements were excellent, and the Society is much indebted to Mr. Molteno, under whose superintendence they were made, for the undivided attention he bestowed upon them during their progress.

The proceedings of the day were ushered in by a muster of the "Beaufort Royal Rifles," under command of Col. Devenish, who marched through the town from the School Square, to the place of exhibition, and fired three volleys in honor of the occasion for which they were called together.

The "Mounted Burghers" under Commandant Pritchard arrived at the same place shortly afterwards they made two or three charges in excellent order, and fired several volleys;—their manoeuvres were very creditably performed.

The *Fair Sex* were neither too delicate nor too proud to enhance the interest of the scene, by the charm of their presence, and a display of youth and beauty, that might vie with any village in the colony, added much to the enlivening of the occasion during the forenoon.

Immediately after the awards were made, the members of the Committee, together with a number of the subscribers, about sixty in all, sat down to an excellent spread in the Court House and appeared to enjoy the good things provided for their refreshment, by Mr. Holme, of the "Beaufort Hotel," with great spirit.

The usual loyal toasts were drunk uproariously, and the chairman, Mr. Devenish, was heard to remark, in his preface to a toast adapted to the occasion, that he "had great hopes that in their next meeting, he would be able to congratulate the Society, upon having added an 'Agricultural Fair' to their annual exhibitions."

Everything went off with the greatest good feeling—and if a little laudable emulation appeared in the speeches of the different exhibitors, it had the effect of eliciting valuable information and opinions, and many gentlemen of experience, spoke at great length upon various topics connected with the objects for which the Society was formed.

**MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.**—A most strange but distressing occurrence has taken place at East London, which has resulted in the death of Mrs. Borchers and daughter.

From what we have learned, it would appear that the suspected cause of the disaster is poison;—the family having been in the habit of using rain-water, secured by the drippings from a painted canvas roof. The late drought is supposed to have detached an unusual quantity of the poisonous film which the rains have safely deposited in the cask, and on account of the bad water at East London this has been largely used in preference—little thinking of the deadly poison contained in the rain. The fatal consequence is given above.

Mr. Borchers himself is in a most precarious state, little hopes, we are told, being entertained of his recovery. Mr. Pylus and Rev. Mr. Greenstock, it is said, are in a similar dangerous state.

We are not in possession at present of further particulars respecting this distressing event, but understand the medical faculty are busy analyzing the causes, and we may therefore expect to have in a day or two the true origin of the evil.—*Kaffrarian Banner.*

We deeply regret to mention that the Kafirland mail of this morning brings intelligence of the death of another of Mr. Borchers' daughters, at East London. This makes the fourth death in that unfortunate family. Mr. Borchers is lying insensible. The Chief Commissioner has issued a notice cautioning parties against drinking water from painted roofs.—*Frontier Times.*

**CIRCUIT COURTS.**—The sitting of the Court of Combined Landroosts is, by an announcement in the last "Courant," fixed to take place for the districts of Winburg and Harrismith, at Winburg, on Thursday, the 21st April and for the district of Bloemfontein at Bloemfontein on Thursday, the 5th May next. The sitting of the Circuit Court at Smithfield and Fauresmith had been previously fixed to commence at Smithfield, on Thursday, 24th March, and at Fauresmith, on Monday, 4th April. Several criminal cases of a very serious nature are expected to come on for trial at the different towns during this circuit, there being already on the Calendar not less than four cases of wilful murder, one of an unnatural crime, and several for house-breaking, theft, and cattle and horse stealing. Among the most serious are the following:

1. Fauresmith.—Anna Elizabeth Loggenberg, wife of Willem Alewyn Jansen, charged with the wilful murder of a Bushmaid, named Kaatje, at Zwartkoppies, in the district of Fauresmith, on the 18th March last. 2. Smithfield.—Johannes Cornelis van Rooyen, and Jacobus Paulus Vouche, both agriculturists, charged with the wilful murder of a Kafir, or Masutoman, named Coffee, at Roodekopfontein, in the district of Caledon River, on the 19th May, 1887. This case was noticed in this paper of 31st October, 1887, at which time the State Attorney had just returned from the Kooberg, where he, in company with the landroost of Smithfield, had been holding an investigation into the merits of the charge in question. 3. Thomas Ignatius Ferreira, a farmer, lately residing at Bekerskraal, in the district of Caledon River, charged with the wilful murder of a Kafir, or Fingo man, named Kouha, on the 14th December last, at Aasvogelkop, in the same district. This case has, as our readers will remember, been very recently reported in this paper, by a correspondent in the Caledon district. 4. Bloemfontein.—John Edmund Stone, a farmer, lately residing at Kalkfontein, in the district of Bloemfontein, charged with the wilful murder of Patrick Smith, on the 30th November last, on or near the town commonage of Bloemfontein. This case has also recently been reported. 5. Smithfield.—Jan Langeveld, for stealing, at Smithfield, on 24th November last, a wagon, the property of, or in the lawful possession of the Free State government, aggravated by a previous conviction for horse-stealing, for which he had been sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, with hard labor; but after undergoing a portion of his punishment, had been subsequently pardoned by the Executive Council. G. Edwin Hart, of Cronstadt, in the Winburg district, shopkeeper, charged with committing an unnatural offence. It is said that most of the persons charged with shooting the Bushmen prisoners in the Middelveld, and who were also to have been tried at the ensuing Circuit Court, should sufficient evidence have been obtained against them, have already, or are now about to take up their residence beyond the Vaal. We understand further, that a difficulty will be found in clearly substantiating the charge against any particular person, though several of those who took part in this disgraceful and dastardly affair are well known to the public.—*Bloemfontein Gazette.*

**EAST INDIA PRODUCE.**—By the French barque *Marie Elize*, which arrived here on Sunday last, our market has received a very timely supply of East India produce. The addition of upwards of ten thousand bags of rice is most seasonable. Stocks of this article are very low, and we have no doubt Capt. Barreau comes with his cargo to a good market. Besides rice the *Marie Elize* brings a small parcel of coffee, beans, Malacca canes, &c., which, it will be seen by an advertisement in our front page, are to be offered to public competition, on Saturday next, by Messrs. J. & W. Kirkwood. We wish Capt. Barreau success in the disposal of his produce, and hope the result will be such as will induce him to repeat his visit.—*E. P. Herald.*

**MAURITIUS.**—We have been favored by a friend with a copy of the *Overland Commercial Gazette* of the 27th December,—the latest paper brought by the "Agatha" from Mauritius. Our own papers of the same date, by some oversight on the part of the Mauritius Post-office authorities, have not come to hand.

The mortality amongst the African immigrants to Reunion on the voyage and on board, is stated to be very great. Besides the small-pox (says the *Gazette*) there is another disease called the *Serripox*, a dysentery which appears to be as bad as the cholera. One vessel, the *Sidonie*, 249 tons, lately arrived at Reunion, landed 70 immigrants out of 300 received on board. It is stated that means are

not provided for the reception of diseased immigrants, and the mortality takes place principally at the anchorage of St. Denis.

Twenty-two Cape horses, ex *Ormond* from Table Bay, were offered for sale—17 were sold at an average of 225 drs. The other five remained unsold. The *Catheart* landed twenty-six, also from the Cape; but they had not been offered. Cows of the Cape breed realize from 100 drs. to 125 drs. according to condition. The supply of good salt beef is very small, and the first importation would arrive to a good market. Butter (Cape) is scarce and worth 45 to 55 cts. Oats (Cape) have sustained a slight advance.—*Ibid.*

**Original Correspondence.**  
**THE TULBAG CLERGY AND THE VENDERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS BY RETAIL.**

Sir,—Nothing is and nothing can be more oppressive than the infringement on public liberty, and principally if instituted by a class of people who deem themselves the supreme rulers on account of preaching oracles which they do not follow up themselves.

What shall become of society if such practices are left unnoticed? and in entering upon the question I wish to refer to the clergy of this division, and the vendors of spirituous liquors by retail. Whence does their authority arise, to make up memorials to the licensing board, and to induce people to sign them, with no other object than to prevent the poor man from enjoying his glass of wine?

Are the revd. gentlemen Teetotallers? If so let them be, and to gain their object let them establish a "Total Abstinence Society," and whoever wish to join them let them do so, but out of their own free will, and not by compulsion. Or do the revd. gentlemen put their congregations on an equality with the congregations of the resident missionaries, whose members are not unlikely more or less the offspring of Bacchus? If so, it is certainly a disgrace to the members of the Dutch Reformed Church to be placed on the same level, and that through the instrumentality of their pastors.

People beware and watch that supremacy, you and your children are lost for ever; look back to history and see what mischief that power has instituted; give them an inch and a foot is surely taken, and ultimately your rights and liberties are swallowed altogether.

Are the so-called Bible meetings, Inquisition meetings? to concoct the best means how to gain power and to oppress people? This may be exercised by the missionaries, who not only try but do keep their congregations in iron bounds, but it will not do for the white man who breeds English liberty.

Is there any one who can prevent a drunkard from obtaining drink, or to force him to leave off drinking? Can it be done by not granting licenses? I say no, and consider the only preventative to keep him within bounds, that he can obtain it by small quantities.

I say, if the licensing board is led away by clerical representations and do not grant licenses, the consequences will rest on their shoulders, for sufficient proof is afforded from other districts where the same dodge was introduced. It is a well known fact that if a Hottentot cannot obtain a penny's worth of wine, half a dozen of them will make up an amount to secure an anker or half-anker, and they will continue drinking till the last penny of their earnings is spent, and through this not only neglect their families, but also the common necessities of life.

Now let me ask, if no license is granted, who are the sufferers? As a matter of course, the public and the traveller, in not being able to get accommodated.

On these grounds I hold and maintain, that the consequences, if no license be granted, will rest with all concerned in the matter.

**TEETOTALLER.**  
Fauresmith, 20th January, 1889.

Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to communicate to you the flourishing state of the pastures in this division; every one looks joyfully to the grassy plains, whereupon thousands of cattle are bounding with freedom, and I am inclined to gratitude for the abundant rains which have fallen in the last month.

In November last year the soil was dry and barren, and before this time the inhabitants were anxious and depressed because of the belligerous Moshesh, and now all is changed. Cattle cannot be better, and the air at that time apparently annihilating war has been brought by the activity of skilful and active men to a "stilled peace."

Notwithstanding our grief is felt from bad to worse, by the farmer of our division; one misery by which he is oppressed must be extirpated by effectual and practical means. They are the impudent extortions from a by halves well taught agent, and to offer an opportunity to our countrymen in the colony, and to the readers of your respectful paper, to give you a judgment upon this brazen-faced extortion. I give you a recital of a fact, happened last week.

There was a farmer who felt at odds with his neighbor, which quarrel could be adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, without the meddling of an agent; one of the parties, however, would be informed by an agent and addressed himself to such a would be advocate, who advised and who wrote three bills for the party;—by this the farmer was satisfied, and required no more the counsel of the agent in question, as the quarrel could now be settled without the accommodations of his lordship. The party wished to pay off the would be Sergeant at Law, for under-taking, as he was desirous to accompany him to his farm, that he was mediator in the quarrel, in an obtruding manner. The farmer asked on whose account the very learned man would make this trip, when the half-bred lawyer answered with a voice (comme un coup de ton, dans le dernier acte de Robert le Diable, par Meyerbeer): "On your account! I thank you, sir, was the answer. Upon this reply the anti-lawyer became furious, started in a hurry, made an account at an amount of 27 10, of thereabouts, to cool his passion, to strengthen his cozeness and to satisfy his imaginary blindness, and for three bags of letters and verbal advice of half an hour. The candid and cordial farmer paid him, and the impudent niggard raised the money with the glance of a true usurer, and the diabolical smile of Ferrand by Sue.

There is a proof of pitching. I could mention a great many more, but I don't like to call to mind old facts and will only relate those: happened in my time, to alleviate the farmers and to assist them to prosecute such actions by law.

But you must know that the agent in question is a religious man and warned every Sunday evening the coloured people against logging to acquire worldly riches.

Just as, who practised Cicero's illustrious maxims, you are filled with disdain by reading this act of feccing; true theologians, you must shiver on hearing the gospel's peace, love and justice, preached by an impostor.

**CESAR.**  
**THE RUSSIANS OF THE AMOOR.**—One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of colonization in Siberia is the scarcity of many things which we are accustomed to consider as the necessities of life. In 1856 the inhabitants of Irkutsk considered themselves fortunate in being able to purchase sugar

at 3s. 4d. per lb., and for many years this seemed to be an irremediable evil. The port of Okotsh, which was, until very lately, the only one which Russia possessed on the Pacific Ocean, is closed up by the ice for several months in the year, and the road to Irkutsk is rendered impracticable during the winter months from the same cause. Russia has, therefore, long since looked with envy on the Amoor and its tributaries, which form an easy and practicable road from Eastern Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. Some centuries ago the Russians had occupied the Upper Valley of the Amoor, but, by a treaty concluded towards the close of the seventeenth century, they were expelled from their settlements, and forbidden to attempt the navigation of the river. For some time these treaties were conscientiously observed; but at length the want of some means of communication between the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Siberia became so imperative that the Russian Government undertook to explore the river, with a view to future conquests.

The Anglo-French squadron, during the Crimean war, sought in vain at the mouth of the Amoor for Russian settlements. They then existed only on paper; but as soon as the Treaty of Paris left the Czar at liberty to carry out his designs, the frontiers of Siberia were pushed forward to the shores of the Amoor, and half Manchouria suddenly found itself part of the empire of Muscovy. A fortress, under the name of Strelotschnaia, rose to the confluence of the Argoun and Schilka, and another called Nicholaieff, at the mouth of the river; Cossack stations were erected at intervals along its course, and united by a military road.

In November, 1857, the garrison of Nicholaieff heard, for the first time, the jingle of bells on the Russian post-horse, and saw the first *selags* enter their town. A few days after an American vessel, the Europa, disembarked at Nicholaieff the machinery and hulls of two small steamboats, designed for the river navigation. Of these two vessels, which were completed during the winter, the largest, named after the river, is of seventy horse-power, and the smaller, the Lena, of thirty-five horse-power, draws only 34 feet of water, which enables her to go up as far as Strelotschnaia. In its trial trip, in July, 1857, the Lena conveyed passengers and merchandise from Nicholaieff to Strelotschnaia in thirty days, with a certainty of being able to reduce the time to twenty days, on a second voyage. The consequence was that commerce was immediately attracted to Nicholaieff, and in 1857 ships from Hongkong San Francisco, and Hamburg, brought cargoes worth two millions of francs. Prices fell immediately to one-third of what they were at Irkutsk, and by forwarding merchandise to Eastern Siberia on board the Lena and Amoor the importers realized considerable profits, besides returning with a large quantity of valuable furs.

Thus, in less than four years a province has been added to Russia, ports have been created, fortresses built, regular communications established, and a new road opened to commerce.

Such important results, accomplished in so short a time, could not fail to excite the attention of all far seeing politicians. General Mouravieff, on his return from his tour of inspection, repaired immediately to St. Petersburg, where he arrived in November, 1857. In an audience with the Czar, he demonstrated the insufficient success which attended the mission of Admiral Putiatin; the certainty of war with China, who would not tamely submit to the seizure of a province which has been the cradle of her dynasty; and the necessity not only of preserving but of developing the establishments formed on the banks of the Amoor. He pointed out the future of Siberia, if condemned to languish among inhospitable mountains and eternal ice, and its brilliant destiny, if the road marked out by nature as its means of communication with the civilized world were opened for her. These arguments, supported by the testimony of General Korsakof, brought conviction to the mind of the Czar.

The resolutions of the Russian Government peeped out in the articles of its semi-official organs, and above all in a significant passage in the *North-east Bee*. "China," says the Russian organ, "is so large an empire that she can no longer be permitted to lead an isolated existence, and to refuse all communication with those countries which, from their situation, have a natural right to enter into relations with her." "If China persists in her exclusiveness, it will not be surprising if she become the theatre of events of the greatest interest for Europe." Everything was done to give reality to these threatening predictions. General Mouravieff returned to his government with large discretionary powers, and all the troops in Western Siberia were concentrated round Lake Baikal. Admiral Putiatin was at the same time empowered to offer to the Court of Peking the assistance of Russia against the rebels in exchange for the cession of the Amoor; and Mouravieff's orders were to get the Amoor at all hazards, even if the destruction of the Manchou dynasty was the price to be paid for it.

The mandarins of Manchouria summoned the Russians to evacuate the territory they had seized, and on their refusal attacked and destroyed some of the Cossack stations. General Mouravieff then enjoined the Cossacks to evacuate the other stations, and to join the army, which he had prepared for a campaign in the spring should China still prove obstinate. Admiral Putiatin was also directed to co-operate with the Anglo-French fleet, and as the army of thirty thousand men assembled in Tartary under General Katenin was not intended to remain idle, China, but for her recent concessions would have found herself attacked on three sides at once. Distracted by civil war, her resistance would probably have been neither vigorous nor long continued, and England would once more have had the gratification of becoming an unconscious instrument in the hands of her powerful rival.

\* The treaties of 1689 and 1727.—"Translator."  
† This is not accurate, for the Russians had already formed settlements at Nicholaieff, De Castries Bay, and some other points.—"Translator."

‡ The moment may have been fixed upon for war at Mouravieff's suggestion, but the plan is one which has been long cherished by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. To an English reader the coincidence is remarkable between the decision of Russia to seize the Amoor and that of Lord Palmerston to attack China, nor in this accidental.—"Translator."

§ She has had that gratification. It is by means of the compass pressure put upon the Chinese Government, by England, France, and the United States, and by that alone, that Russia has gained the Amoor.—"Translator."

