



## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad, den 23 Juny 1857.

HET is een zeker bewys van maatschappelyke vooruitgang als de lieden zich in het algemeen een juist begrip van de betrekkelijke waarde der dingen gaan maken. Vraagt men, hoe ver is de kolonie gekomen wat eene juiste schatting harer belangen aangaan? — dan zal het antwoord alles behalve bevreidigend zijn: "Voorerst beroepst men het gebouw van onzen voorspoed byna uitsluitend op stoffelyke voordeelen te gronde. Al het talent, al de bekwaamheid, die by de beter opgevoede klassen gevonden worden, dit alles wil men dienstbaar maken aan het alomvattende doel om een rykdom te vermeiden, en onze verstandige bevolking te versterken, hetzij by den individu of het geheel betrifft, wordt stellig te laag geschat. Wy zijn er volstrekt niet voor om rykdom gering te achten; want rykdom is de moeder der beschaving. In een arm land is het byna onmogelyk wetenschap en kunsten met goed gevolg te beoefenen. — Wetenschappelyke studie vooronderstelt vrye tyd, en arme lieden missen vrye tyd geheel. Om in huns natuurlyke nooden te voorzien, moeten zich van een afsluiting onderwerpen, die niet eens de middelen oplevert, om zich die wetenschappelyke kennis te verwerven, die voor goed gevold onmisbaar is. De kunstenaar, die de natuur bestigt heeft met het zeldzame talent om schoonheid te waarderen in al hare vormen, en andere een gevoel voor het schoone in te boezemen, moet van hunger omkomen in een land, waar geene klasse van menschen is, die uit hunne rykelyke middelen hem eene genoegzaame aanmoediging kunnen verschaffen. Wy komen derhalve tot besluit, dat rykdom wenschelyk is als de moeder der beschaving. Maar wy moeten ons herinneren, dat de ontwikkeling der halpbronnen van een land, hetgeen de enige weg is om tot rykdom te geraken, een werk is, wat de onkundige met geen goed gevolg kan beproeven. Het is de taak van wel onderwezen lieden. [Alleen] schranderheid, door vry geschreven, kan ons de bronnen van rykdom openen. Dit is een feit van veel belang, waarop men niet te veel kan letten. Als dit feit ryke ouders aan het verstand kan gebragt worden, als men hen kan laten begrijpen, dat kennis en bekwaamheid een kapitaal is dat heel wat oplevert, dan hoe karig zy ook zyn mogen, zullen zy niet langer op eene ordenetelyke opvoeding hunner kinderen willen besparen. Het is waar, het is niet gemakkelijk om dit sommige lieden aan het verstand te brengen, dat men even zo zeer uit kennis als uit guano of kopergoud kan maken; maar, (wy moeten het tegen wil en dank herhalen) als de ryke lui in de koloniën er toe kondien gebragt worden om dit te zien, — als men de waarheid van dezen stile regel hen op het gemoed kan drukken, — dan zouden wy het er voor houden dat wy al heel veel gewonnen hadden voor den toekomsten voorspoed van Zuid-Afrika. Maar wy zyn thans nog verder van die hoogte als sommige optimisten het zich voorstellen. Ons Parlement wordt verondersteld de kennis en bekwaamheid der kolonie te vertegenwoordigen, en toch is in ons Hoogerhuis, een Huis waar men in andere landen niet en Baronnen en Graven verwachten zou, een wet tot bescherming van het regt op hetgeen in de kolonie gedrukt is, door de mat gevallen omdat men ze niet wilde ondersteunen. — In de vorige zitting werd in beide Huizen een verzoekschrift ingediend. Het was niet alleen een wille met naamtekeningen voorzien; — immers de namen van vele personen uit den geleerd stand, en die van alle boekverkopers en uitgevers uit deze staal stonden er op; — maar toch bleek dat op de tafel liggen. Enige weken geleden vatto de Heer RUTHERFORD de zaak weer op, en stelde een wetop het eigendomsrecht van gedrukte werken voor, die door den Procurer-General was opgesteld. Zal de nakomelingschap nu willen geloven dat dat uitgezochte deel onzer gegoede lieden te onverschillig waren om een voorstel van dien aard en van den heer PORTER uitgaande, na te gaan? Wy hebben hunne redeneringen, die zy voor hun gedrag bezielden, niet in druk gezien. Waarschynlyk waren de rapporteurs te beschamid om ze aan het papier toe te vertrouwen, of wel hebben de uitgevers der dagbladen ze uit menschlievendheid ingehouden. Wy hebben horen beweren dat sommige onzer wyze wetgevers de wet over te lang en te vereelend hielden om er iets aan te doen, en dat anderen, alsof ze de zaak begrepen, beweerden dat zood iets in onse kolonie onnooddig was. Diezelfde lieden die geheele dagen in gebabbel over zulke meer dan onbeduidende vragen, als die over de afscheiding en over het verplaatsen van den zetel der regering konden doorbrengen, en zelfs over hetgeen zy verkozen te noemen "den geregtelyken moord van Cox," — diezelfde lieden konden geen oor van hun horen tyd vinden om hem tegen letterkundigen roof te waarborgen, die onder voldoende bescherming hunne talenten aan de geest-beschaving hunner lezers kunnen dienstaart maken, en zoo nog het hunne hydragren om voor een volgend Parlement meer verlichte en verder ziende lieden op te brengen, dan die van 1857.

In Engeland waarborgt de wet aan een schryver en zyne erfgenamen het regt tot herdruck zyn werken voor 42 jaar. Onder die bescherming kan hy, die geen inkomen heeft dan zyn wakkere geest, tevreden in syn koul vertrek neder zitten, en niet alleen de ole zynernachtlamp maar ook de ryst zyn door waken uitgeputte gezondheid verbruiken, om zoo doende, terwyl hy zyne lezers onderricht of vermaak verschafft, tevens enig vermogen voor zyne kinderen byne te garren. Zou hy dat doen, als ieder drukker hem van de duur gewonnen vruchten van zyn arbeid kon berouwen? — Mauw wy hebben hier in de kolonie niemand die boeken schryft. Die redenering is hen waardig die ze gebruiken. Men kan even goed zeggen dat wy geen spoorwegen nodig hebben omdat wy geen locomotieven en niet dan ossenwagens hebben. Wy kunnen goede en goedkoope boeken uit Engeland krygen. Dat is waar, maar vervullen nu de in Engeland geschreven boeken de byzondere behoefta der kolonie? En zyn wy (om de woorden van een eer ouder te gebruiken) zyn waa veel verder van de zon geboren dan de Engelschen; dat geen straat van oorspronckelyke genie verwacht kan worden ons land te beschijnen? Wie kan zeggen of er zels nu onder de zonen van Zuid-Afrika niet een tweede maar onbekende MILTON is, die

zich nooit zal laten horen uit vrees dat zyne uitbezettingen nog slechter beoordeld zullen worden dan die van zynen grooten voorganger? Wie zal durven beweren dat de kolonie nooit een HUME OF MACAULAY als geschiedschryver, nooit een BLACKSTONE als oilegger der besluiten van ons roomk Parlement, zal opleveren?

Laat ons maar geduldig den beter tyd afwachten, wanneer men de betrekkelijke waarde der dingen beter zal hebben leeren schatten. Welfig het met onse eerste verkiezingen nog wat al te zeer blindemannetje spelen geweest!

WY zyn verzocht onderstaand adres van 205 fa soenlyke inwoners der Kaapstad op te nemen, waar de Gouverneur verzocht wordt om de wet op de landverhuizers naar den wensch van het volk, zoo als deze in onderscheiden voorzetschriften is uitgedrukt, te verordnen. Wy hebben nog al goed verwachting omtrouwt den uitslag der pogingen; maar de bevolking ten platten lande moest nog wat meer voor den dag komen. Op die wyze zullen zy hun roem handhaven, van de hoogste belangen der kolonie beter te verstaan, dan de massa van de bevolking der Kaapstad: —

Aan Zyne Excellentie, den Hoog-Edele Sir George Grey, R.C.B., Gouverneur en Oppervoorbehebber van Harer Majestets Kolonie, de Kaap de Goede Hoop, enz. enz.

Hoog-Edele Heer! — Wy, ingezetenen van de Kaapstad en hare omgeving, wenden ons erbijdig tot Uwe Excellentie om het volgende aan ons goedgunstige beschikking onderwerpen:

Iet kan Uwe Excellentie niet onbekend zyn dat een ryanzelijc getal der leden van ons Wetgevend Lichaam gewencht hadde, dat de wet op aanvoer van vreemdelingen ons waarschijnlyk tegen het inbrengen van de volksonderheid zullen dienen. Volgens dat althans zodoende voorzag gebrukt wirdt als iet aulk gevindengedreven wordt en dat, by een meerderheit in beide Kameren, deze wensch, die ons zoö betrekelyk en billyk voorkomt, teleursteld is. Vreezelijc dat de meergemeinde wet in haare tegevoegdingen voorziet dat, dat de wet op aanvoer van vreemdelingen ons waarschijnlyk tegen het inbrengen van de volksonderheid zullen dienen, en dat, by een meerderheit in beide Kameren, deze wensch, die ons zoö betrekelyk en billyk voorkomt, teleursteld is. 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George Town, 2d June, 1857.

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, June 22, 1857.

It is a sure indication of social advancement when people in general begin to form a correct estimate of the relative value of things. When the question is put, what is the condition of this Colony with respect to a due appreciation of its highest interests? the answer will be anything but satisfactory. In the first place the edifice of our prosperity as a community is attempted to be raised almost exclusively on material improvements. Whatever talents and abilities are scattered among the educated classes are pressed into the service of the all engrossing object of increasing our wealth, and intellectual improvement, whether in the individual or in the community, is decidedly undervalued. We are not disposed to despise wealth; for it is undoubtedly the parent of refinement. The successful cultivation of science and art in a poor country is next to impossible. The study of science supposes leisure, and poor people have no leisure. To supply their physical wants they must submit to drudgery, which does not even yield the means of procuring these appliances for the acquisition of knowledge which are indispensable to success. The artist, whom nature has endowed with the rare talent of appreciating beauty in all its forms, and instilling into the minds of others a sense of the beautiful, must starve in a country where there is no class of men, who from their ample means can afford to give him adequate encouragement. We conclude therefore that wealth is desirable as the parent of refinement. But it ought ever to be remembered that to develop the resources of a country, which is the only way to national wealth, is a work which the ignorant cannot attempt with success. It is the task of well informed minds. Ingenuity heightened by application can alone guide us to the sources of opulence. This is a great fact, which cannot be too much insisted on. If this fact can be brought home to the conviction of wealthy parents, if they can be made to comprehend that knowledge and skill are a productive capital, then, however sordid they may be inclined, they will no longer grudge the expense of a liberal education for their offspring. True, it is no easy matter to make certain people understand that gold can be extracted from knowledge as well as from guano or copper; but, (we cannot help repeating it) if the rich in this Colony could be made to see this—if the truth of this maxim could be impressed on their minds generally—we would consider it a great point gained for the future prosperity of South Africa. But we are as yet farther from that point than some sanguine people are apt to imagine. Our Parliament is supposed to represent the knowledge and ability of this Colony, and yet in our Upper House, our House of Lords, a Bill for protecting the property of authors, a Colonial Copyright Bill, was allowed to drop for want of support. In the former session a petition for the introduction of such an Act was presented in both Houses. It was not numerously but resolutely signed; for it bore the signatures of many professional men, besides all the booksellers and publishers of Cape Town. The petition was therefore allowed to lie on the table. A few weeks ago the Honorable Mr. Rutherford again stirred in the matter, and presented a Copy-Right Bill drafted by the Attorney-General. Will posterity believe it, that the evils of our men of property were too indolent to read and discuss a draft on such a subject and coming from the hands of Mr. PORTER? We have not seen in print what arguments they adduced for the course which they saw fit to adopt. Probably the reporters were ashamed to commit them to paper, or the Editors of certain Newspapers suppressed them from charitable motives. It has been asserted in our hearing that some of those sapient lawgivers thought the Bill was too long and tedious to go into, and that others, as if they understood all about it, gravely alleged that such a thing was not needed in this Colony. The same men who could spend whole days in idle talk about such worse than worthless questions as Separation, the removal of the Seat of Government, and what, in their imbecility, they chose fit to call "the legal murder of Co."—those same men could not afford an hour of their precious time, to protect from spoliation and literary piracy that class of people, who, if thus protected, might be induced to devote such talents as they possess to the cultivation of the minds of their readers, thus becoming instrumental in rearing for a future Parliament a set of law-givers of more enlarged minds and more liberal views than those of 1857.

England the law secures the exclusive right of reprinting a book to the author and his heirs for a term of 42 years. With such protection the man

"That no revenue has but his good spirits  
To feed and clothe him"

can sit down content in his cold room, and consume not only the oil of the mid-night lamp, but the very dregs of a constitution exhausted by vigils over his books, in the hope that, while he is providing instruction or amusement for his readers, he is procuring a competency, if not for himself, at least for his children. Would he do that, if every unscrupulous printer could fearlessly repeat the story that he had ploughed and sown in the sweat of his brows?—But we have no writers of books in this Colony.—An argument worthy of such logicians! You might just as well say we require no railways, for we have no locomotives, we have only bullock wagons. Create the one, and you will have the other.—We can get cheap and good books from England. Exactly so; but will the books written for England answer the peculiar educational wants of this Colony? And are we (to borrow an image from an author of antiquity) are we born so much farther from the sun than the English, that no ray of native genius can ever be expected to shed a lustre on the land of birth? Who will venture to assert that there is not even now among the sons of South Africa "Some mute inglorious Milton" doomed to be mute for ever, for fear of seeing his effusions more poorly rewarded than even those of his great prototype? Who will venture to assert

that this Colony shall never possess a Hume or Macaulay to chronicle the past, or some Blackstone to comment on the Statutes of our glorious Parliament?

Let us possess our souls in patience, hoping for better times, when people shall have learned to judge more correctly of the relative value of things. Perhaps our Electors have been playing at blind man's buff.

We have been requested to receive in our columns the subjoined Address to H. E. the Governor from 206 respectable inhabitants of Cape Town, praying to have the Immigration Bill amended in accordance with the wishes of the people, as expressed in numerous addresses from various parts of the colony. We are pretty confident of the success of this movement; but the country people should go on strengthening our hands. Thus they will maintain their character for being more alive to the highest interests of the Colony, than the bulk of the inhabitants of Cape Town:

To His Excellency, the Honorable Sir George Grey, K.C.B.  
Governor and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's  
Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,  
We, the inhabitants of Cape Town and its suburbs respectfully approach your Excellency to submit the following statement to your favour's consideration.

Your Excellency cannot fail to know that it was the wish of no small portion of the Members of our local legislature that either the Immigration Bill should guard against the introduction of free laborers without any kind of testimony, or that such other precautionary measures should be adopted as the exigency of the case might suggest, and that by a majority in both Houses this wish, which to us appears both proper and reasonable, has been frustrated.

Fearing that the bill in its present state will not work well, we beg to premise that our apprehensions are not founded in any distrust of your Excellency, which we are aware would be unjustifiable, but in the double conviction that a proper selection from the redundant population of England is beset with innumerable difficulties, and that the best selection would fail to find employment here, if they came to this Colony without any thing to allay the suspicions, which people naturally entertain of strangers wholly unrecommended and coming from a country, where the prevalence of crime has confessedly attained an alarming height.

Knowing that your Excellency can still amend the bill in question when presented to you, Excellency for assent, we respectfully recommend that this course be adopted, with some protective clause in the spirit of the Honorable M. Rutherford's suggestion in the Legislative Council, before it is sent, and that the Agents to be sent from this Colony receive pre-emptory instructions to act with the utmost caution and vigilance. Without these or similar precautions, the Immigrants will probably remain on the hands of Government, and prove a source of permanent public expense instead of profit.

Trusting that your Excellency will think favorably of these suggestions, and ascribe them—not to a captious and mede-mise disposition, but to a laudable solicitude for the highest interests of this Colony: the morality of its inhabitants and the safety of life and property: we beg to conclude by assuring your Excellency of the unfeigned respect and esteem of your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants,

Signed by J. J. L. Smuts, and 205 others.

MIXED COMMISSION.—Chevalier Du Prat has taken the oath of office as Portuguese Commissioner in the Mixed Commission established in this colony, for the suppression of the slave trade.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. H. Kleynhans, as postmaster at Ladysmith, vice Beneke; Mr. J. Collins, as do. at Victoria West, vice De Wet, and Mr. J. A. Van Wyk, as do. at Kafferkul River, vice Le Grange.

Mr. P. W. Hoskins, as postmaster at George, vice Drinkwater, and Mr. H. J. R. Burnett, as do. at Frazerburg, vice Jankowitz.

CRADOCK.—Mr. A. Styn has been elected as a member of the Provincial Council, for district No. 5.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate of J. J. F. Hattingh, of Prince Albert.—First and second meetings at the Magistrate's office, on the 13th and 20th July.

MAITLAND TOLL.—This toll, about which serious complaints have been made by the farmers, is about to be removed from the 12th to the 4th mile stone. This will enable the farmers, it is believed, to escape the double toll to which they are now subject.

FEMALE SERVANTS.—A letter, dated the 11th instant, written by Mrs. the widow F. X. Jurens to Mr. A. Teuber, of this city, has the following: "Something very serious occurred here on Monday last. One of the two female Kafir servants allotted to Mr. J. J. Kotze, and forwarded by you to me, committed suicide on that day by cutting her throat in front of the door; after attempting to murder me. I had to fly in consequence of all the men being at work on the land at the time."

VALUATION OF FIXED PROPERTY.—At the adjourned meeting of Commissioners on Thursday last, the Secretary read the Attorney-General's opinion on the objections raised by Mr. O. J. Truter, as to the valuation of fixed property, which opinion received the objections. The commissioners then proceeded to consider the objections. Of course, 100, 2, were entertained, and the value on the properties in question was reduced by £7049. Thirty were withdrawn by the parties, and fifty not entertained, the objections not being in attendance. The meeting was then adjourned for the purpose of hearing the cases not disposed of.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on Friday last on board H.M. Steamer Geyser, in Table Bay; it appears that whilst some of the men were working at a bench, some 2 or 3 lbs. of gunpowder placed near them accidentally blew up in the faces of the gunner and three others, who were seriously injured that they were on conveyance to Somerset Hospital. It is feared that they will not recover their sight.

THE WEATHER.—Table Bay was visited on Saturday, by another severe storm from the N.W. Several vessels were supplied with anchors and cables during the day. The cutter Fox attempted to leave the Bay in the morning, but had to drop anchor near Mouille Point, unable to weather the gale. About 3 o'clock she broke adrift and was beached behind the Castle. Her crew were taken off by ropes thrown over the vessel by means of rockets. H.M. St. Geyser, drifted close in shore, but as she fortunately had her steam up, she was brought up again. In the evening the weather still continued awfully severe, and just fears were entertained for the safety of the shipping.

MOSSEL BAY.—During the prevalence of the late N.W. gales we perceive that several vessels, the Maria Sarah, from Algoa Bay, the Hambo' bark Melissa, from Mombasa, the steamer Madagasgar from Natal, and the Russian man-of-war Okhotka, took shelter in Mossel Bay. The Maria Sarah had sustained considerable damage to her sails of L'Aguilhas; and the Melissa, which has a cargo of rice, for Table Bay, will have to discharge partly, as she had sprung a leak and was making 7 inches of water per hour. Whilst tremendous gales were prevailing along the coast, it appears that Mossel Bay was quite smooth, the Flower of Garrow taking in cargo, and the Theresa discharging and re-loading.

DUTCH SHIP "BATAVIER."—The Hambo' bark Melissa, has brought part of the crew of the Dutch ship Batavier, Capt. Hoek, which was wrecked on an unknown rocky shoal, whilst passing through Duncan's passage, Andaman Islands. The Batavier was on her passage from Rangoon to Rotterdam with a cargo of rice. After beating about for 3 days in the boats, the crew landed at Little Andaman Island, and on the 12th day saw the Melissa, the captain of which kindly received Capt. Hoek, the two mates and 4 of the crew on board his ship, the remainder of the crew having left for Molm in a native vessel.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—It is said that a formal treaty has been concluded between the Free State and the Transvaal Republic, but that treaty has not yet appeared. The following are extracts from letters from the camp appearing in the Bloemfontein Gazette. The first is dated the 24th, and the two latter are of the 25th May:

It appears, that after the enemy (as I will now call them) had crossed the Vaal river, they lost no time in taking possession of a couple of small "Koppies", about three quarters of an hour this side of the Vaal (in the Free State) and on the main road to the Vaal river drift, thus endeavouring effectually to intercept all communication between us and the Transvaal country. When we came in sight of the enemy, about ten minutes distance, we found that they had covered two "Koppies" with their men and horses, in a very warlike manner, as if they were determined to fight us; whereupon our Krygsraad of commandants and field-cornets and taking into consideration the beautiful position the enemy was in, and we being minus our cannon, which was left at our camp, it was resolved that we should return to our camp for the cannon, and the next day, yesterday, the 23rd, attack them. This, however, we could not do as anticipated, since we were employed almost the whole of yesterday in shifting our camp to the place from which I now write this. We are now rather less than an hour's ride from the enemy, and have been very busy today and last evening in digging "schanses" or trenches for our own protection, in case of a night attack.

We unsaddled our horses at about 7 o'clock this morning, and went in the direction of the Vaal river, along the road leading to where Pretorius' commando was stationed, when on coming within half an hour's ride of his commando, we met three men coming from his camp on the main road to meet us, with a white flag, (flag of truce) who were the bearers of a letter from Pretorius to the President, intimating that for want of water at the place where they had encamped, they (Pretorius' commando) had broken up their camp and moved forward to Klerusoster river (the same river on whose banks we now stand) but about an hour further down the river, and deeper into our State. On hearing this, we immediately reported it to our camp, when a commando of about 700 men was immediately detached down the river to prevent Pretorius' commando from encamping there. They all went in good earnest, thinking that we should now have to fight. We met the enemy about three-quarters of an hour from our camp; they had already outspanned, and drawn up or extended their commando in like, to meet us, and we, on seeing this, drew up in a similar manner at about 300 yards distance, only waiting for the order to fire on the enemy, when just as we were expecting the engagement to commence, certain white flags (flags of truce) were sent to our camp by the enemy, which caused a long parley on both sides, the enemy, as it is said, proposing terms. After standing before our enemy for about three hours, in the sun, we were ordered to return to our camp, as a settlement was partly agreed to between the belligerent parties, to the effect, that Pretorius will tomorrow quit the Free State territory, our commando dropping Schoeman's case. Pretorius professes to have come into our territory solely because we have treated with Schoeman. The enemy were about 250 strong, and had three very inferior small calibre cannons.

I expect we shall still have to fight Pretorius; he is very audacious. Whilst we were drawn in line opposite his commando yesterday, some of his men were ex-rcising their limbs at a game of leap frog. Captain Siubben and Goetz are with Pretorius in his camp.

The president yesterday received letters from Schoeman and Joubert, dated May 16, signifying that they would start with their commando on the 22d, and might be expected to join the Free State men in 10 or 12 days. One of the messengers stated that Schoeman would have under him from 400 to 400 men, and Joubert about 130. Pretorius was aware of this, and felt the necessity of coming to an engagement before their arrival, if he is to fight at all.

This writer relating the scene of the two commandos being drawn up close to each other, says: "Commandant General Senekal had orders not to treat, but first to drive the enemy over Vaal river, but Jacobus Venter, Daniel Niekerk, and others, entreated him to abstain from attacking them, which the body of the Free State bushmen, with very few exceptions, were eager to do. In fact, they found themselves in presence of an opposing force of barely 180 mounted men and 100 footmen, and felt themselves strong enough to drive them into Vaal river. The opposite party were on their side, anything but anxious to engage, and on hearing a stray and probably casual shot from the Free State line, and seeing the artilleryman ready to discharge his nine-pounder, no less than 4 men rushed forward from different points of the republican line, with white flags, begging for peace."

NATAL.—The Malayas arrived in Table Bay on Thursday last. She left Natal on the 10th. The following are some extracts from the papers brought by her:

ENTERPRISE IN NATAL.—By letters from England just received, dated the 5th of March, we learn that Mr. Coqui has succeeded in fully organising a company for the growth and manufacture of sugar in the colony, with a capital of £80,000. Among the directors are Sir B. C. C. Pine, our late Lieutenant-Governor, who warmly interested himself in the undertaking, and rendered Mr. Coqui valuable service by his introductions to influential parties, and his personal testimony to the capabilities of the colony. Joshua Walmsley, M.P.—Thompson, Esq., of the firm of Thompson, Watson and Co., and several other eminent London merchants. We understand that Mr. Coqui will charter a vessel, load her on his own account, and proceed thitherwards to the end of the year, with his own and his family's families, and with all the requisites for commencing operations on the company's estates on the northern coast lands.

We also learn that Messrs. Blyth, Brothers, are organizing a Land and Emigration Company for Natal, with a capital of £200,000, and that, by means of this company a copious stream of immigration, with its adjuncts—capital and industry—will flow to our shores.

We have already noticed the formation at the Cap. of a local company for providing a steam tug for this port—proof of the utility of which has been furnished this week, in the towing out by the Madagasgar, of the schooner Colibri, with her valuable cargo, when a contrary wind would have otherwise prevented her from taking advantage of the spring tides.

Besides these important undertakings, private local enterprise is putting forth larger efforts. New arrangements for cane planting are being made in various directions, and numerous additional sugar mills, with steam-power, are on their way, or are ordered.

We noticed last week the formation of a select local company for providing a steam tug for this port—proof of the utility of which has been furnished this week, in the towing out by the Madagasgar, of the schooner Colibri, with her valuable cargo, when a contrary wind would have otherwise prevented her from taking advantage of the spring tides.

Whilst upon the subject of Natal enterprise, we may mention that several coffee-pulping machines are ordered by planters here, and that this product will shortly form an important item in aid of the home and interior consumption of that article; and will ultimately become an export. The demand for coffee in South Africa alone, will, however, require a large production to meet it, thus securing, for some time to come, the advantage of home and neighbouring markets.

We are happy to hear that Natal arrowroot is slowly but surely, rising in value in the English market; and as its intrinsic excellence becomes known, it will force itself into a favourable competition with the best Bernudas.

Our indigenous oil-yielding plants are also attracting the increased attention of the cultivators of the soil; and samples of the oil and cake made from it have realised satisfactory prices. This is an item of commerce that must rise into importance from the unsurpassed capabilities of this colony for its production.

On the whole, we may safely affirm that there never was a time when the prospects of Natal afforded such bright presage of future prosperity.—*Natal Mercury*.

Yesterday, says the Maritzburg correspondent of the Mercury—a little, fat, chubby, boy, about ten years old, a son of Panda, was brought to Mr. Shepstone's office, attended by about twenty men, who preceded him in single file, and some fifteen or twenty women, in like order behind him. His late history, it seems, has been that at the commencement of the troubles in Zulu-land, Panda entreated this boy for safety to Commandant Stein, presiding in the new district of Utrecht, over the Buffalo. Heir Stein, however, being dissatisfied at the termination of the boundary question, and which has been acquiesced in by Pretorius, has trekked; but before doing this, handed over the boy to Dr. Kelly, who forwarded him in due course to Mr. Shepstone's office. I understand that a message from Panda has arrived, to take back his son, peace being fully established in his country.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident says the Natal Witness, happened on Friday evening, the 8th inst., at Sand Spruit, about half way the Tugela and Ladismith, where the upsetting of a wagon proceeding to Pietermaritzburg, in which there was a female passenger of the name of Melville widow of the late Mr. J. McIville, formerly Magistrate of Klip River, accompanied by her family, consisting of four children, who were most wretchedly from want, and they are moreover so ill that the mothers cannot take care of them. They are rationed by the Magistrate. The native accounts of the misery and mortality among the Kafirs from want are most heart-rending.

According to the Natal Mercury, thousands of starving Kafirs had fled from Faku's country and the Upper Umzimvubu district, where they would probably form a new nation of predators.

PORT ELIZABETH FIRE.—About 11 o'clock last night—says the Mercury of the 13th—the quiet of the town was disturbed by the fearful cry of fire. The whole sky was illuminated, as in a moment, by a bright and dazzling light, immense volumes of flame, towering to a great height, were seen issuing from a building in the rear of Mr. Randall's lodging house, opposite the new church, a guide sufficient in itself to direct individuals to the scene of the unfortunate occurrence, without requiring any other. The flames were soon discovered to proceed from a wooden building situated on the open space behind Mr. Randall's, near the new stores of Messrs. Maynards & Von Ronn. The premises were in the occupation of Messrs. G. & T. Gridill, who were using it as a store for furniture and stuffing materials for upholstery purposes, a quantity of hair, jute, and cotton, with several cases of chairs, &c., having been placed there that afternoon. When the fire was first discovered, it was quite impossible to check it, and in little more than a quarter of an hour the whole place was a mass of burning ruins. All that could be done was to prevent the neighbouring building from taking fire, which the people were successful in effecting, having in their yard a cask of water, with which they kept the boards constantly moistened. It was, however, entirely due to the fortunate circumstance that scarcely a breath of wind was stirring that the adjoining buildings of Mr. Campbell, the carpenter, did not share the same fate, and being likewise built of wood and filled with timber, would have added fuel to the flame and the whole block of buildings in that neighbourhood would have been inevitably destroyed. The fire engine, from the commissariat, was in attendance, and under the superintendence of the Commandant, Capt. Wolfe and Dr. Bindon, the soldiers rendered good service on the occasion. The thanks of the public are also due to several Captains of the vessels who made themselves conspicuous on the occasion, and several members of the Port Elizabeth Rifle Corps. The property, unfortunately, was not insured, and the proprietors have sustained a loss of between £300 and £100.

WOOL.—No fewer than seven vessels with wool cargoes entered the Customs since the 1st of June, taking 4901 bales, 1,436,497 lbs., 428,916; and it is expected that before the close of the month we shall have the pleasure of adding five more vessels to the list—making a total of no less than 25 vessels for the Quarter. The quantity already shipped amounts to 15,876 bales, 1,684,766 lbs., £309,941. The probable quantity for the quarter has been set down at 19,000 bales, 5,600,000 lbs., £47,000, equal to the exports for the whole year of 1852.

the bi-weekly Post to be again established between Cape Town and Malmesbury.

JOHN BARRY, Chairman.

Committee Rooms, House of Assembly,

16th June, 1857.

The Supplementary Estimates were re-committed. The item £19,200 for discipline of convicts was increased to £20,500, £300 for the Museum were withdrawn, and £50 added for the Librarian. The House having resumed, these amendments were adopted, and it was resolved to transmit the resolution on steam communication to the Governor and to refer the Estimates, Supplementary Estimates and Reports on Clerks' salaries to the committee for drafting the Supply Bill.

The Gunpowder Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of the committee on Lighthouses was adopted.

The House went into committee on the Post Office Bill. Several amendments were made in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th clauses.

After a discussion on the 6th clause, progress was reported and leave given to sit again on Thursday.

The Municipalities Additional Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the message received from the Council on the subject of the amendments made in the Kafir employment Bill by that body.

The Council expresses its willingness to adopt a minimum contract time of twelve months in lieu of three years, should the Assembly agree to that. It was resolved to consider this message on Friday.

The Military Settlers Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The resolutions on Railroads adopted in committee, were confirmed by the House.

The regulations on aid to mission schools, and Mr. Bain's report on the proposed road between Langekloof and the Knyms, were laid on the table.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.—The report of the committee on the sanitary state of Capetown having been brought up, it was ordered that the same be printed with the evidence.

The House went into committee on the report of the committee on the Worcester postal arrangements, when the following resolution, moved by Mr. Loedolff, was adopted, viz., "The Committee is of opinion that, as regards the petition from the inhabitants of Malmesbury, for a bi-weekly post from and to Capetown, his Excellency the Governor be requested, by respectful address, that the bi-weekly post be again established." The House having thereupon resolved, it was resolved to take this resolution into consideration on Friday.

The House went into committee on the Post Office, Military Settlers Marriage and Quarantine Bills. The second was agreed to without amendment, and the first and last were reported with amendments. It was ordered that the whole be considered by the House.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that his Excellency would forward to the Secretary of State the representations of the House relative to the irregularity of steam communication, and the grounds upon which the House refused to make provision for that service. His Excellency also states that he would add full information as to the irregularity of the vessels employed under the present contract.

Another message was received from the Governor, stating that his Excellency would do all that lies in his power to provide suitable rooms for the committees of the House.

In a third message the Governor transmitted the draft of a Bill for the construction of a railway from Capetown to Wellington. This Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

The consideration of the report of the committee on the Port Elizabeth Wharfage Bill was postponed till Monday, and that of Mr. Horak's case till Friday.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.—It was ordered that the payers on cattle thoroughfares and pound regulations be printed.

The report of the committee on the petition for a road through Du Toits Kloof was brought up, and ordered to be printed and considered on Monday.

The Military Settlers Marriage Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The resolution adopted in committee on the Malmesbury postal arrangements, was confirmed.

The Supply Bill, brought up by the committee, was read a first and second time and committed. A motion by the Col. Secretary, to increase the salary of the Secretary to the Central Board by £100 from 1st Jan. 1854, was negatived, and upon the motion of Mr. Molteno's clause was added, restricting the moneys voted to the purposes for which they are voted, and not otherwise. The Bill was then reported, read a third time and passed.

The Railway Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday. A motion by Mr. Loedolff to throw the Bill out, was negatived.

The message of the Council respecting the Kafir Employment Bill, was taken into consideration; but after some discussion the matter was postponed till Monday.

The Pinzoo Bill, amended by the Governor, and agreed to by the Council, was received from that body with a request that the House would also assent to those amendments.

It was resolved to consider the amendments to this and the Museum Bill on Monday; as also the message received from the Council on the subject of the Port Elizabeth Wharfage Bill.

#### Original Correspondence.

##### THE PROTECTIVE CLAUSE.

Paarl, June 9, 1857.

Sir,—It would be beneficial, and at the same time useful, for members of Parliament to communicate with their constituents on important matters affecting them. If our representatives had done so, we might have had timely notice of the rejection of the protective clause in the Immigration Bill, and would have been enabled to present a much more numerous petition on the subject to the Governor, whereas we learnt it for the first time from your paper, and then the time was very short.

A FATHER OF A LARGE FAMILY.

Sale of  
125 extra fat Slaughter, draught and young  
Oxen and Cows,  
**AT EENZAAMHEID.**

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Mr. AB. JAC. DE VILLIERS, residing at Beervlei, to sell THIS DAY, the 22nd June 1857, on the farm of Mrs. the widow MYBURGH, EENZAAMHEID, the above number of excellent Oxen and Cows, which are sure to be present.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.

1500 extra fat large heavy Wethers,  
600 ditto Merino ditto,  
3 and 4 years old.

TO-MORROW, 23rd June 1857, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxonburg, the above number of extra fat large and heavy Cape and Merino Wethers, in superior condition, especially deserving then notice of Butchers and others.

D. S. BRINK, & Co.

1500 Sheep and Goats,

In excellent Condition.

ON MONDAY, the 29th June 1857, the Undersigned will cause to be sold on the Place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxonburg, the above number of excellent fat Sheep and Goats, all purchased for Cash, and being brought up with great care.

J. H. ROOS.

16 June 1857.

Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

#### 2nd Troop.

100 draught, slaughter and young Oxen & Cows.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, the above number of Cattle will publicly be sold at Vogel Valley, at the place of Mr. S. H. WALTERS.

J. W. ZULCH.

Venue Office, Tulbagh, 9th June, 1857.  
MESSRS. ZINN & VES, Adm.

## "CHAMOIS" AND "JANE LAKEY."

THE Undersigned are now landing from the above Vessels, extensive additions to their present Stock, consisting of:—

Milner's Fire-proof Holdfast Safes, of various sizes  
Do. do. Deed Chests, do. do.  
Register Stoves, an extensive assortment of the most recent designs

Half Register and Romford, do. do. do.  
Bronzed and Black Fenders, do. do. do.  
Green Painted Fenders, with and without feet  
Carpenters Patent Iron Rim Locks, 5 to 10-in.

Imitation Patent, 5 to 10-in.  
Iron and Brass Tumbler Padlocks, various sizes  
Do. do. Cupboard and Till Locks, do.  
Mortice Sash Locks

Brass and Iron Cabin Door and Casement Stay Hooks  
G.S. Hand, Tennon, and Key-hole Saws

Pit, Frame, and Cut, and other Saws  
C.S. Turning and Firmer Chisels, of all sizes

Gouges, do.  
Best Plated Braces, with Bits complete  
Spokeshaves, 23, 3, and 31-in.

Carpenters' Squares  
Bevels and Mortice Gauges

Small and Large Saw Pads

Measuring Tapes

Bench and Fancy Planes, in great variety  
German Planes, 8, 10, and 12 in.

Caucasian Riveting Hammers, 8 to 24 oz.

Kent and Scotch Claw Hammers  
Ross' Hammers (Foster), 5 to 20 lbs. weight

Bush Piccs (Cape Pattern)  
Stocks, with Taps and Dies, superior quality, 1-in., 1½-in.

and 1¾-in.  
Double and Single Hand Screw Plates

Brad and Saddlers' Punches

Masons' Iron Squares

Blued Coach Wrenches

Handles and Spindles for Grindstones

Hand Rail Screws

Curriers and Turners' Tools, of every description, in Knives, Steel, Squeakers, Boards, Colouring and Scouring Brushes, Polishing Glasses, &c.

Bakers' Oven Metal, complete

Spare Furnace Bars

Machine Wire, of superior quality, Nos. 30 to 80.

Tacks for do.

Ehawk's Patent Nails, 1½ to 5-in.

Wrought Iron Spike, Rose, Clasp, and Clut Nails, of all sizes and sorts

Scupper Nails and Pump Tacks  
" and Cut Flooring Brads

Joiners' Fine Brads

Iron and Copper Pump Tacks

Tinned and Black Flemish Tacks

Composition Metal Sheathing Nails

Maleable Slating Nails

Best Charcoal Horses Shoe Nails, Rose & Counter Junk

Chisel Point Boat Nails

Avery's Counter Weighing Machines

Brass and Iron Wire Sieves

Annealed Brass and Copper Wire

Iron Wire, Nos. 1 to 21

Brass Kafir Wire, Brass Chair Binding

Wheat Mills, of superior quality

Wrought Post Coffee Mills, Nos. 3 to 10

Rat and Mouse Traps

Police Lanterns

Powder Flasks, 12, 14, and 16 oz.

Joyce's Waterproof Percussion Caps

Drum Bottles, of various descriptions

Sideboard and Pocket Corkscrews

Boxwood Taps, of various sizes

Brass and White Metal Bottling Cocks, of sizes

Black and Bright Staple Vices

Ring, Dead, Mortice, and Cabinet-cut Keys

Lo. do. do. Black do.

Bright and black Corrine Slides

James' Wood Screws, a large assortment, 1 to 5-in.

#### An extensive and varied assortment of Furnishing and other Brassware

#### A large assortment of Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases (fitted complete)

do.

Platedware, of every description

Church and Chapel Bells.

#### Also,

English & Staffordshire Bar, Plate, & Rod Iron, Cast, Shear, & Blister Steel

Patent Roofing Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c., &c.

Palmer's Patent Magnum Candles, Compressed Tallow and Wax.

ALL AT CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES.

FURTHER

Additions Expected per "Witch of the Seas," Edith, & St. "England."

J. B. ROBERTSON & Co.

## McNEIL'S ROOFING FELT.

NOW LANDING FROM THE "MATILDA,"

## A FEW CASES OF THE ABOVE.

J. B. ROBERTSON & Co.

## PUBLIC SALE

OF

## Deals & Boards,

## EX TOREFORSS.

A PUBLIC SALE, without Reserve, will be held at the North Wharf, on

Friday Afternoon next,

THE 26TH INST.

at 2 o'clock precisely, of DEALS, 26 feet and downwards, 3 x 9, and BOARDS, same lengths, dimensions 1 x 9 and 1 x 8, landed ex Toreforss, Capt. Pettersson, from Stockholm.

THE DEALS and BOARDS will be put up in Lots to suit the convenience of Purchasers.

J. LETTERSTEDT & Co.

June 19, 1857.

R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

## EXTENSIVE INSIDE SALE

of

## FINE FANCY GOODS.

Jamieson & Co.

WILL HOLD

## An Inside Sale,

At Mr. Jones' Rooms,

## ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

THE 24TH INSTANT.

When a large variety of the following GOODS will be brought forward:—

GLACE GROS DE NAPLES, SHOT and BLACK

BLACK and COLOURED SATINETTE