

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING  
AAN PAARDENBERG,  
VAN  
VASTE EN LOSSE GOEDEREN.

D<sup>e</sup> Ondergeteekende voornemens synde van woning te veranderen sal dooc verkoope.

OP VRYDAG,

Den 24 July.

Zyne bekende vruchtbare Zaaie en Wynplaats, genaamde "Kalmoeftuin," gelegen aan de Paardenberg, voorraan van twee standhouende Fonteinen, beplant met circa 35,000 Wyngaard Stokken, en alle soorten van Fruchtboomen in vullen dragt.

De Losse Goederen, bestaande in:

Vaatwerk, zood as Stinkanten, Kuipen, Leggers, Trap en Onder Balies, 1 Paardewinkelstiel compleet, Trek en Rypaarden, 1 Kaptearen Tuig.

12 Leggers Wyn, en alle soorten van Hulsmenbenlen, enz.

N.B.—Een Ruim Crediet zal worden verleend.

B. SIEBRITS, Jr.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Afslager.

AAN KAPITALISTEN.

VERKOOPING VAN

Eene Schepenkennis.

In den Insolventen Boedel van A. CHIAPPINI & Co. en E. L. CHIAPPINI.

MET het doel om dese Boedels zoo spoedig mogelyk te sluiten, zullen de Curatoren tot

ZATURDAY, DEN 18 DEZER,

voor den koop van eene Schepenkennis hen toebehorende. Tenders aan den laatsten Ondergeteekende gerigt, ouverlangen.

Destee is gedateert Pieter Maritzburg, 12 February 1857, en gesigned door den Wel-Edelen Heer W. P. W. NORTWORTHY, de Firma der Herren LANDSBURG, HOFFMAN, & Co. en de Curator van de Natal Maatschappij (gesamelyk en afzonderlyk) ten favore d'r Ondergeteekende voor de som van £5,000, betaalbaar in drie Paayementen waaronder £1,250 o'tvangen zyn. Het saldo van £8,750 is betaalbaar in een Paayement van £2,500, op den 9den April, 1858 vervallende, en een ander van £2,500, op den 9den April, 1859 vervallende, beide met de rechten à 5 per cent. per jaar, van den Dales July, 1857.

De Eigendommen speciale verboden bestaat dit de volgende in de kolone Natal.

Erven te D'Urbans, mit de daaropstaande Gebouwen enz., gewaardeerd in Schuelens op £2138.

Twee Erven te Pietermaritzburg.

Een half Aandeel in een Esf, te D'Urbans, met de daaropstaande Gebouwen.

Een half Aandeel in het Toukate Suiker Landgoed.

Een half Aandeel in onderscheldene Plaatsen en stukken Grond, groot te zamen 77,131 Acres, en hellebende eer groote uitgestrektheid kust land.

Een kwart aandel in vrye Plaatsen groot 23,642 Acres.

De z rhied voor deze Schepenkennis is ontwerpbaar van de eere e klas, en in tegewoordige schaarsheid der middelen van werkelijk verkoopbaar, bij gazing van Kapitaal, is dese eene allermoechtigste kaste gekliefd voor Kapitalisten die Maatschappijen deszelfs zoeken.

B. NORDEN,  
R. D. JONFS,  
E. J. M. SYFRET,  
45, St. Georgestrat, 6 July, 1857.

Publieke Verkooping  
VAN.  
Vaste en Losse Goederen,  
TE STELLENBOSCH.

In den Boedel van wylen DELIA APRIL, voormalis Wed. wylen DAVID ANTHONY, VAN LOON.

DE Ondergeteekende, in zyne betrekking als Executeur Testamentair van bovengemelde Boedel, zal publiek doen verkopen,

OP MAANDAG DEN 27 DEZER,

Zeker Huus en Esf gelegen aan de Westzyde van de Nieuwestraat in dese stad. Dit Eigendom in het midden van dese stad gelegen synde, biedt derhalve een zeer voordeelige gelegenheid aan voor eenig Handel.

Voorts—Losse Goederen,

Bestaande in Huisraad, Tafels, Stoelen, Kasten, Ledikanten, Bedden, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, Klokplaten, Bakrist, enz., alsoed een extra goedie Ry en Trekkpaard, Zadel en Toom, enz.

DIRK JOH. ABRAHAMSE, Exec. Testamentair.

Stellenbosch, 10 July 1857.

De heer J. WEGE, Afslager.

OMNIBUS, ENZ.

Op bovengemelde Verkooping zal worden verkocht een party Wielen, Assen, Veren, een OMNIBUS, enz. enz. van rekening van de Stellenbosche Omnibus Maatschappij

VERKOOPING  
Te "Roode Verloren Vallet,"  
DISTRIKT PIKETBERG.

In den Boedel van wylen M. J. DE BEER, en nagelatenen Weduwe G. M. Louw.

IN de maand SEPTEMBER aantstaande, dag nader te worden bepaald, zullen al de tot deze Boedel behorende Goederen, per publieke veiling worden verkocht, bestaande in Aanteel Merries, Jonge Merries en Hengsten, Ruins, Hoornvrees, Bokken, Varkens, Landbouwgeredeschap, Wagens, Karren, Meubelen, Keukengereedschap, de byzonderheden waarvan in een volgende Adverteetic breder zullen worden omschreven.

Wed. M. J. DE BEER,  
Executive Testamentair.

WAARSCHUWING.

DE Ondergeteekende maakt aan het publiek bekend, dat hy niet gedogen sal dat enige personen op syn plaats uitspannen, noch de vryheid gebruiken om op syn plaats te jagen en wild te doden, zoo als voorleden maand Juny enige personen van de Paarl de vryheid gebruik hebben om zonder voorkeur van den Ondergeteekende te jagen, dienende dese met ernst tot waarschuwing om alle onaangenaemheden voor te komen.

Kalbaakraal, 9 July 1857.

H. VOS, Nz.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Wallstreet, Kaapstad elken Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met de eerste handelsofdepoet naar de Buiten-Districten veronden.

Termen:—In de Stad per jaer Rds. 22 per Quarter, Rds. 5 4. In de Buiten-districten voor de twee Nommers in derselver gehel Rds. 28 per jaer; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch waar al de stoffe van de Blaandaga Courant (in een taal) by wye van Supplement tot de Donderdag Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per jaer of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.

Prys Rd. per enkeid Nommer.



Published at No. 92 Wall-street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first mail-boat.  
Terms:—In Town Rds. 22 per Annum, per Quarter, Rds. 5 4.—In the Country, for the two Papers Rds. 28 per Annum, per Quarter Rds. 7; but when the whole of the Blaandaga Courant (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds. 22 per Annum or Rds. 5 4, per Quarter.  
Single Paper 8 pence.

# De Suid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN

De Hr. W. P. R. DIXON, Bloemfontein; De Hr. J. C. HOFMEYER, Burgersdorp; De Hr. Th. OSTERLOH, Caledon; De Hr. P. C. VAN ELLIUS, Clanwilliam; Hr. D. VERMOTEN, Colenso; De Hr. J. D. VAN DYK, Cradock; De Hr. J. M. JOHNSON, George; De Hr. W. G. ZINN, Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. L. CLAWSON, Hout Bay; De Hr. D. TEUBER, Swellendam; De Dr. P. HORSTEN, Stellenbosch; De Hr. J. SOMERSET, Simon's Town; De Hr. H. L. DE LANGE VAN TULBURGH, De Hr. D. J. DE VILLIERS, Tygerberg; De Hr. F. J. GERBER, Richmond; De Hr. JOHN BECKER, Riversdale; De Hr. J. BREKHA, Uitenhage; De Hr. J. ADDY, Wellington Adseeling Paarl; De Hr. C. BECK, Lt. Worcester; De Hr. W. MOORE, Wynberg; De Hr. C. W. HUTSON FAURE, Smith, C. A. NESTER, Middelburg; De Hr. P. W. O. AURET, Robertson; De Hr. THOMAS MELVILLE DU TOIT, Port Elizabeth.

DEEL XXVIII.

ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE  
SPOORWEG MAATSCHAPPIY.  
(HULP)

[Met een Gouvernementsgarantie]

PROVISIONEEL COMMITTEE:

De Wel-Edele Heer JOHN BARRY, Voorzitter; De Wel-Edel. Hr. C. J. BRAND, De Wel-Edel. Hr. H. C. JARVIS De Edel. Hr. J. ENDERSON, De Wel-Edel. Hr. S. SOLOMON De Edel. Hr. D. VAN BEEDEA, De Wel-Edel. Hr. H. ARDERNE, De Edel. Hr. H. VIGNE, De Wel-Edel. Hr. J. A. H. WICHT, De Wel-Edel. Hr. B. BOSMAN, De Wel-Edel. Hr. P. E. R. DE VILLIERS, De Wel-Edel. Hr. B. DARNELL, De Wel-Edel. Heer SAUL SOLOMON, Secretaris.

1. Wordt voorgesteld dat dese Maatschappij in verband staan met de Engelse Maatschappij, welke het ozy mag, welke de daartoeing en werking van den Spoorweg van de Kaapstad naar Wellington, verzekeren, en ondernemen zal.

2. Wordt voorgesteld aanzoeken om Aandelen in deze Maatschappij te ontvangen. Men verwacht dat enige Engelse Maatschappij welke gevormd zal worden, bestaan uit £25,000 Aandelen van £20 elk; en men verwacht dat ten minsten een vyfdaarvan, of 5000 Aandelen, voor de kolone zullen worden aangesloten.

3. Partijen verlangd zyde in zulk een Maatschappij in verband staan met de Engelse Maatschappij, welke het ozy mag, welke de daartoeing en werking van den Spoorweg van de Kaapstad naar Wellington, verzekeren, en ondernemen zal.

4. Wordt voorgesteld dat dese Maatschappij in verband staan met de Engelse Maatschappij, welke het ozy mag, welke de daartoeing en werking van den Spoorweg van de Kaapstad naar Wellington, verzekeren, en ondernemen zal.

5. De Maatschappij zal worden ingelyfd onder de Engelse bepaalde Liabilitets Acte."

6. Partijen aan Aandelen zullen worden toegewezen zullen niet verplicht worden de Acte van Overeenkomst te tekenen, indien sy daartegen objecteeren: sy zullen echter geen aanspraak hebben op de terugbetaling der vyf shillings per Aandelen, door hen betaald, of enig gedeelte hiervan.

JOHN BARRY, Voorzitter.

VORM VAN AANZOEK.

Aan den Honoraire Secretaris, van de Zuid Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij.

Ik, Ondergeteekende, van — verzoek by deze om — Aandelen in de Zuid Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij; en ik neem by deze aan, dat het Provisionele Committee ter bestrying der preliminaire kosten, de som van vyf shillings per aandel, op zodanig getale Aandelen, als nad my zullen worden toegewezen, te betalen.

1857.

KAAPSTAD

SPOORWEG EN DOK MAATSCHAPPIY.

OVEREENKOMSTIG besluit van de Deelheibers in deze Maatschappij, op een Byeenkomst gehouden op WOENSDAG, den 8 dezer, verzoeken Directeuren dat aanzoek by de Ondergeteekenden wordde gedaan voor Aandelen in de Maatschappij, ten getale van 2000, als om het getal van 5000 optemaken door Directeuren in London voor deze kolone gereserveerd.

JOHN & HENRY REID,

No. 2, Kerkstraat, Kaapstad.

Vorm van Aanzoek.

De Directeuren van de Kaapstad Spoorweg en Dok Maatschappij.

MYNE HERRE!—Ik verzoek u aan my toewysing, verzoek by deze om — Aandelen in de Zuid Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij; en ik neem by deze aan, dat het Provisionele Committee ter bestrying der preliminaire kosten, de som van vyf shillings per aandel, op zodanig getale Aandelen, als nad my zullen worden toegewezen, te betalen.

1857.

Naam vol uit.

Woongplaats.

Beroep.

Referente.

Deze Aanzoek derdegaande moet worden overgeleverd.

Gedateerdekend deren — dag van — 1857.

JOHN BLAND, Hon. Sec.

Winter Inteeknings Bals

1857.

Commissariessen.

De Heeren J. C. DAVIDSON, M. GARCIA, Senior L. NIROTH, Jun. P. A. SWEMMER, W. HOOPER en JOHN BLAND.

Ceremonie-meester.—M. GARCIA, Sen.

De Bals voor het Saizoen, zullen plaats vinden, als volgt:

17 JULY, 1857.

WOENSDAG, 19 AUGUSTUS,

23 SEPTEMBER.

Dansen te beginnen te half negen ure.

Admissie alleen per Kaartje, te bekomen van den Honoraire Secretaris. Enkele Kaartjes 5 shillings.—Og. twee totelaten 7s. 6d.

JOHN BLAND, Hon. Sec.

George, 7 July 1857.

M. C. BRINK, Dr.

BONDERDAG DEN 16 JULY 1857.

No. 2,258.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP

LANDBOUW GENOOTSHAP.

Ploeg Wedyvering, enz.

Voor den besten Ploeg, geschikt voor onderscheiden soorten van Grond, lightheid, met uitstaande werk vereenigende — £ 10 0 0  
2. Voor den besten Ploeg op land te breken 5 0 0  
3. Voor den besten Ploegman, alleen werkende 5 0 0  
4. Voor den tweeden besten, ploeg ditto 3 0 0  
De publike proefnameing van Ploegen zal in aanstaande September plaats hebben, op eench tyd en pleats hiera de worden bekend gemaakt, maar aller waarschynlyk in de Race Week, binnen een klein afstand van de Landregister deser Kolonie als syn eigendom geregistreerd.

Op last van het Committee, J. G. STEYTLER, Sec.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP

LANDBOUW GENOOTSHAP.



To subscribers to the "Zuid-Afrikaan."  
THE subscribers to the above paper in this division are hereby earnestly requested to settle their arrears without delay.

J. M. JOHNSON, Agent.  
George Town, 2d June, 1857.

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, July 16, 1857.

The benefits that will accrue to this Colony by the contemplated introduction of railroads, have been so frequently under review of late, that it would be no easy matter to offer any thing new on the subject. That a railroad will rapidly increase the value of land in its immediate proximity, that it will give a mighty stimulus to traffic that existed before, and create a traffic where there was none, that it will effect a great saving of time and expense to the producer—these and similar points have been dwelt upon, not as conjectural propositions, but as matters duly ascertained by appealing to the experience of other countries. Every one, therefore, who wishes to see the Colony increase in wealth, must be favorable to railroads. It is this evident relation between railroads, as the cause, and increasing wealth, as the effect, that makes the people so unanimous on this subject. There are however other advantages connected with an accelerated communication between distant parts of a country, which appear valuable enough to deserve our notice, though they are apt to be overlooked by the man of business, who usually rests satisfied with demonstrating that a public work will insure ample returns for the necessary outlay. Isolation tends to barbarism, as surely as social intercourse does to refinement. Frequent personal communication between the inhabitants of Cape Town and those of Stellenbosch, the Paarl and Wellington will be of incalculable benefit to all parties. When a man can come from, or go to, any of those places, transact business there, and be home before noon, there will be a constant intercourse between localities that are now at a day's journey from one another. It will not be intercourse for the sake of business only, but also the communion of congenial minds, and those interviews of friends and relations, which embellish human existence, like those green spots in the desert of which we read in the accounts of travellers. In proportion as distance is reduced, the sphere of a man's usefulness is extended. The mechanic, the artist, the professional man, the teacher, any man of superior skill or ability in his peculiar line, is no longer monopolized by his fellow townsmen; his talents become available wherever they may be required. In a word, railroads do not promote only the circulation of produce and money, but also that of intellect and skill, and it is when these are uniformly applied to the development of the natural resources of a country, that its progress in material prosperity receives its greatest impulse. Look at the subject in this light, and what liberal-minded proprietor will grudge a tax for such an object? If however we wish to be benefitted on a large scale, we must not rest satisfied with reducing distance between the parts of the Western Province. What is good for the W. P. is good for the East, and whatever the Grahamites may think, we firmly believe that the inhabitants of both Provinces will learn to harmonize, not by separating, but by being drawn nearer together. Then the right hand will no longer say to the left, I do not want you; but both will work together, not for the exclusive benefit of a particular spot, but to increase the wealth and prosperity, material and intellectual, of the whole Colon.

APPOINTMENTS.—P. D. Martin, Esq. has been appointed Consular Agent of the United States at Simon's Town. Mr. E. Jones, as Post Office Agent at King Williams Town.

VICTORIA (EAST).—Messrs. A. Develing, J. B. Tamm, G. C. Holl, Sen., W. S. Webb and E. Drivier, have been elected as members of the Divisional Council, which is to meet in the Court room at Alice on the 14th August.

CAPE COMMERCIAL BANK.—The 3d annual general meeting of shareholders was held in the banking premises yesterday, presided over by Dr. Zeederberg of the Paarl. The report and statement of finances exhibit a great increase of the business of the bank as will be seen by the report. A dividend of 10 per cent on the paid up capital was declared, and two thousand five hundred and eight pounds, eighteen shillings and two pence carried to the credit of profit and loss, and six hundred pounds to the reserve fund. Thanks to the court of directors were unanimously passed and the usual remuneration for their trouble. The hon. chairman of directors informed the meeting that owing to the prosperity of the institution the directors had increased the salaries of all the officers of the bank, which announcement was received with cheers.

R. C. Logie, Esq. having been voted in the chair, the thank of the meeting were passed by acclamation to Dr. Zeederberg for his impartial and kind conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated apparently very much pleased.

### SUPREME COURT, CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday, Mr Justice Cloete being the presiding Judge. The following cases were disposed of:—

*Abraham Primo*, for maliciously assaulting Isaac Isaacs, at Zandfontein, near the Paarl. Verdict guilty. Sentence 3 months hard labor.

*Adrian*, for assaulting Agnes Johnston, near the Royal Observatory. Verdict guilty. Sentence, 6 months hard labor.

*James Hudson*, for breaking into the cellar of Mr. D. A. Louw, of Moddergat. Verdict, not guilty.

*Cornelis Pietersen*, for housebreaking and theft, committed at Durban, on the premises of Joseph Francis, Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 3 years hard labor.

*Willem Carel*, for breaking into and stealing divers articles from the shop of J. F. Janson, in the Division of Caledon. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 3 years hard labor.

*Adam Hendrik*, for stealing two sheep behind the Paarl, the property of Mr. M. M. Beyers. Verdict, not guilty.

*Jepie*, for assaulting and with an axe and knife wounding and cutting Abdol Jan Januari and Solomon, at Cape Town. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 2 years' hard labor.

**VIOLENT ASSAULT.**—On the afternoon of Monday last Mr. Tobias Roux was violently assaulted by three young men, named Moosa, Heckrath, and Carrew, upon his property at the upper end of Kloof-street. It would appear that these young men having committed some trespass, they were warned off and subsequently threatened with a gun, upon which they simultaneously seized Mr. Roux, and severely kicked and bruised him, striking out some of his teeth, cutting or tearing his clothes to pieces, and finally making off with his gun and watch. The case was reported to the police, but the offenders are still at large. Mr.

Roux was in such a weak state on the following day that Baron de Lorentz and his clerk proceeded to his residence on Tuesday to take his deposition. The gun and part of the silver chain which had been attached to the watch, have been recovered.

**THE CONCERT.**—Mr. Simonsen gave his fourth concert on Saturday evening last. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion, but the proceeds were less, owing to the reduction in the price of the tickets. The manner in which the several pieces were rendered, only tended to add fresh laurels to those previously reaped by Mr. Simonsen and his accomplished partner. Yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Simonsen proceeded to the Pastel, where they intended to give a concert last night. On Monday next Mr. Simonsen will give his last concert in the Exchange.

**THE REPORTED MUTINY AT BOMBAY.**—Since our last the *Mugra* has put into Simon's Bay. From the report furnished by that vessel, it appears that the account which reached Mauritius was to the effect that a great many Europeans had been killed and the treasury plundered of three lacs of rupees (30,000).

From the extracts from the latest Indian papers, which we insert elsewhere, the reader will see that a unanimous spirit pervaded almost the entire native army, and that owing to the feeble or rather ineffectual efforts of the Government to quell the same, there was every reason to expect the most serious consequences. The cause is ascribed to the issue of larded cartridges to the Sepoys, whose religious notions were hurt by the proceeding, besides some other apparently insignificant acts of proceedings. A small spark, however, kindles a large fire.

**COTSENZ.**—The Rev. Dr. Hofmeyr has accepted the call to undertake the pastoral charge of the Colesberg congregation.

**MOSSEL BAY.**—The Rev. Mr. Kuyas, of Napier, who received a call from the congregation of Mossel Bay, has not accepted the same.

**CLANWILLIAM.**—The Rev. Mr. H. L. De Villiers, the respected minister of the Clanwilliam congregation, departed this life on Tuesday, the 17th instant, in the prime of his age, being only about 39 years of age.

**LABOURERS FOR THE FRENCH COLONIES.**—The French Government has authorised the purchase of Africans on the Coast of Africa, and their introduction as free labourers into the French Colonies. A contract has been passed with the well-known house of Regio at Marseilles for the introduction of 20,000 men into Guadeloupe and Martinique within a very short time.

**SLAVERY.**—Having copied into our last a communication under this head from the *Port Elizabeth Mercury*, we avail ourselves of the first opportunity to give the following contradiction, published in the *Commercial Advertiser* by the gentleman whose name is mentioned in it:—

Oudtshoorn, 9th July, 1857.

**SIA.**—In the *Port Elizabeth Mercury* of the 4th inst., which by my accident I saw while in George Town, yesterday, ("no person here ever receiving the Mercury")—I observed a communication from this place, headed **SLAVERY**, in which it is stated, that "on the 23rd, about twenty Boers went to the Court-house"—headed by John MacDermot and asked to see the Magistrate; when they found he was out, they sent for him. Upon his arrival, they demanded Wolmersen, who was committed on the 22nd. The Boers, who were chiefly young men, got very importunate at the delay caused by the Magistrate's being out, and began to talk of taking Wolmersen by force, &c. &c.

As there is no other person of the name of John MacDermot in this district, beside myself, and the communication referred to, as far as I am concerned, being utterly unfounded, and evidently meant to injure me in some way in which I am not perhaps aware, I feel I should not be acting properly to allow it to pass unnoticed and uncontradicted. It was clearly intended that the falsehood, I may safely say malignant falsehood—should never meet my eye; and that, being uncontradicted, it would pass for truth in the quarter for which it was intended. Every paper published in Cape Town is received here, and this circumstance has led me to the conclusion that the falsehood was published in a paper which it was known never reaches us with a view to its not being contradicted. There is a power, however slow to avenge, will one day punish this systematic wickedness. I should not, if I could, be surprised to notice the attempt to injure me, which is so manifest in the above falsehood, had it not been that I am satisfied of the source from whence it has emanated, as certain particulars stated in the communication, with so much exactness, could only be obtained from one source. I will demand of the Editor the name of his correspondent. You will, sir, in the meantime, render me a great service, by inserting in your respectable paper this contradiction of a cunning, false and malignant libel.—I am &c.,

JOHN MACDERMOT,  
Agent Resident Magistrate's Court.

**THE RESIGNATIONS.**—The opinion—says the *Eastern Province Herald*—begins very generally to prevail here that the joint resignation by the Eastern Province members of Council of their seats in Parliament was a blunder, and that only evil, not good, can come of it. It was reprehensible in manner and reprehensible in occasion. However much we may have desired to see some important step taken, by which the institution of this Colony may be brought into better agreement with its character and peculiarities, we cannot say that we at all approve of such a line of proceeding as is indicated by the resignations. Let such precedent be established as that which has been offered by the six resigning members, and who shall say what the consequences might be? To-morrow we secure, say, our Provincial Parliament,—the Midland and Frontier members are divided on many questions,—the minority, which may be the midland race, chafe against being outnumbered, and in a fit of petulance, in imitation of the example not set, they resign in a body, and the Provincial Parliamentary machine is at once at deadlock. Is this an order of things to be approved or condemned? Where would it end? We have supposed a case above, and who will say that there would be anything wild in predicting the very same so supposed as an early probability? And then what next? Would such a state of affairs be a compensation to be wished for?

What incalculable mischief would be wrought to the country by such ever recurring crisis! We must guard against a precedent by which we might be so handed over to the Spanish Junto system. Public opinion must set its seal of condemnation on the "resigning policy," otherwise representative institutions will henceforth be an impossibility in this province, and the pride of British community—the pride of self-government—will pass away from us as the beauty of the flower that is blasted.

But not only was the manner of the resignations most reprehensible, as unparliamentary and impolitic, but the occasion was most inopportune. The Railway Bill was the question on which the resigning members took action, and although we are ourselves perfectly satisfied that more than one of the members who resigned were in favor of a commencement being made in Railway undertaking, yet it unfortunately happened that others were opposed to such progressive policy, and advantage has been taken by the opponents of local government for this province, to turn the whole proceeding to good account against them.

And now the question occurs, what gain has been made. A little confusion may ensue, but what advantage is secured? What do the resigning members next propose? They have assumed to show the way—whether, then, would they lead the province? What is the proposal which they have now to make? Is absolute separation the remedy they would suggest—or removal of the seat of government—of federal provincial governments? Have they, among themselves, decided which or what it shall be? We agree with one of their number, Mr. Flemming, that a great change is called for by the circumstances of the country, but what is the change, or what vantage-ground has been gained by resignation, from which it is to be secured. Personally, we believe that ground has been lost—that eastern men have threatened where they could do nothing more—and that henceforth, instead of being leaders and guides, they may find themselves lost and disregarded for ever.

But, if these gentlemen have nothing to suggest, have our leading communities any course to propose? Port Elizabeth refuses to endorse the proceeding of the resigning members—it has no thanks to tender to the self-denying ex-honor.

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.  
NOT SEE SUPPLEMENT.

ables—it refuses to commit itself to absolute separation—and it knows that separation, under federal government, must be secured by fair and honorable means through Parliament. Let Port Elizabeth, then, give distinct utterance to its view, and we believe the whole midland province will echo the sentiment. There is not merely community of interest throughout the midland divisions, but community of political idea—community of thought—community of feeling. To Port Elizabeth and Graaf-Reinet, as the two great centres, the entire province now looks. Any foolish thing must, therefore, be avoided. The step to be taken must be well considered—the new course to be shaped must be well reviewed. At present therefore, we can only say what Port Elizabeth is not prepared to do—to wit, it is not prepared to approve the resignation precedent—it refuses to go for absolute separation—it declares against intimate communication with any section of the country where a non-progressive policy is found to be in favor. What it will do, the organized committee will soon, no doubt, publish.

**THE LATE PUBLIC MEETING AT GRAHAM'S TOWN.**—If any reliance can be placed upon the *Anglo African*, then the meeting of which the *Graham's Town Journal* has made such a fuss, has been a complete failure. That paper gives the following humorous description of it:—"There was a public meeting on Thursday evening for the purpose, as the placards stated, of voting an address to the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council. At the hour appointed (4 past 6 o'clock) there were not more than twenty persons present, and Mr. Coxen's large store looked very large, and felt very cold. The chair was taken by Mr. James Black, who, in a neat and appropriate speech, explained the object of the meeting. Sundry resolutions were proposed and seconded; the principal speakers denouncing the Queen's English frigidity.—(one talking of the time he having arrived when the men of this *Providence* were capable of managing their own affairs,—another, that the seirring members should be *conservatised* on this occasion.) Indulging in low abuse of everything connected with Cape Town, and lauding the conduct of the *Patriots*. There was evidently an opposition party headed or represented by Mr. Frances, who argued contra, and whose arguments had apparently more point than the ravings of the mobocrat Mr. Clough—but the party was feeble and timid, (*and de minimis les curat*.) The address was subsequently read and approved, and the gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting up the meeting and preparing the address, were voted a committee, with power to add to their number, to present it to the honourable members in the most public manner possible. The terms of the address were most complete approval of the recent conduct of the Councillors, and wound up with a hope that by "Divine Providence" all the yearnings of the undersigned might in due time be realized. The whole was a miserable failure, as far as a demonstration went, but a Mr. Granville, at the conclusion gave the committee some advice, which it will be well to adopt if success is in their object."

**Loss of Sheep.**—During the week, says the *Albert Times* of the 4th instant, we have received more accounts of loss of sheep by the "geeldekkie." Some farmers, it is said, have lost as many as 200, whilst others individually, have suffered by the loss of 25, 30, 50, and 75. It has been roughly estimated that some 5,000 sheep, large and small, have been swept off in the division within the last couple of months.

**YELLOW FEVER IN MONTE VIDEO.**—Extract from a letter from Buenos Ayres, received per *Ceres* via Rio de Janeiro.

"You may, perhaps, be aware that Monte-Vidéo has been visited by ye low fever, (so called and generally considered)—it has carried off about 2,600 in 60 days, at least three-fourths of the residents have fled from the city to the country, the Custom House is closed—and vessels from that port to this undergo 8 days quarantine. The daily mortality for some time was 30 to 40;—among the victims were the Vicar Apostolic of the Catholic Church in that country, who caught the fever in administering spiritual consolation to the sick from this fatal disease,—several British residents have also been carried off by the fever, among others Dr. Canstall, brother of the late Mr. Canstall formerly a resident in this town."

### Original Correspondence.

July 4, 1857.

**SIA.**—According to promise I shall show what can be done to accommodate the inhabitants of Klein Drakenstein, whom I subscribed beyond their means for the bridge; but before doing so, I wish to give some explanation of my two former letters. In my first letter I said that the road behind the Paarl as well as the Wellington Bridge were of little use, which can be easily proved by the revenue of the tolls placed upon both bridges. To this may be added that the inhabitants of Klein Drakenstein make little use of the Paarl Bridge, for as I stated in my former letters they have no road to it, and generally avail themselves of Kalkontjes Drift, which has now been brought into such a fine condition—I believe by the Paarl Divisional Council. What their object in that can be I do not comprehend. When there was no bridge, the said drift was miserably bad, mostly impassable. The inhabitants of Klein Drakenstein have, notwithstanding their oft repeated complaints, annually before the winter had to work upon it with wagons and carts. Now it has not only been repaired, but ground has been even carted into the river, so as to make it as fine as possible. Is it perhaps to obstruct the Central Board, or is it to recompense the inhabitants of Klein Drakenstein for the half penny in the pound? This question I should like to be answered.

"Voilà les avantages du dîneur 'vième Siècle."

I have said in my second that the Paarl bridge was of more benefit to Wellington than to Klein Drakenstein, yes, even much more so than the Wellington bridge. I am willing, if necessary, to explain this. That was the most central line which should have been adopted; then it would not have been necessary to place two bridges over the river at half an hour's ride from each other, and which cost thousands of pounds sterling; and in the second place it would not have been necessary to demand £750 from the inhabitants of the Paarl and its neighbourhood, independent of their road rate.

I now proceed to propose the roads from Klein Drakenstein to the bridge. The Divisional Council of the Paarl imposed a rate of a half penny in the pound upon all immoveable property in the Paarl Division, to repair the roads that district. This tax was paid with the greatest willingness by the inhabitants of Klein Drakenstein, who had the greatest interest in the roads. They therefore sent in a petition to the Paarl Divisional Council, to have a branch road made from the great thoroughfare leading from Wellington to Frenchhook, to the bridge, and which was signed by about forty landholders of Klein Drakenstein. Mr. Voigt, proposed another line, signed by these landholders, leaving Klein Drakenstein altogether on one side, and passing through a piece of freehold land of Mr. Roos, which would cost more, if Mr. Roos is to be compensated at all, than all the roads of Klein Drakenstein put together.

The Divisional Council resolved to make a personal inspection of the roads of Klein Drakenstein. All the landholders were present on that day. These lines were then proposed, and the Divisional Council promised to give two, as proclaimed. The northern line proposed also ran through land of Roos, but with a trifling recompence that gentleman would be satisfied. Every body imagined that the Divisional Councils had the same power as Hildebrand, under the name of Gregory the VII, who, in the year 1075, excommunicated five Councilors of King Henry IV, because they had made themselves guilty of simony; subsequently, however, it was clearly seen that they had to dance to the tune of the Central Board. The inhabitants of Klein Drakenstein consequently have no road yet to the bridge, and it will still have to be seen when they will get it—certainly not before half the inhabitants are killed—for you hear of nothing but vehicles capsizing and sticking fast in the mud. Oh Klein Drakenstein! "rois le recomposez devos dons libereours!" The road asked for from the great thoroughfare in a right line to the central road is of the greatest importance to Klein Drakenstein, whilst the line proposed by Mr. Voigt is too childish to be noticed—his meal wagons being in the Paarl by 10 o'clock in the morning with the second load—and which is only suited for two or three, the Southern portion of Klein Drakenstein having suggested another and more convenient line. I am &c.,

J. A. MACDERMOT, Sen., Esq.

**Colonial Bank.**—AT A LIBERAL CREDIT.

OF 300 muids of Wheat,  
8 Draught and Saddle Horses,  
18 young Horses, and  
20 Mares.

ON TUESDAY, the 4th August next, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on the farm Koekjeapen, situated at Groenekloof, the above Horses and Wheat.

Mr. J. G. STEYLER, Esq. Auctioneer.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED.

Orphan Chamber & Trust Company.

Capital, £40,000.

FOR administering Properties and Estates, as they may be lawfully appointed to, as Executrix, Administrators, Tutors, Curators, Agents and Trustees in Insolvent Estates, rates:—

For 3 months and upwards at 3 p. c. per annum,

" 6 do. do. 3 p. c. do. do.

" 12 do. do. 4 p. c. do. do.

## Natal Butter.

JUST Landed from the Steamer "MADAGASCAR,"  
100 Kegs Prime Natal Butter,  
for Sale at Reduced Prices.  
24 June, HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

## GEORGE Subscription Winter Assemblies. 1857.

### STEWARDS:

Messrs. J. C. DAVIDSON, M. GARCIA, Senr. S. NIEPOWTH,  
Jr., F. A. SWEMMER, W. HOOPER, and JOHN  
BLAND.

Master of the Ceremonies.—M. GARCIA, Senior.  
THE BALLS for the Season will take place as follows—

Friday 17th July,  
Wednesday, 19th August,  
Wednesday, 23rd September.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 8 PAST 8.  
Admission only by Tickets to be had of the Hon. Sec.  
Single Tickets, 5s., to admit two 7s. 6d.  
JOHN BLAND, Hon. Secretary.

George, July 7, 1857.

### CAPE TOWN

## RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Shareholders of this Company, at a Meeting held on Wednesday last, the 8th instant, the Directors request that Application be made to the Undersigned for Shares in the Company, to the number of 2000, so as to make up the number of 5000 reserved for the Colony by the Directors in London.

JOHN & HENRY REID,  
No. 2, Church-street, Cape Town.

### Form of Application.

To the Directors of the Cape Town Railway and Dock Company.  
Gentlemen.—I request you to allot me—Shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the sum of Two Shillings on each Share, at the time to be specified in the Letter of Allotment, it being understood that the Line of Road shall hereafter be determined upon.

Dated this day of 1857.

Name in full,  
Residence,  
Occupation,  
Reference.

## SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY COMPANY (AUXILIARY.)

### [With a Government Guarantee.]

#### PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

JOHN BARRY, Esq., Chairman.  
C. J. Brand, Esq.  
Hon'ble J. B. Eddon, Esq.  
Hon'ble D. G. van Breda, Esq.  
Hon'ble H. T. Vigne, Esq.  
P. Bosman, Esq.  
P. F. R. de Villiers, Esq.  
B. H. Darnell, Esq.

SAUL SOLOMON, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

1. It is proposed that this Company shall be in connection with the English Company, whichever it may be, that shall secure and undertake the construction and working of the Railway from Cape Town to Wellington.

2. It is proposed to receive applications for Shares in this Company. It is expected that any English Company that may be formed will consist of 25,000 Shares of £20 each; and it is expected that, at least, one-fifth of these, or 5000 Shares, will be reserved for this Colony.

3. Parties desirous of taking Shares in such a Company, are requested to apply to the Hon. Secretary, according to the annexed form, as early as possible, and not later than the 1st of August next; after which date the Provisional Committee will allot, for the present, shares to the extent of 5000, among the several applicants. It is particularly requested that the Agriculturists of the Divisions of the Cape, Stellenbosch, and the Paarl, should send in early applications for these Shares.

4. As Surveys and Sections will have to be made at the expense of the Company, a deposit of five shillings per share (over and beyond the sum of £20, fixed as the value of the share), for defraying these and other preliminary expenses, will be required to be paid by those parties to whom shares may be allotted.

5. The Company is to be incorporated under the English "Limited Liability Act."

6. Parties to whom shares may be allotted will not be bound to sign the Deed of Settlement, if they should object to do so; they will, however, have no claim to have returned the five shillings per share paid by them, or any portion thereof.

JOHN BARRY, Chairman.

### FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Hon. Secretary of the South African Railway Company.

I, the Undersigned, of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby apply for \_\_\_\_\_ Shares in the S. A. Railway Company; and I do hereby agree to pay to the Provisional Committee, towards defraying preliminary expenses, the sum of Five Shillings per Share, on such number of Shares as may be allotted to me,

1857.

### Committee under Ordinance No. 27.

WHEREAS a Memorial has been lodged with the Joint Secretaries to the Committee under Ordinance No. 97, signed by GEORGE DAVID BRAUNETTE, as the Special Agent of ANDRIES HERMANS OLIVIER, of the Division of George, relative to certain one eleventh part or share in certain perpetual Quaint Place, called "Armed," situated in the Division of George aforesaid, Field-cornet of Attaqua Kloof, measuring in its whole extent, 3547 morgen and 549 square rods, transferred, on the 9th December, 1847, in favour of JOHANNES FREDERIK SCHOLS, as married, in community of property, to MARTHA MARGARETHA OLIVIER, purchased by the Memorialist's constituent from the said JOHANNES FREDERIK SCHOLS, praying that the same may be registered, in the Land Register of this Colony, as the property of the said ANDRIES HERMANS OLIVIER.

Notice is hereby given that unless cause be shown, within six weeks from this date, why the prayer of the Memorialist should not be granted, the Committee will report to His Excellency the Governor that the said Andries Hermans Olivier is justly and lawfully entitled to have the said eleventh part or share in the place aforesaid entered in the Land Register of this Colony as his Property.

By order of the Committee,  
P. E. DE ROUBAIX, Joint  
JOHN EMETT, Secretary.  
Supreme Court Chambers,  
Cape Town, 13th June, 1857.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Annual Show.

On the 24th September, 1857.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW will be held, when

the following Prizes will be given:—

For the best Colt, 3 years old, combining blood, size, and power. . . . . £10 0 0

N.B.—The Breeder's certificate of age and pedigree to be produced at the time of entrance. . . . . 5 0 0

For the best Filly, 3 years old, ditto, ditto. . . . . 5 0 0

N.B.—Pedigree as above. . . . . 5 0 0

For the best Horse (entire or gelding) adapted for the saddle, from 3 to 6 years old. . . . . 5 0 0

For the best pair of Carriage Horses (to match) entire or geldings, combining size, power, and action, from 3 to 6 years old. . . . . 5 0 0

For the best Bull of milking breed, bred in the colony. . . . . 5 0 0

For the best Cow in milk. . . . . 5 0 0

For the best Slaughter Ox. . . . . 5 0 0

For the best Pen of 4 or more Wethers, for Slaughter, of any breed. . . . . 2 0 0

For the best Boar. . . . . 2 0 0

For the best Swan. . . . . 2 0 0

For the best Pig, for Slaughter. . . . . 2 0 0

For the best Pen of one Cock and two Hens of Shanghai or Cochinchina Fowls. . . . . 1 0 0

For the best Cock and two Hens of any other pure breed. . . . . 1 0 0

For the heaviest and best Turkey. . . . . 0 10 0

Ditto ditto Goose. . . . . 0 10 0

N.B.—The Prizes now advertised will not be given in any class, unless a sufficiently high standard of excellence is attained, in the opinion of the Judges, to entitle the successful competitor to such a mark of distinction.

Prizes will be given for any Agricultural or Horticultural Implements, for manual labour, which may exhibit any marked novelty or peculiar adaptation for Colonial use.

The Agricultural Society propose holding their exhibition of WINE, WOOL, GRAIN, &c., early next year, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Committee,  
J. G. STEYTLER, Secretary.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

## Agricultural Society.

### PLoughing, Match, &c. &c.

FOR the best Plough suited to various descriptions of Soil, combining lightness of Draught, with excellency of Work. . . . . £10 0 0

2. For the best Plough for breaking up Land. . . . . 5 0 0

3. For the best Ploughman, working singly. . . . . 5 0 0

4. For the second best do. . . . . 3 0 0

The public trial of Ploughs will take place in September next, at a time and place to be hereafter notified, but most probably in the Race week, and within easy distance of Cape Town.

By order of the Committee,  
J. G. STEYTLER, Secretary.

### TO CAPITALISTS.

## Sale of a Mortgage Bond.

In the Insolvent Estate of A. CHIAPPINI & Co., and E. L. CHIAPPINI.

WITH the view of closing these Estates at an early date, the Trustees will receive offers, addressed to the last Undersigned, till SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the purchase of a Mortgage Bond belonging to them.

It is dated Pietermaritzburg, February 19, 1857, and passed by W. P. W. NOADSWORTHY, Esquire, the Firm of MESSRS. LANDSBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., and the Trustees of the Natal Company (jointly and severally), in favour of the undersigned, for the sum of £30,000, payable in three Instalments, the first of which, £1250, has been received; the balance of £3750 is payable in an instalment of £1250, due on the 9th April, 1858, and another of £2300, due on the 9th April, 1859, both with Interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 9th July, 1856.

The Property specially mortgaged consist of the following, in the Colony of Natal:—

Two Erns at D'Urban, with Buildings, &c., valued in Schedule at £2138.

Two Erns in Pietermaritzburg.

Two in the Village on the Umgeni Waterfall.

One half share in an Ern at D'Urban, with Buildings.

One half share in the Tongatapi Sugar Estate.

One half share in various Farms and Lots of Ground, containing in all, 77,131 acres, and comprising a large extent of Coast Land.

One quarter share in four Farms, containing 23,682 acres.

The Security offered by this Bond is undeniably of the first class; and in the present scarcity of the means of really eligible investment for capital, this is a most desirable opportunity for Capitalists, or Societies seeking them.

B. NORDEN, R. D. JONES, E. J. SYFRET, Joint Trustees.

45, St. George's-street, July 6, 1857.

### PUBLIC SALE OF Immoveable & Moveable Property

### AT STELLENBOSCH.

In the Estate of the late DELIA APRIL, formerly widow of the late DAVID ANTHONY VAN LOON.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Testamentary Executor of the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold

On Monday, the 27th Instant,

Certain House and Erns, situated on the West side of New-street in this Town. This property being centrally situated, consequently offers a very favorable opportunity for business. Likewise.

MOVEABLE EFFECTS.

Consisting of Household Furniture, in Tables, Chairs,

Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bedding, Glass and Earthenware,

Kitchen Utensils, Cake Plates, Baking Trough, &c.; also an excellent saddle and draught Horses, Saddle, Bridle, &c.

D. J. ABRAHAMSE, test. Executor.

Stellenbosch, July 10, 1857.

Mr. J. W. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

### Omnibus &c.

At the above sale will be sold a lot of wheels, Axles, Spokes G. M. LOWY.

IN the month of September next, (the day to be fixed hereafter,) of the whole of the Effects belonging to his Estate, consisting of Broad Marsh, Fallow and young Stallions, Geldings, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Carta, Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

Widow M. J. DE BEER, Executrix Test.

### SALE AT ROODE VERLOREN VALLEY, DISTRICT PIKETBERG,

In the Estate of the late M. J. DE BEER, and surviving

Spouse G. M. LOWY.

IN the month of September next, (the day to be fixed hereafter,) of the whole of the Effects belonging to his Estate, consisting of Broad Marsh, Fallow and young Stallions, Geldings, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Carta, Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

Widow M. J. DE BEER, Executrix Test.

### Wanted,

TWO OR THREE respectable Youths as Apprentices to

the trade.—Apply to the proprietors of the Zuid-Afrika.

## Public Sale AT PAARDENBERG,

### OF Moveable & Immoveable Property,

THE Undersigned intending to change his place of abode, will cause to be sold,

On Friday, the 24th July,

His well-known Fertile Sowing and Wine Farm named "Kalmoesfontein," situated at Paardenberg, provided with two constant Fountains, planted with 35,000 Wines and all sorts of Fruit Trees in full bearing.

The Moveables consist in:—

Fustage such as Stuckvats, Tubs, Leaguers, Pressing and Fermenting Tubs, I Brandy Still complete, Draught and Saddle Horses, a Covered Cart with Harness, 12 Leaguers Wine and all sorts of Household Furniture, &c.

A liberal Credit will be given.

B. SIEBRITS, Jr.

STETTLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adm.

Trommelvallei, July 1, 1857.

H. AVOS, N. Kalaskraal, July 9, 1857.

## Warding.



De vijf eerste dagen der reis gingen zonder enige merkwaardige gebeurtenissen om. Den 12den Augustus verdubbelden men de voorzorgens, wegens de nabijheid van de Melish klippen en den nachts nog meer, dewyl men had waargenomen tegen 11 uurt denkt te kunnen zyn. De nacht was schoon. De man ging des morgens om 4 uur onder. Het schip liep voor den wind, toen eensklaps het groene "rif vooruit" zich deed horen. Het roer werd dadelijk naar bak-aan-ryde gehaald, volgens het bevel van den man, die op den hok van de fokkamstaf op den uitkyk zat. Het schip gehoorzaamde, maar het was te laat.

De see sloeg het schip dwars waardoor het eerst lichtelijk stiet, maar spoedig kondige een vreeselijke schok den ongelukkigen aan, dat hun alle hoop op behoud ontmoed was.

Men verbeeldde zich een gestrand schip, in het midden van eenen onmetelijken en peillozen oceaan, in weinig bezochte passages. Er waren geen redmiddelen voorhanden dan ligte booten, niet groot genoeg, om al het schepsvolk te bewaren, terwijl het digt bygelegen land op 300 mycia afstand lag. Voorzeker waren de eerste ogenblikken hagelachtig, de dood scheen onvermijdelijk.

Het schip opgield door de golven, werd met een ongelofelyke kracht op het rif geworpen en dreigde ieder ogenblik uit te slaan. De schrik en de vrees maakten ziel voor enige ogenblikken van de harten der matrozen meester; doch op den stem van den kapitein en die der officieren herstelde de moed, en begon men, zonder kans van slagslag te werken, om het schip vlot te maken. De vuurketels werden aangestoken, en in weelvaren van de hevige slagen tegen het schip werden de zeilen geborgen. De booten, die zonder ongeluk te water gelaten werden, werkten, om de ankers in de dipte uit te werpen; alles vruchtelijk, dat de regen haarte dorpen leeschen.

Eene boot van den kast kust, waarin zich de havenmeester, de heer Th edens, bevond, kwam op zyde. Van hem vernamen zy dat hunne ongelukkoders, die voeger vertrokken waren, reeds op w.g. naa Frankryk waren.

Dese tyding werd beantwoord door de vrugdekretens "Leve de Keizer."

Benigen tyd daarna, was het vanrichting in de rivier van Timor Koepang.

Door de liefdierke verpleging van den Resident en den militair kommandant, vonden deze ongelukkigen een rust, die zy zeer duur gekocht hadden, als men de ellende nagaat die zy moesten uitaan.

#### Original Correspondence.

[Continued from the Paper.]

WARDEN vs. ENSLIN.

Pearl, July 13, 1857.

Sir.—In your paper of the 9th instant there appear two letters, one signed H. D. Warden, the other under an assumed signature, relative to a certain letter of mine published in a previous issue.

As regards the first, I must observe that I do not at all comprehend the writer's object, and as he does not adduce proof to contradict the facts and circumstances alleged by me, it is needless to say anything respecting the youth/

With reference to the anonymous communication, I should, were I to consult my suspicions, have to attack men as the writer or writers thereof, who have made themselves guilty of perjury and invited others to it—by employing people to defraud merchants to profit thereby, and have also failed to fulfil other duties of honor and conscience, and may account the men and their fortune that they have not yet been placed into the hands of the Attorney General; as also those who, forgetting their responsible positions, have made a game of human life. I shall therefore refrain from replying to the said communication, but be prepared to refute it whenever the writer shall come forward with his real name.—I am, &c.

H. G. F. ENSLIN.

Pearl, July 31, 1857.

Sir.—I think that I am not wrong when I say that the writer in your paper of the 9th instant, signing himself *Impartial*, does not reside at Stellebosch, but at this place, and in order to remain unknown, dares not to come forward either with his real name or his real residence, more particularly as he comes forward uncalmed, and without Mr. Eslin having at present anything to do with him, to make known to the public what Mr. E. (carried away by his irritable temper) did in his youth, and to picture it in the darkest colors. Does this show that he has nothing against Mr. Eslin, or does not wish to throw any blame upon his character? I for one believe that every impartial person will have sufficiently remarked it, and concluded therefrom that the writer is a secret enemy of Mr. Eslin. *Impartial* will therefore have failed to succeed in his object with the thinking and respectable public, and what is it to Mr. E. what bad people or hypocrites may think of it or what they may invent against him?

I and thousands with me, know Mr. Eslin's character better, and have learned by experience that he is an honest upright man; his books, how simply soever kept, do not bear the mark of fraud, for you do not find entries of one and the same items in the different books at different dates. That he has afforded assistance to many poor but industrious persons, and that by so doing his object never was to make them insolvent, to enrich himself and to expose merchants and others to severe losses, cannot in any one instance be alleged against him, how many more or less than one there may have failed. Neither can it be alleged against Mr. Eslin that he is a man upon whose word and promises no reliance can be placed; that he has ever been publicly reproached as a liar and deceiver, or that he has not paid his debts—even his debts of honor &c. &c.

My excuse for intruding upon your useful paper is, that I trust, a place has been allowed in it to *Impartial*, to give so much publicity to the defects of Mr. E., I shall the more readily be allowed space to state the good qualities of that gentleman, by which no one is insulted, and that under the signature of

A. P. HIBNER.

#### Indian News.

It is evident from all we can learn, that the Government does not possess the confidence of the Sepoys, that its word is no longer trusted, its promises are not believed, and that this is the real cause of the present bad feeling. We are informed that this feeling extends in some instances to their officers, a fact attributable also to Government mismanagement. When the new cartridges were first issued, many officers, we believe, having the most implicit confidence in the common sense of Government, and fearing that it could never have committed the insane act for which the men gave it credit, pledged their words to the Sepoys that the cartridges were perfectly harmless to injure their caste. They were believed for the moment, but when the truth was revealed, the men felt aggrieved with their officers. The feeling of distrust increased, and this, combined with other causes of a similar nature, alienated Jack Sepoy from his allegiance. We hope to be able to show in a future article the best means for restoring matters to a satisfactory condition.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A private letter from Meerut informs us that not only is the mutiny at that station increasing, but that it has been found necessary to place one of the officers of the 3d Cavalry under arrest. This is one of the lamentable effects of the temporising measures pursued by Government at the outset of the manifestation of ill-feeling amongst the native troops. Thirty-three years ago a mutiny of a not less alarming character than the present broke out at Barreka. On that occasion the Sepoys had in the first instance a real grievance. But the mutiny was treated "secundum artem," and was suppressed in less than four and twenty hours. For a graphic account of the vigorous measures successfully pursued on that occasion we refer our readers to the thirty-ninth chapter of Sir A. Alison's new history: it is almost too lengthy for an extract, but we cannot refrain from drawing particular attention to his closing remarks on the subject. He says: "With a soldiery of this description (attached, orderly and easy of management) Government is easy, provided they are justly dealt with, and the religious feelings in which they have been nurtured are duly respected. Mutiny will never rise to a serious height with such men unless their rulers were in the outset at least in the wrong, into whatever excesses insubordination may afterwards lead those engaged in revolt. But persistency in material injustice, or violating religious feelings, may provoke a spirit which nothing can resist, and which may any day overturn an empire which no external force is able to subdue."

The application of the above paragraph to the existing state of affairs is remarkable. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the cartridge business is at the bottom of the original ill-feeling, Government were "in the outset in the wrong." But, as in 1824, they lost no time in cancelling their ill-judged measure. The result was similar. In both cases the sepoys broke out into open mutiny, but how

soon men het zuidelyke punt van het eiland wilde voorbij zullen.

Het was in den nacht, dat de bilkens de lucht doorbleek, de duoder in de verte ratelde, de regen bekeken uit de lucht viel, nog was men genoodzaakt om by den wind te zelen, uit vrees van op de klippen geworpen te worden, warmmede dese reden als bezaaid is. De zee werd onstuimig en dien ten gevolge had de boot hevige slagen te verduren, 2 planken liepen zich los en het water droeg onstuimig naar binnen.

Men had het oogeblik voor oogen, waarop men zinken zoude. Inderdaer, zelfs twee vrouwen, gebruikten de weinige krachten en de geesteskraak die hun overtroffen, om sich aan het geraat te onttrekken. Het water, door alle middelen, waaronder men beschikten, kon, geflood, bleef in het vaartuig op een hoogte, die deel, indien, die wind bederde, om op de kust ten anker te gaan.

Men kon den volgenden avond in de straat van Simao komen, waarmede dese reden als bezaaid is. De zee werd onstuimig en dien ten gevolge had de boot hevige slagen te verduren, 2 planken liepen zich los en het water droeg onstuimig naar binnen.

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Den volgenden dag (30 November) berichtte het viertuig, door eenen gunstigen wind gedreven, eindelyk de an-

terplaats van Koepang.

Het was tyd, dat er drie dagen had men niets gegeten,

en dat de hoop op behoud ontmoed was.

Men verbeeldde zich een gestrand schip, in het midden van eenen onmetelijken en peillozen oceaan, in weinig bezochte passages. Er waren geen redmiddelen voorhanden dan ligte booten, niet groot genoeg, om al het schepsvolk te bewaren, terwijl het digt bygelegen land op 300 mycia afstand lag. Voorzeker waren de eerste ogenblikken hagelachtig, de dood scheen onvermijdelijk.

Het schip opgield door de golven, werd met een ongelofelyke kracht op het rif geworpen en dreigde ieder ogenblik uit te slaan. De schrik en de vrees maakten ziel voor enige ogenblikken van de harten der matrozen meester; doch op den stem van den kapitein en die der officieren herstelde de moed, en begon men, zonder kans van slagslag te werken, om het schip vlot te maken. De vuurketels werden aangestoken, en in weelvaren van de hevige slagen tegen het schip werden de zeilen geborgen. De booten, die zonder ongeluk te water gelaten werden, werkten, om de ankers in de dipte uit te werpen; alles vruchtelijk, dat de regen haarte dorpen leeschen.

Eene boot van den kast kust, waarin zich de havenmeester, de heer Th edens, bevond, kwam op zyde.

Van hem vernamen zy dat hunne ongelukkoders, die voeger vertrokken waren, reeds op w.g. naa Frankryk waren.

Dese tyding werd beantwoord door de vrugdekretens "Leve de Keizer."

Benigen tyd daarna, was het vanrichting in de rivier van Timor Koepang.

Door de liefdierke verpleging van den Resident en den militair kommandant, vonden deze ongelukkigen een rust, die zy zeer duur gekocht hadden, als men de ellende nagaat die zy moesten uitaan.

Since the above was written, a friend has forwarded to me the following excellent remarks upon the same subject:

"It is now many months since the disaffection of the sepoys at Barrackpore became publicly known. At Barrackpore as well as at Barrackpore there has been signs of open mutiny and an attempt on the life of an officer was made at the latter place with the approbation of about one half the men of the regiment to which the officer belonged. Bad news from Umballa, from Sealkote, from Lucknow, and from other places followed; and now an uncertain report of an alarming nature has arrived from Meerut.

"Some of the acts of mutiny may perhaps be trifling in themselves, but considered together, they show an unusual rigidity in respects distant from one another hundreds of miles and a general disaffection in the Bengal army. Some acts of mutiny have been punished; the disbanded troops are regarded as traitors, but what striking example has been made? In fact none; and yet severity in repressing so great a danger as military insubordination has never been blared until now. Decimation has not been thought cruel enough to meet the case. The English sailors who dislodged bad biscuit and were hanged in consequence at the Nore, had not killed an officer or burnt private houses. Bad news from Umballa, from Sealkote, from Lucknow, and from other places followed; and now an uncertain report of an alarming nature has arrived from Meerut.

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