



Kaapstad, den 27 July 1857.

In een vroeger nummer drongen wy op doorgaande werkzaamheid en waakszaamheid by het volk aan, en waarschuwde het tegen de verderfelijke dwaling, dat zy, als zy maar vertegenwoordigd zijn, eenvoudig toeschouwers der zaken kunnen blijven. By die gelegenheid wezen wy op den aanvoer van landverhuizers, op het verstrekken van gelden aan kerken, en op enige andere punten als waarop men wel byzonder moet letten. Waar wy toen op aandrongen, dat zullen wy nu en dan nog eens aanbrengen door enige der punten te behandelen, waarop het Parlement minder goed gelandeld heeft. Men spreekt veel van wat er al door onze Wetgevers is afgedaan, daarom willen wy ze ook geenszins miskennen; maar er is veel onderdrukt en praktisch nut uit een kykje naar de keurzyde der medaille te halen, waarbij men eens zien kan wat er al onafgedaan gelaten is, en later weer zal moeten opgevat worden. Onder die dingen houden wy een der noodzakelykste het maken eener bepaalde wet, waartoe de uitoefening der geneeskunst en de verkoop van geneesmiddelen uitsluitend aan gekwalificeerde Geneesheeren en Apothekers zou sijn voorbehouden. De zoogenoemde "Geneeskundige Wet" is met 25 tegen 7 stemmen verworpen. Dit zou juist niet heel veel voor het verstand van het Huis pleiten, als men er uit moest besluiten, dat die 25 maar iedereen in dit opzigt onberispelyk vryheid wilden laten, in zaken waarvan onze persoonlyke veiligheid zoo zeer afhangt. Zoo erg willen wy intusschen van het huis niet denken; en liever het er voor houden dat de wet om te gebruiken, die er aan kleefden, verworpen is. Intusschen gaat de openbaarste kwakzalvrygryg gang, en het veel verkopen door lieden, in wier handen eene medicynisch gevaarlyker is dan messen en scharen in die van kinderen, wordt maar niet belet. Al wat de wetgeving magt op dit punt gedaan heeft, bepaalt zich tot het uitkijken van bydragen in druk door lieden van het vak, die daardoor ook meer van pas konden spreken dan wetgevers, die zich maar niet kunnen verbeelden dat er in wetenschappelyke vakken heel wat is, wat alleen de man van het vak verstaan, en dat dus niet door den leek beoordeeld worden kan. Wy maken hier voornamelyk eene toespeling op de brieven van Dr. SIMMONS in ons blad, op een zeer verstandigen brief, geteekend L. G. P., in den "Commercial Advertiser" van 18 April, en op enige andere brieven. Men behoort dus niet alleen te bedenken, dat er niets gedaan is om onzen toestand in dit opzigt te verbeteren, maar tevens de noodige stappen te nemen om in onze kolonie een genoegzaam aantal bekwaame geneesheeren en apothekers te laten overkomen, opdat men ten minste de keus tusschen den wezenlyken arts en den onkundigen kwakzalver moge hebben. Hiermede zou men al veel gewonnen hebben, en dat wel zonder veel moeite. Want dezelfde commissie, die de juggedige landverhuizers uit Holland heeft doen uitkomen, zoude zich met de geneeskundige faculteit aan een of andere hoogeschool in verband kunnen stellen, daar ophoer hoe veel geneesheeren men hier gebruiken kan, en hoe veel wat inkomen voor zoo langen tyd hun by inschrijving door de rykzake gezinnen der onderscheiden plaatsen gewaarborgd werd. Deze handelwyze is in verscheiden dorpen beproefd, en dat wel, naar wy hooren, met het beste gevolg. Al wat er vereischt wordt, is dat die proef op wat grooter schaal gedaan wordt. Wy geven deze opmerkingen aan huisgezinnen op het platte land ter overweging, die zich met kwakzalvers moeten behelpen omdat zy niets beters krygen kunnen, en wy zullen hieromtrent gaarne mededeelingen ontvangen. Welligt nog brengt ook het belang van inat-schappyn tot levens-verzekering mede, dat zy iets bydragen tot de kosten, tot het uitvoeren van zulk een plan benodigd.

**SEKWESTRATIE.**—De boedel van W. Hunter, van de Kaapstad. Eerste en tweede byeenkomst op het Meesters Kantoor, op den 12 Aug.  
H. A. Minnaar. Eerste en tweede byeenkomsten als boven, op den 12 en 19 Aug.  
**AN-INTESTAAT BOEDELS.**—Byeenkomsten van de naaste bloedverwanten en creditoren zullen gehouden worden in de volgende boedels:  
A. J. de Klerck.—Op het Magistraats Kantoor, Albert, op den 9 September.  
T. Eastland, Son, en nagelatene weduwe. Op het Magistraats Kantoor, Grahamstad, op den 9 September.  
**KAPPEL-ARBEIDERS.**—Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur heeft aangekondigd, dat geschreven aanzoeken om Kappel-arbeiders door al de magistraten in de kolonie zullen worden ontvangen; hoewel het moogelyk is dat eenigen tyd verloop kan alvorens het in de magt van Zyne Excellentie kan sijn arbeid Kaffers in de Westlyke distrikten intoveeren door de laatste berichten uit Britsch Kafferland melden dat de arbeid aldaar beschikbaer reeds opengeven is, en dat vele boeren die zelve naar die volplanting gegaan waren om arbeiders te bekomen, verplicht waren naar gelegenheid te wachten om dieselve te krygen. Het wordt er bygevoegd, dat de voorkeur zal gegeven worden aan diegenen die de Kaffers voor den langsten tyd in dienst willen nemen, als zynde Zyne Excellentie overtuigd dat het, in den tegenwoordigen maatschappelyken toestand der inlander, even voordeliger voor hen als hune dienstheeren zal sijn, dat de dienstlyk zoodanig zy als om lastigstemden aanteemoedigen maatregelen te nemen ter hunner bevoordeling in beschaving en gezongetym ty te geven aan eerstgemelden om zich aan den invloed dier maatregelen te gewennen.  
De vorm van aanzoek moet onder afzonderlyke hoofden inleiden. Getal van ieder soort vereischt.—Van welke geslacht.—Van tusschen welken ouderdom.—Met of zonder huisgenoot.—Tot welke dienst vereischt.—Voor welken tyd (de langste tyd door de wet veroorloofd is 5 jaren).—Loon.—Voedsel.—Kleeding.—Andere voordelen aangeboden.

**HET WEG-COLLEGE EN KAPPEL-ARBEID.**—De Heer Bain had gebrek aan arbeiders, en zond een persoon niet een brief aan den Magistraat van King Williamsstad, om 20 of 25 bekwaame arbeiders. Het getal werd spoedig gevonden, maar daar zy zulke schrale, uitgeteerde, halfverhongerte schepsels waren, dat het minstens twee maanden zonde kosten om hen vet en bekwaam te maken, en zulke zonden bezwaari zynde met vrouwen en kinderen tusschen de 95 zielen, had de heer Bain ze overgegeven aan den Magistraat van Grahamstad, die hen spoedig uitdeelde onder de vele aanzoekers die maar al te hiedy waren ben te krygen—zoo schaars waren arbeiders.

**DE WYNDHANDEL.**—Het volgende extract uit eenen brief uit London dd. 5 Mei j. is door eenen correspondent aan den "Commercial Advertiser" toegezonden.—"Er bestaat eene waarschynlykheid voor eenige daling in de markt (prijzen van wyn) maar eerder het tegendeel, daar er gisteren tyding ontvangen is dat de vorst een groot gedeelte van de wynstokken in Frankryk beschadigd heeft, en de oude ziekte heerscht nog in Spanje en Portugal. Brandwyn

welke eertyds in de Engelsche markt verkocht werd voor 3 shillings per gallon, haalt thans 13 shillings. Op dit extract merkt de editor van den "Advertiser" aan—"Als zulke rapporten als wy winnig ontvangen hebben, behoorde niet met groote omsigtigheid te worden beschouwd, zooda-niel hoer koopers als verkoopters. Prijzen verschillen van dat tot dat in groote mate; en is natuurelyk ook een groot verschil tusschen de hoogste en de laagste prijzen, volgens de kwaliteit der wynen. Benige sijn duur tegen 244; anderen sijn goedkoop tegen 430 per popp."

**DE BRANDWYNDHANDEL.**—Het volgende is getrokken uit de Circulaire van de Maklakers Howes & Edwards, d.d. 22 Mei:—  
Cognac gescheppt door de  
Wynkoopers Maatschappij  
per gal. ... 154. 3d. 15s. 8d. 16s.  
Martell, dito. ... 174. 3d. 17s. 6d. 18s.  
Hennessy dito. ... 164. 6d. 16s. 8d. 18s.

**HANDEL MET AMERIKA.**—De Amerikaanse Bork "Fleet Eagle," zou op Zaterdag seilen met eenige lading uit het volgende bestaande:—275 balen witte en een grote hoeveelheid boten en bedrapsellen, hoorn, ivoor, enz. Een paar jonge Leucuren van Natal door den heer Huchins op li. Woensdag op de Parade gekocht voor 47, sijn meele met dat vaertig verzonden.

**KEYSBAARD IN DE SIMONSSTAD.**—Het volgende is de uittaling der twee laatste zaken:—  
H. W. Hawkesley, fundering Assistent Inspecteur van de "Penelope," voor het slaan en verwijderen van een officier van hooger rang. Uit de getuigenis bleek, dat provoca-tie gegeven was, maar hy werd veroordeeld tot een jaar gevangenschap in Engeland en daarna uit die dienst te worden gezet.  
Dr. Courtenay, Assistent Chirurgyn van de "Empress" werd beschuldigd enige valsche posten te hebben geplaatst op de mess-rekening. Het bleek echter, dat deze ontafsaen waren uit fouten en onachtzaamheid, waarvoor hy gevangenis-werd van sijn schip te worden ontslagen en aan den voet van de stad der lant Assistent Chirurgyn.

**SKAWATYNS.**—Een paar jonge officieren—passagiers aan boord van de "Adventure," vermaaktten zich in den avond van Woensdag 11. door hi de meubelen (met uitzondering van een sofa) het glaswerk, schilderyen, enz. in de voorkamer van het Commercial Hotel, waar zy geolooerd waren, aan stuk te smyten. Zy ylden vervolgens naar de straat en braken twee gasmeters, die de beklaagde naar hen overtaarten werden zy gepakt en behoort met 100. elk. De schade aan het Hotel gedaan, wordt geschat op 410.

**GEEN GEWOON GEVAL.**—Op li. Vrydag verschenen de Heer en Mevrouw Clydesdale, woonachtig in de Plei-straat, voor den Baron, beschuldigd den Heer L. de Jongh, J. zoon aangerand te hebben. Het bleek uit de getuigenis dat de klager en eenige anderen op den woensdagten Zondag by Rathfelder waren, toen de beklaagden ook daar kwamen, en terwyl zy de kamer passeerden, had de klager by toeval gehoord. Dit als eenne belediging beschouwd, en hem voorlopende Zondag op den weg naby het sijn deelt ontwaande, waren de beklaagde naar hen te gereden, en na hem eenige scheldwoorden toegedruyd te hebben, had Mevrouw Clydesdale hem een aantal slagen met een karwats gegeven. De aanklagt bewezen sijn, werden de beklaagden beboet met 4. 10.

**GEZONDHEIDS TOESTAND DER KAAPSTAD.**—Het volgende is een uittreksel uit de getuigenis door Doctor Laing afgelegd voor het Parlementaire Committee, en waarop wy in ons laatste zinspeelden:—  
Op de vraag om het Committee te begunnen met sijn opinie omtrent den gezondheids toestand der gangen en steilen tot heden, antwoordde hy, dat over het algemeen sijn antwoord in al de stegen, almeest in de straat, in het byzonder in de Keeromstraat, de bevolking zeer dik is. In Keeromstraat is het gemiddeld getal omtrent dertien in een huis; in Houstraat omtrent negen; in St. Janstraat omtrent elf, maar er is een huis in die straat, welke volgens de Census onlangs door den heer de Lima genomen, die zeer nauwkeurig is, hetwelk twee en zestig inwoners telt. In Peperstraat, bevattende de lage en ellendigste huizen elk tien; in de Loop en in de gestraten is het getal menschen in ieder huis groot, zooda-niel dat de helft van de geheele bevolking der stad in die twee straten te vinden is. In Klipriviersteg sijn er volgens de laatste berekening vier en zeventig menschen. Hy meende dat er zeven huizen in die gang sijn. Deze is een der slechtste en vuilste gangen der stad, niet door eenige on-willigheid aan den kant der menschen, maar door de gaten en hobbeligheden en het gebrek aan water; dat hen belet deszelve schoon te houden. In Hilliersteg, een der stegen aan het bovenside van de Langstraat, dacht hy dat er omtrent tien personen in elk huis sijn. In Koffy-steg, meende hy, dat het gemiddeld getal bevolking twaalf is. Hy had een der woningen aldaar eenige jaren geleden bezocht, en ziende dat het woonhuis in verschillende deelen was afgeschoot, had hy de vrouw van het huis gevraagd, hoe veel menschen er woonden, waarop deze hem geantwoord had, "veertig stuks, Myneker, indien de kinderen." In Broerstraat, welke zeer uitgebreid is en klaarlyk een zeer gezonde staat is, het gemiddeld getal bevolking is zes. Het zou niet hillyk sijn dit als het gemiddeld getal der geheele stad te nemen. Hy dacht dat het niet minder is dan tien personen voor elk huis, ofschoon het meer of minder kan sijn. De algemeene oproppeghtheid is in die slecht geluubde en kleine huizen in de stegen. Gedurende het heerschen der kinder-pokken had by gelegenheid gehad de huizen in sijn district langs het strand te bezoeken, en hy kon sijn geantwoord nauwelooft gelooven toen hy het getal menschen in deszelve aanschouwde.

Het getal kubiek duimen van lucht welke aan elk vol-wassen persoon behoort te worden toegestaan is 800, en in een kamer tien voet breed, by tien lang, behoort er op sijn meest, niet meer dan drie personen te sijn; maar wanneer men die kamers beoek, vinden wy acht, tien of twaalf stuks, en instede van 800 kubiek duimen lucht voor elk, gelooft hy niet dat zy meer hadden dan een paar honderd. Bovendien is logies dat goedkoop dat er geen aanspraak op bestaet van een goedkoop getal.  
De doctor beschreef ook nog eenige toespelingen welke hy had bygevoerd en welke duidelyk toonen dat niet de helft van onze bevolking weet hoe de andere helft leeft en sterft:—Omtrent twee maanden geleden, werd hy geroepen om onderzoek te doen naar een geval van plotselyk dood in Walendorp, een der norigste plaatsen van de Kaapstad. De man was, volgens alle opgaven, in sijn kamer gestorven, sijn sijn schiet waer, hem een soort van byl geolooft waerin eenige zynner makkers sliepen. Een wy hy, of zekeren ochtend uit sijn bed gehaald om een zaak van ge-pogde zelfmoord te onderzoeken. Dit was in de Brest-straat, in een der gangen. Het was een langezolder, waar-op een oud man getracht had zich te verhangen en hy meende dat by op dien zolder had aangevoerd 16 of 17 personen die naast elander lagen te slapen. Van dien aard is de toestand der stad op het oogenblyk.

**DE SPOORWEG.**—Een correspondent in de "Advertiser" van Mei van li. Zaterdag, zich tekenende Decimal, maakt de volgende aanmerkingen:—  
In het laatste nummer van het "Graham's Town Journal" 18 July, verzeekt de editor zyne lezers dat hy en zyne collega's "niet sijn tegen spoorwegen, in het afgetrokken," sijn sijn slechts tegen den Kaapstad en Wellington Spoor-weg, omdat het noch recht noch billyk is dat de gansche kolonie worde veroorloofd om aan den lant deelyke daarvan zulk een kostbaar voordeel te geven." Versgun wy op deze woorden eenige aanmerkingen te maken.  
Ik heb de zes leden niet hooren beschuldigd dat zy iets in het afgetrokken tegenstaen; hun tegenstaend was

algemeen gerigt tegen iets wezenlyk en uitvoerbaar, zoo als onzen tegenwoordigen regeringsvorm.  
1. Voor een heil van den Kaapstad en Wellington Spoor-weg, sijn de Kaapstad, Stellenbosche en Paarlse af-deelingen afsonderlyk verbonden, en voor het grootste gedeelte van de andere helft als een gedeelte van de geheele kolonie.  
3. De waarde der drie afdelingen door welke de spoor-weg loopen zal, was in 1843, toen de laatste waardering voor weginde gemaakt werd, juist 4.721.449 meer als de geheele waarde van het vastgoed in de gansche Oostelyke Provincie. De cyfers staan dus:  
De Kaap en Stellenbosch, toenmalige de Paarl insluitende ... 2.250,094  
Totaal van de Oostelyke afdelingen ... 1.809,015  
Verschil ten voordeele van het "deelyk" ... 4.731,449  
4. In de tien jaren, eindigende met 1853, heeft dit deelyk voor weginde in tollén en verpoude-ningen betaald ... 571,857  
Het geheel van de Oostelyke Provincie ... 12,291  
459,566

Het rapport, waaruit deze cyfers getrokken sijn, is door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur in Maart 1855 aan beide Huisen van het Parlement voorgelegd. De editor van het "Graham's Town Journal" was toen lid van den Wetge-vendigen Raad, en woonde denzelve toen en in de volgende zitting by.  
Eindelyk,—de geheele waarde van vastgoed in de We-lyke Provincie, waarmede deze Spoorweg onmiddelyk in verband staat, was in 1843 ... 2,013,313  
Totaal van de Oostelyke Provincie ... 1,809,015  
Verschil ten voordeele van het Westen ... 220,300

Is het moogelyk dat de heer Gollinton, met deze daad-zaken voor zich, sijn eigene opgaven geloof, of dat eenig persoon ditz bekend is met letters en cyfers, hem geloof?

**ANKOMST.**—Op li. Dinsdag ankerte in de Simons-stad de Fransche oorlogsschepen "Adrienne," van Toulon, op reis naar China. Zy is een der grootste en fraaiste stoomboten in de Fransche Marine. Zy heeft 60 kanonnen en 808 paardenkracht en eene equipage van 550 man. Baron de Gross, gezant naar Pekin, met sijn staf en ver-scheidene passagiers van hoogen rang bevinden zich op dien bodem.

**VERLEEN VAN DE "WILLIAM BAYLEY."**—Deze brik, welke op den 23 Juny uit Algonbaai naar London vertrok, met een volle lading, is in Plettenbergbaai ingeloopt met zee voet water in het ruim en aan brand, alwaar zy, om leven en eigendom te redden, op strand is gezet. Hare lading uit wol, huiden, enz., bestaande, zooda-niel als de romp en tuig, zal op den 3 Augustus worden verkocht.

**ANGORA BEEKEN.**—Wy vernemen, dat van al de Angora Boken onlangs ingevoerd, door de Heeren Mossenthal te Stellenbosch, de meeste in de kolonie sijn. Men verwacht in de volgende maanden eenige wol te zullen kunnen uitvoeren. Diegenen wie het niet gelukt is eenige van deze kostbare dieren te verzeeken, zullen met genoegen vernemen, dat de Heeren Mossenthal reeds schikkingen gemaakt hebben om een verder getal in te voeren.

**ROBERTSON, 11 JULY.**—Op Zondag morgen werd de politie alhier beriep om er omtrent twee honderd schred in buiten het dorp eene Hottentottin bysien dood in den weg te sijn. De politie-dienaar heeft zich dadelik op de plaats en vond de midt te sijn. Delah, byzit van Danzer, in dienst by den heer E. Marais. Volgens ver-klaring van de aangevers (ook twee Hottentotten) was Danzer by de ongelukke. Zy kon nog spreken toen de verdokner kwam, en zeide dat Danzer haar geslagen had. Zy stierf kort daarna. Het lijk werd naar het dorp gebracht en door den doctor onderzocht. Het hoofd was vol open wonden, waarschynlyk toegebracht met eenen stok, want op de plaats worden een paar, omtrent 3 duimen dik, geheel aan stuk geslagen. Dazier erkende dat hy haar geslagen had maar niet zoo veel.—(Mededeeld.)

**DRAGVY ONGEUK.**—Op Woensdag—zegde de "Frontier Times" van 18 July—vervalde een kind van den schoen-maker Koch van Grahamstad, van deszels woning en sijn tot naby de Reservoir van Hope, een afstand van ruim een halve myl. Het schyn zich aldaar te hebben neergelegd, misschien uit vermoeien of uit ontstelzenis. Zoodra het kind vermist werd, werd op verzoeking geene lading naar de vrakeloes. Het werd vervolgens op de gemelde plaats dood gevonden, omgekomen zynde door natheid en koude. Het kind, had, volgens een ander bericht, deszels schoenen en kousen uitgetrokken, zooda-niel het gewoon was te doen als het naar bed ging en had zich klaarlyklyk stil ter ruste neder gelegd.

**ORANJE VRY-STAAT.**—De laatste post uit dat oord heeft niets van aandrang gebragt. Alles was niet alleen rustig van de toestand van zaken sijn vollopende. De "Vriend" van den 11 dezer zegt:—

Onze Transvaalse bureu,—zonder twyfel even zoo blyde als wat vriendschappelyke betrekkingen herstelt sijn—hebben gedurende de laatste veertien dagen, van vertien tot vyftien vrachten van het stapel-product van hun land gebragt, tew. tabak, rauwe en gelooide vellen, sambokken, mel, boter en gedroogde vruchten, waarvoor sijn beoelooft pryzen hebben gekregen. Tabak is geel-tyk verkocht en dadeliklyk sernid in grootte hooven-bergen. tegen den goeden pry van 9 pence per lb. en Maaliesberg limpenen, ofschoon in kleine hoeveelheden, hebben 15 shillings per 100, indien niet meer, opgebragt. Bienen de laatste weinige dagen hebben eenen hande-lars omtrent zestien wagenvrachten koopen uit de Kaap Kolonie ontvangen, de karwerys welke vrachten vol-tyk nemende. Volgens het nauwkeurig narigt dat wy bekomen kunnen, sijn er nu twee of drie seregelede koloni-koopvryers, geent op weg tusschen Port Elizabeth en Bloemfontein, die hier elke twee maanden door den bank van 25 tot 30 vrachten goed afleveren van 5500 lb. elk, en meestal terug nemen omtrent 20 balen wol per wagen, behalve verscheidene wildbeestvelen. Men zegt dat de opbrengst van het wol-sizoen, nu bykans ten einde, omtrent 2800 balen voor Bloemfontein alleen is, hetgeen waarschynlyk niet veel meer is dan een vierde gedeelte van de opbrengst van den geheelen Staat.

**MALMESBURY OMNIBUS MAATSCHAPPY.**—Er is eene maatschappij te Malmesbury opgericht met het doel om een omnibus te doen loopen tusschen die plaats en de Kaapstad. De maatschappij zal bestaan uit 500 aandeelen van 1. ieder. De bus zal tweemaal in de week heen en weer gaan, zitplaatsen 6 shillings voor den geheelen afstand en korter statien naar evenredigheid. De maatschappij zal het rytuig koopen, maar de paarden zullen aanbestede worden, en in drie statien met voor-spannen aan Droegvallet en D'Urban. De maatschappij zal voor het overbrengen van de brievenmail tenderen.  
Op den 11 dezer werd eene byeenkomst van de iteek-ners in de raadzaal te Malmesbury gehouden, Kap. Rainier, voorzitter. De volgende resolutien werden eenparig aangenomen.  
Dat de omnibus zal gaan of men het contract voor het overbrengen van de maal krygt of niet, en dat deszelve indien naamaan, op den 1 October zal aanvragen. Dat het voortzigt een lichte omnibus zal sijn. Dat de verantwoordelykheid van elken deelheder, het bedrag der aandeelen door hen gehouden niet zal te boven gaan. Dat op den 1 September eene algemeene vergadering zal worden gehouden om direktoreuten te kiezen en tot algemeene einden. Intusschen werd een provisioneel committee benoemd om de noodige voorloopige schikkingen te maken, zoo als het tenderen voor de brievenmail, het koopen van een omnibus, en tenders te vragen voor het leveren van paarden daartoe.  
Kap. Rainier, Dr. Borchers en de heer H. G. Greeff maken het provisioneel committee uit.  
Personen in de Kaapstad aandeelen willende nemen in de maatschappij zullen een prospectus en lyst vinden by den heer Freilich, Walestraat.

**DE NIEUWE HOOFDWEG VAN MALMESBURY NAAR DE KAAPSTAD.**  
Eyenkomst van Koornboeren van de Malmesbury en Kaapsche Afdelingen.  
Nietgeeststaande de korte kennisgeving aan eenige we-nige van de landeigeners in den omtrek van Malmesbury, dat de heer Bain de voorgestelde linie inspecteren, en op Woensdag den 16 dezer te Malmesbury zoude sijn, en den

volgende dag te li ure op de plaats van den heer Albert Niekerk, Koeburg, werd de heer B. ontmoet door de heer H. Vos en verscheidene boeren te Malmesbury, en de volgende morgen vergeseld langs de linie, zoo ver als de plaats van den heer Albert Niekerk, waar meer dan vyftig koornboeren van die afdeling en van de Kaapsche Afdeling vergaderd waren om hem te ontmoeten; hun genegen te kennen gevende, over het vooruitzigt, dat dadelik aan hune dringende behoeften zonde worden voldaan.  
De belangstelling by die gelegenheid was opmerkelyk; het gewigt aantoonende van op deze weglinie te letten.  
Na eene korte consultatie met den heer B. boden allen, zooda-niel eene afkeurende stem, zich vrywyllyg aan om hen met hune karren en paarden over het land te verzeelen, waar, nietgeeststaande er geen nieuwe weg was gekast, geene betaelen of moeijelykeden waren, om hunen voort-gang te stuiten.  
Historia dit echter geschiedde, verzocht de heer Albert Niekerk hen bevelikelyk om eenige verandering te geneien, en dit gedaan hebbende, ging de oile dapper hee hen voort, en omtrent dertig ruiters met verscheidene karren gingen met den heer Baime om de linie te inspec-teren. Geen zweem van tegenstand deed zich voor, alvorens men Olifantskop bereikte, de plaats van den heer H. van der Spur, die vooruit ziende dat de linie onmoelyklyk ovet sijn eigendom zou te open, daartoe protesteerde, maar een vrywyllyg optrekking zonde, dat men een beterra gevel was zoudde kunnen krygen, omtrent twee of drie-honderd schreden verder van sijn huis, hetgeen te hoep is, dat die heer zal terreden stellen.

By de volgende plaatsen, Vissershoek, waren eenige kleine hutten juist in de beste linie, en de heer Laubscher enig-zynus met een anderen geest beziel, verklaarde op eene zeer vaderlandsliedende wyze, dat wel ver van eenige tegenwerking te maken, maar het publiek selys in desen weg bekeken was, men, wanneer het moog was, een ge-liecht van sijn woonhuis weg te nemen, en den weg te maken, dit doen konde, en hy er mede tevreden zoude sijn.  
De heer Bain eindigde hier sijn werkzaamheden voor den dag en bleef by den heer Laubscher tot den volgen-den morgen; een groot gedeelte van sijn escorte nam af-scheid en keerde huiswaerts.  
Ten volgenden morgen werd, hy vergeseld langs het ovet gedeelte van den weg eindigende omtrent de 6de mylsteen op den Maitland Veg, waar de heeren die hem hadden vergezeld af-scheid namen en naar huis keerden.  
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### Agency at the Paarl.

NOTICE is hereby given to Subscribers and others at the Paarl, that Mr. J. K. K. has undertaken the Agency for this paper since the 1st instant.

### THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, July 27, 1857.

In a former issue we insisted on the necessity of continued activity and vigilance among the people, and warned them against the pernicious error of imagining that, because they were represented, they could safely be asleep.

LARKING.—A couple of young military gentlemen—passengers by the *Adventure*, amused themselves on the evening of Wednesday last, by destroying the whole of the furniture (except a safe), glass, pictures, &c., in the front room of the Commercial Hotel, where they had taken lodgings, and thereafter sallied into the streets, and destroyed two gas lamps. They were taken in custody for the latter offence, and fined 10s. each.

SEQUESTRATION.—The Estate of W. Hunter, of Capetown. First and final meeting at the Master's Office, on the 12th August.

INTERESTING ESTATE.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the following estates:—A. S. de Klerk.—At the Magistrate's Office, Albert, on the 9th September.

KAFIR LABORERS.—His Excellency the Governor has announced, that written applications for Kafir laborers will be received by the Magistrates throughout the colony; although it is possible that some time may elapse before it will be in his Excellency's power to introduce any Kaffirs into the western districts, the latest accounts from British Kaffirs having reported that the labor then available had been already absorbed, and that many farmers who had themselves gone into that settlement to procure laborers, were obliged to wait there for an opportunity of obtaining them.

THE ROAD BOARD AND KAFIR LABOR.—It appears that Mr. Bain being in want of laborers, sent a party with a letter to the Magistrate of King William's Town, for some 20 to 25 able bodied men. This number, says Mr. Bain, was soon obtained, but as they were such poor, emaciated half-famished wretches, that would take at least two months to fatten and get into working condition, and being besides burdened with their wives and children, amounting altogether to 93 souls, he resigned them to the Magistrate of Graham's Town, by whom they were soon distributed among the many applicants, who were too glad to get them,—such was the death of labor.

THE WINE TRADE.—An extract of a letter dated London, 5th May, communicated by a correspondent to the *Advertiser*, states as follows: "There is no probability of any fall in the market (price of wine), but rather the reverse, as tidings were received yesterday, that the frost has nipped a large portion of the vines in France, and the old disease is still existing in Spain and Portugal. Brandy which used to sell in the London market for 5s. a gallon, is now 7s. 7d. On this the Editor of the *Advertiser* observes: "All such reports as we have received lately, are to be received with caution, both by buyers and sellers. Prices vary from day to day in great markets; there is, of course, also a great difference between the highest and the lowest prices, according to quality in wines. Some are dear at 41s, others are cheap at 25s per pipe."

BRANDY TRADE.—The following is extracted from Howes and Edward's Circular of 22nd May last:—

Table with 3 columns: Cognac shipped by the Vine-growers Company of Cognac, Martell, ditto, Hennessy, ditto. Rows for 1856, 1855, and 1851.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.—The American bark *Fleet Eagle*, was to sail on Saturday, taking a cargo consisting of 296 bales of wool, and a large quantity of goat and sheep skins, hides, horns, ivory, &c. A couple of young lions from Natal, bought by Mr. Hucins on the Parade on Wednesday last for £47, have been forwarded to America by the same vessel.

COURT MARTIAL AT SIMON'S TOWN.—The following is the result of the two remaining cases:—

H. W. Hawkesley, acting assistant engineer of the *Penelope*, for striking and wounding his superior officer. From the evidence it appeared that strong provocation had been given, but he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in England, and after that to be dismissed the service. Dr. Courtney, assistant surgeon of the *Empress*, was charged with having made some false entries in the mess accounts. It appeared, however, that he had arisen from mistakes and carelessness, for which he was sentenced to be dismissed his ship and to be placed at the bottom of the list of assistant surgeons.

NOT AN ORDINARY CASE.—On Friday last Mrs. Clydesdale, of Pleasstreet, and her husband appeared before the Baron on the charge of assaulting Mr. L. de Jongh, J.S. It appeared from the evidence that on the Sunday before the last complainant and some others were at Rathfeld's when Mr. and Mrs. Clydesdale also came there, and whilst they passed the room, complainant accidentally coughed. Taking this to have been meant as an insult, and meeting him on the road in Sir Lowry-street on Sunday last, Mr. and Mrs. C. rode up to him, and after some abuse on their part, Mrs. Clydesdale gave complainant several strokes with a riding whip. The charge being proved the accused were fined £1 each.

SANITARY STATE OF CAPE TOWN.—The following is an extract from the evidence given by Dr. Living before the Parliamentary committee, to which allusion was made in our last:—"Would you favour the committee with an opinion as to the sanitary state of the by-lanes and alleys up to this time?"

His answer is—"Generally speaking, in the most of these lanes, beginning at the top of the town—in Rose-street, going along Walendour, and along the back of the houses, and in the whole of the back court to my premises, down wards to the seaside, in all the lanes also in St. John's-street, particularly, and in Keerom-street, the population is very dense. I have made a rough calculation from De Lima's almanac, where I am certain they are correctly given; and I think I should be assisting the committee by giving the average proportion of residents in the different houses of different streets, if it wishes to hear them. In a house in Hout-street, about nine; in St. John-street, about eleven; but there is one house in that street, which, according to the last census taken by De Lima, who, I repeat, was most particular, contained sixty-two inhabitants. In Pepper-street, the low and miserable houses contain ten each; in Loop-street and Long-street the number of people is very great indeed. I should think that one ninth or one-tenth of the whole population of the city (I mean the lanes) at the back of my premises, I think, by the last calculation, there were seventy-four people. I believe there are seven houses in that gang. Two of these are my own property, and are very thinly inhabited; so that, in fact, in five of these houses, there must be that excess of population. Perhaps, as I am so far as this, I may as well mention that it is one of the worst and dirtiest gangs in Cape Town, not only from an unwillingness on the part of the people to labour to keep it clean; but from the ruts and inequalities, and the want of water preventing them from keeping it clean. I shall take this opportunity of mentioning that, in July, 1847, ten years ago, my friend, Mr. Ansell and I, represented the state of things to the municipality. We mentioned, at the same time, that betwixt this steep and another there was a narrow passage, which was never made use of except for the purpose of going to and from the convenience. That convenience, however, is a most inconvenient thing to us. The gang has never been touched since then, and this cross-gang is still serving for the same public convenience. In Hillegers-street, one of the steeps at the top of Long-street, I think there are about ten persons to each house. In Coffee-lane the average, I fancy, is about twelve. I may just mention an anecdote which occurred there some years ago; and I do not see that the place is as all altered since then. A boy was shot there one day, and was killed, but such is a very extensive, and apparently a very healthy street, the average is eight. It is scarcely fair to take that as the general average of the whole town. I think it will be found to be not less than ten persons to every house; though it may be more or less. The general crowding is in these ill-ventilated and small houses in the lanes. Like Dr. Bickersteth, I have had an opportunity of seeing the interior of my district towards the sea-side, during the prevalence of the small-pox; and I could scarcely credit my senses on finding the number of people in the different houses there. . . . The number of cubic inches of air which should be allowed for every adult is 800, and in a room ten feet broad, by ten long, there should be no more than three people at the furthest; but when we come to look at these rooms, we find eight, ten or twelve people, and instead of 800 cubic inches to each, I do not think they have a couple of hundred. Then, over and above that, longings are so cheap, that there is no inducement to labour."

ARRIVAL.—The French war steamer 'Audacious,' 60 guns, 355 men, 800 horse-power, arrived in Simon's Bay this morning, on her way from Toulon to China. She has on board Capt. and Mrs. Gros, Special Ambassador to China, and Staff, and several other gentlemen, among whom are, Yicomte de Flaurique, Marquis de Mozes, Yicomte Costantini, Marquis Trevisse, Comte de Latour Mouborg, and Duchesse de Bellecourt.

LOSS OF THE 'WILLIAM BAYLEY.'—This brig, which left Algoa Bay for London on the 28th June with a full cargo, put into Plettenberg's Bay with six feet of water in the hold and on fire, where she was beached to save life and property. Her cargo consisting of wool, hides, &c., and which will be sold on the 30th August next. Her cargo consisted of 636 bales wool, 134 bundles hides, 720 horns, 2 packages ivory, 16 cases of alms, 8 boxes ostrich feathers, 2 do. sperm-cats, 9 cases beads, 17 cases unrefined sugar.

ANGORA GOATS.—We are informed that all the Angora Goats lately introduced by Messrs. Mosenthal Brothers have produced lambs. Next season it is expected that some wool will be exported. Those who were disappointed in securing any of these valuable animals will be glad to learn, that Messrs. Mosenthal have already made arrangements for the introduction of an additional supply.

ROBERTSON, JULY 16.—On Sunday morning the police received information that at about 200 yards from the village a Hottentot woman was lying in the road in a nearly unconscious state. Constable M. Roman at once proceeded to the spot and found the woman to be Delah, the reputed wife of Danzer, in the service of Mr. E. Marais. According to the statement of the informers Danzer was with her, and that Danzer had beaten her. She died shortly after. The body was removed to the village, where a post mortem examination was held. Her head was found covered with open wounds, probably occasioned by blows with a stick; for a spar, about 3 inches thick, was found on the spot broken to pieces. Danzer admitted that he had beaten her, but not so much.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Early on Thursday morning our curiosity was excited by hearing the bell of the church, at an unusual hour; he was announcing the loss of a little child, between two and three years of age, on the previous day. The night was intensely cold, and heavy showers of rain had fallen, there was therefore little chance of escape with life if exposed to the elements. It appears that the little girl, whose parents live in Potter's row, was first absent from dinner;—but no serious ground of apprehension was created until towards tea-time. The child being still absent, enquiry was set on foot, and its course could be traced as far as Church-square, from which point, instead of turning back towards home, it went down the opposite direction, and up Hill-street towards the reservoir near Hope's. The distressed parents were searching all night, and could find nothing of the lost child. In the morning, said to relate, it was found dead in a small hollow, which might have afforded a little protection from the wind; the little thing had taken off its shoes and socks, as is customary when going to bed, and evidently quietly laid down to sleep. It is not often we have to record such a melancholy case, which shows the necessity of keeping little children within sight if possible.—C. T. Journal, July 18.

TEN KAFFINS.—Depravations within the colony still continue in spite of the vigilance of the police. On Sunday the 19th instant, as we are informed, Mr. John DeJorport had five horses stolen from his farm near Double Drift. It was ascertained next morning that the thieves had driven

able difficulty in getting his body out of the place in which he had apparently been in the habit of sleeping, for I do not know how long. There are more occurrences which came into my head after I was summoned to attend this Committee and which I thought they might wish to hear. In a narrow gang which runs, I think, from Bloom to Leewards-street, I was sent for once, to examine a creature who had been dead two days. The body was perfectly covered with vermin. To the top of Grave-street I went one day, accompanied by two of the sub-inspectors, to examine the body of another person found dead, to examine the body of a rat, and a portion of the chest was gone. He must have died at least 36 hours before, and yet I was shown a sort of crib next to him, in which some of his comrades slept. I will tell you another extraordinary case. I was roused out of bed one morning at 4 o'clock, by a sub-inspector of police, to examine a case of attempted suicide. This was also in Bree-street, in one of these gangs. It was a long lot, or *solder*, in which the old man had attempted to hang or strangle himself; and I think I found in that lot 16 or 17 people lying alongside of each other, sleeping. In Bree-street, again, I was sent for to examine a body. At the back of Mr. Chisholm's house, there is one of those out-stairs leading up to it, of which there are two or three in that locality; and there I found an old man, whose duty it was to herd cows, and who had been not less than two days dead. Such, apparently, is the state of the town just now. There is one circumstance which strikes me at the moment, and which I will mention to the Committee, because unless something is done at this time, it may be a mere idea of mine, but I think it will prove to be the case,—we shall be in a sad way, some of these days. The whole of the filth of this town, excepting a few private water-closets, is removed by a class of men who are called *Mamabiquos* or *liberated Africans*. From the habits of these people, and their exposure to one cause or other, I am inclined to think that the race will become extinct in a very short time, and I know of no other class of people in Capetown who will voluntarily undertake the loathsome avocation of emptying these soil-tubs. I therefore think that the sooner some plan is adopted for the construction of a barrel or other drain, the better."

THE RAILWAY.—A Correspondent in the *Advertiser* & *Mail* of Saturday last, signing himself *Decimus*, makes the following observations:—

In the last number of the *Graham's Town Journal*, July 18, the Editor assures his readers that he and his late colleagues "are not opposed to Railways in the abstract," they only oppose the Cape Town and Wellington Railway, because "neither right nor reasonable that the whole colony should be pledged to give to a mere fraction of it so costly an advantage." On these words permit me to offer a few remarks. 1st. I never heard the six members accused of opposing anything "in the abstract, their opposition was generally directed against something real and practical, such as our present Constitution. 2dly. For one-half of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway, the Cape, Stellenbosch, and Paarl divisions are pledged, separately and for a greater part of the other half a portion of the whole colony. 3dly. The value of the three divisions through which the Railway will pass, in 1843, when the last valuation was taken for road purposes, "was exactly £721,449 more than the estimated value of fixed property of the entire Eastern Province." The figures stand thus:—

Table with 2 columns: The Cape and Stellenbosch, which then included the Paarl, Total of the Eastern Divisions.

Difference in favour of the "Fraction," £721,449

4thly. In the ten years, ending with 1853, this "Fraction" paid for road purposes, in tolls and rates, £71,857

The whole of the Eastern Province, £12,291

Difference in favour of the "Fraction," £59,566

The report, from which these figures are copied, was presented by His Excellency to the Governor to both Houses of Parliament in March, 1855. The Editor of the *Graham's Town Journal* was at that time a member of the Legislative Council, and attended in that and the two following sessions.

Finally; the total value of rateable property in the Western Province, with which this Railway is immediately connected, in 1843, was £4,013,345

Total of Eastern Province, £1,809,045

Difference in favour of the West, £2,204,300

Is it possible that, with these facts before him, Mr. Goddinton believes his own statements, or that any person who is acquainted with letters or figures believes him?

ARRIVAL.—The French war steamer 'Audacious,' 60 guns, 355 men, 800 horse-power, arrived in Simon's Bay this morning, on her way from Toulon to China. She has on board Capt. and Mrs. Gros, Special Ambassador to China, and Staff, and several other gentlemen, among whom are, Yicomte de Flaurique, Marquis de Mozes, Yicomte Costantini, Marquis Trevisse, Comte de Latour Mouborg, and Duchesse de Bellecourt.

LOSS OF THE 'WILLIAM BAYLEY.'—This brig, which left Algoa Bay for London on the 28th June with a full cargo, put into Plettenberg's Bay with six feet of water in the hold and on fire, where she was beached to save life and property. Her cargo consisting of wool, hides, &c., and which will be sold on the 30th August next. Her cargo consisted of 636 bales wool, 134 bundles hides, 720 horns, 2 packages ivory, 16 cases of alms, 8 boxes ostrich feathers, 2 do. sperm-cats, 9 cases beads, 17 cases unrefined sugar.

ANGORA GOATS.—We are informed that all the Angora Goats lately introduced by Messrs. Mosenthal Brothers have produced lambs. Next season it is expected that some wool will be exported. Those who were disappointed in securing any of these valuable animals will be glad to learn, that Messrs. Mosenthal have already made arrangements for the introduction of an additional supply.

ROBERTSON, JULY 16.—On Sunday morning the police received information that at about 200 yards from the village a Hottentot woman was lying in the road in a nearly unconscious state. Constable M. Roman at once proceeded to the spot and found the woman to be Delah, the reputed wife of Danzer, in the service of Mr. E. Marais. According to the statement of the informers Danzer was with her, and that Danzer had beaten her. She died shortly after. The body was removed to the village, where a post mortem examination was held. Her head was found covered with open wounds, probably occasioned by blows with a stick; for a spar, about 3 inches thick, was found on the spot broken to pieces. Danzer admitted that he had beaten her, but not so much.

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the horses (11 in number) into an old kraal, and there selected five of the best with which they made off. On discovering the loss, expresses were immediately sent to Victoria and Port; Montgomery William's Police stations, and a party of police under Mr. Sub-inspector T. Sarmon succeeded on Monday afternoon, in getting on the spur which was leading in the direction of Line Drift. We have not as yet heard with what success they have met.

We are also informed that a span of oxen was stolen from Mr. W. Bowles of Grobbelaar's Kloof during last month, the spur of which was traced by himself and Mr. Sub-inspector W. Sarmon, some eight or ten days afterwards down the Spitskop through the top drift at Trompsburg, and into the main road at Blue River. The oxen being obliterated at the top of Trompsburg Hill by a thunder storm. The oxen appear to have been followed by a mounted thief, and from the fact that it must have been daylight when he arrived at the spot, and his having selected the 12 oxen out of a herd of some 50 or 60, it is supposed that he kept the main road to avoid suspicion, and probably had a pass-alike. This hint is given that farmers and carriers may be on their guard as much as possible.—*Kaapsek's Grenzblad*, July 18.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.—Affairs in this quarter appear to be in a most satisfactory state. The *Friend* of the 11th inst. says:—

Our Transvaal neighbours—as glad, no doubt, as ourselves at the resumption of friendly relations—have brought in, during the past fortnight, from twelve to fifteen loads of the staple produce of their country, viz., tobacco, raw and tanned skins, samburgs, meal, butter, and dried fruits, for which in general they have obtained, as we understand, remunerating prices. Tobacco has been partly sold and partly bartered in wholesale quantities, at the fair rate of 9s. per lb., and Magaliesberg oranges, though in small quantities, have realised 15s. per 100, if not more.

Within the last few days our dealers have received some sixteen long-wagon loads of merchandise from Cape Colony, the wagons taking back full freights of wool. According to the most accurate information we can obtain, there are now three or four regular colonial carriers constantly on the road between Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein, who deliver here every two months, from twenty-five to thirty heavy loads of 6,500 lbs. of merchandise each, and take back on every occasion, about 20 bales of wool per wagon, besides several wildbeest skins. It is stated that the yield of the present wool-season, now nearly at an end, is about 2,200 bales for Bloemfontein alone, which is probably not much more than the fourth part of the produce of the whole State.

### MALMESBURY OMNIBUS COMPANY.

A company has been started at Malmesbury with the object of running an omnibus between that place and Cape Town. The company to consist of 500 shares of £1 each. The bus to run twice a week each way, fare 6 shillings for the whole distance, and shorter stages proportionately. The company to purchase the vehicle,—but the horse to be done by contract, and in three stages, with relays at Droegevind and D'Urban. The company is to tender for the contract.

A meeting of subscribers was held in the court room at Malmesbury on the 11th inst. Capt. Rainier in the chair. The following regulations were unanimously adopted. That the omnibus be started whether the contract for the conveyance of the mails be obtained or not, and that the same be started on the 1st of October, if advisable. That the vehicle to be used by a light omnibus. That the liability of each shareholder be limited to the amount of the share he holds. That a general meeting be held on the 1st of September, to elect directors and for general business. In the meantime a provisional committee was nominated to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, such as tendering for the mail contract, purchasing an omnibus, and calling for tenders for the horse of the same.

Capt. Rainier, Dr. Bercherds, and Mr. H. G. Greeff, form the provisional committee. Dr. Bercherds, Treasurer. Parties in Cape Town wishing to have shares in the company will find a prospectus and list with Mr. Frisch, Wald-street.

### THE NEW MAIN ROAD FROM MALMESBURY TO CAPE TOWN.

Meeting of Corn Farmers of Malmesbury and Cape Divisions. Notwithstanding the limited notice to a few of the landed proprietors of the Malmesbury neighbourhood, that Mr. Bain was about to inspect the proposed line, and to be at Malmesbury on Wednesday the 16th instant, and the following day at 11 o'clock at the place of Mr. Albert Niekerk, Koerberg; Mr. B. was met by Mr. Hendrik Vos and several farmers at Malmesbury, and accompanied the following morning along the line as far as the place of Mr. Albert Niekerk, where upwards of fifty corn farmers of that and the Cape Divisions assembled to meet him, expressing their satisfaction at the prospect of their pressing wants being attended to at last.

The interest excited on this occasion was remarkable, showing the importance of having this line of road attended to. After a short consultation with Mr. B. without one dissentient voice among them, they volunteered to accompany him with their carts and horses across the country where, notwithstanding no road is made, there were no impediments or difficulties to their progress. Previous to so doing, however, Mr. Albert Niekerk kindly invited them all to partake of some refreshments, and after having done so, the old gentleman gallantly led the way, and about thirty horsemen with several carts proceeded with Mr. Bain to inspect the line.

Not a shadow of opposition occurred until they reached Olfants Kop, the place of Mr. H. van der Spuy, J. son, who anticipated that the line would pass over his immediate premises, protested against it, but a little observation showed that a better level could be had some two or three hundred yards distant from his house; which it is to be hoped will satisfy that gentleman.

Some what different in spirit, at the next place Vissers-hok, some small cottages are just in the best line, and Mr. Laubscher most patriotically declared that so far from making any objection to it, when the public good in this road was concerned, that if it was necessary to remove part of his dwelling house to make the road they might do it and welcome.

Mr. Bain here terminated his labours for the day and remained at Mr. Laubscher's till the following morning; great part of his escort took their leave and returned home. The next morning he was accompanied along the remainder of the line terminating about the 6th mile stone on the Olfants Kop Road, where the gentlemen who accompanied him took their leave and returned home.

This is no ordinary affair to be passed off without comment, or to be delayed by the central board another season. The injustice done to this the most productive portion of the colony, for its extent, is monstrous, beyond all precedent and in truth there are not wanting many of a glaring character.

The old road communications from these corn districts are frightfully dangerous to life and property, and it is a pity that his Excellency the Governor could not satisfy himself by ocular demonstration of the state of this fertile country without the means of transport to market, except at such an expense and hazard, as to make it oppressive beyond all patient endurance.

Surely a country with upwards of twenty miles a continued line of corn fields, the granary of the colony, is entitled to the consideration of the statesman upon political grounds, primary to all others, but how can it be reconciled to common sense and honesty, that this the most important section of the colony, should be the last to be attended to? I cannot, neither will any one dare to venture any defence for such oppressive injustice. Shut out from postal communication with the capital, they have been treated like slaves to work and pay taxes for more favoured districts.

No wonder then, that these men should hail this movement with grateful hearts, and that Sir George Grey will do well to complete this instance of long delayed justice, by having, as they earnestly desire it, the road at once marked off that they may co-operate to forward the work, by each of them over whose farms the road is to run, ploughing a furrow on each side, to define and drain it this season while the plough can be used. This would be a great saving of labour and expense to the board, and as the line is direct as straight as the Maitland road for 20 miles, with a little repair at those places requiring it, at long intervals, they could then avail themselves of it for the ensuing harvest and Sir George, by complying with these most reasonable requests, would entail a debt of everlasting gratitude upon the most important class of the whole community. Present peculiar circumstances render this particularly

expedient at the present moment, for it must not be forgotten that an additional burden has been laid upon the corn farmers of the Cape Division on this line, where too much was already borne. I mean the railway guarantee, which, for the first few years, will most assuredly have to be paid by them, without any equivalent, because in the success of party legislation, instead of making the central line midway between the corn and wine districts, the latter alone is favoured. Consequently leaving out the most important items of support,—the temporary *of grain*,—which is entirely shunt out by the railway bill as it is at present worded.

But let it not for one moment be supposed that the writer of this regrets the passing of that bill, far from it, and the inhabitants on the line of railway, though they may have no pay the guarantee for a few years, will reap advantages a hundred fold in other ways therefrom, and had the line not been fixed as it is, none of them would have seen the advantages so clearly as they now do when it is to pass through their own localities, to their own direct benefit.

Others must follow, and to the corn districts without doubt, but in the mean time, as the old proverb goes "while the grass grows the horse may starve," and if the road communications are not immediately made to these corn districts, so as to be available for safe transport, the notices demanding some farming will keep up the grain to famine prices, and instead of the produce increasing, it will diminish to a certainty. What more striking comment upon the neglect of roads than the present price of grain!

P.S. A memorial to his Excellency the Governor is in the course of signature, praying that the line of road may be at once laid out, while the plough can be used, and that each of the farmers over whose estates the line is to run has volunteered to plough a furrow on each side of the road as far as their boundaries extend, so as to define and drain it this season. Mr. Hendrik Vos, who has taken the lead in this important affair, has the memorial at present, at whose place those desirous of so doing can sign it. Future notices will be given when it is at Malmesbury, and other places for convenience of more distant localities.—*Correspondent*.

### Original Correspondence.

#### RAILWAYS.

Maynardville, Wynberg, 20th July 1857.

Sir,—It having been stated that I object to railways, on account of proposing an alteration to the original bill introduced into the House of Assembly, allow me to state through your columns, what I then proposed, and my reasons for so doing:—I proposed to alter the bill thus:—

"Whereas it is desirable that a railway should be constructed from Cape Town; through Stellenbosch, to Wellington, and to, while ploughing, at Kalk Bay, and from the Stellenbosch line at Erate River, through Somerset West to the foot of Sir Lowry's Pass, which it is believed might be completed for a sum not exceeding £500,000 &c." I then stated:—that hundreds of miles of rail, had been laid in England and other places for less than £5000 per mile, and as the projected line was through a level country, I did not see why it should cost more here than in other countries; that I doubt if the bill as passed would alter the line in the Assembly, allowing the Governor to take Mr. Scott Tucker's plan, to the extent of £10,000 per mile, or not exceeding £300,000, for 50 miles railway, it probably would not pass the Council, and that either the sum guaranteed should be reduced to £250,000, or the line should be extended to Kalk Bay and Sir Lowry's Pass, according to the above proposal, under the guarantee of the £500,000. If that was not done, Tucker's proposal struck out of the bill, at a less rate than £10,000 per mile, the most prudent course would be to construct a short line, by way of experiment, say to Wynberg, which, being only 5 miles, could be done for about £10,000, and as the present passenger traffic by omnibus returns about £6000 per annum, a better line could not be tried as an experiment. If a line was carried 5 miles in any other direction it would stop in the sands and be of no benefit to any one, as neither passengers or produce could be obtained. To this it was stated that the object of laying down railways was not to accommodate passengers, but to bring produce to market, and that whether it paid or not was of no consequence, so that the farmers were benefited.

When I could not succeed in getting the line extended over the £500,000 reduced, I tried so to alter the bill, as to allow the contract open to public competition, and moved to have Mr. Scott Tucker's proposal struck out of the bill, which, after some debate, was agreed to, and the bill was altered accordingly and passed in its present form. I also tried to have the sub-guarantee extended to Tubhag, Worcester and Clanwilliam, stating that as those districts lay beyond Wellington, the farmers could bring their produce to the Wellington station and send it from thence to Cape Town by the railway and thus have the full benefit of the whole line without the Cape district, that was subject to the sub-guarantee, which derive no benefit whatever from the railway to Stellenbosch.

Your truly, J. M. MAYNARD.

#### CLIVINA, JULY 19, 1857.

Mr. Editor,—On the 5th of February 1857, I bought goods of a party in Capetown, with the understanding that the same should be Dutch weight, but received English weight. A sample of herrings and cheese which he showed me was good, but what he sent me was rotten and worthless. I have Mr. Scott Tucker's proposal struck out of the bill, which, after some debate, was agreed to, and the bill was altered accordingly and passed in its present form. I also tried to have the sub-guarantee extended to Tubhag, Worcester and Clanwilliam, stating that as those districts lay beyond Wellington, the farmers could bring their produce to the Wellington station and send it from thence to Cape Town by the railway and thus have the full benefit of the whole line without the Cape district, that was subject to the sub-guarantee, which derive no benefit whatever from the railway to Stellenbosch.

Your obedient servant, G. GANDINI.

#### "NOOKS AND CORNERS."

Oudshoorn, 8th July 1857.

Mr. Editor,—In the columns of your truly useful and valuable paper of the 25th ult., I have read with some degree of interest, a letter headed "Nooks and Corners of the Colony," and dated "Oudshoorn, June 1857." That letter, Mr. Editor, is fraught with meaning of no common importance, when properly understood; it is, however, not sufficiently to the point to attract the attention of the public, which it is evident was the writer's intention; and as I am thoroughly conversant with the political state of the atmosphere—so to speak—in this district, I will, Sir, with your permission, endeavour to throw some light on the confusion of "A looker on."

I think "Looker on!" should have thanked the source from whence he derived the heading of his letter; he might have said with Gratiano:—"I thank thee for teaching me that word."

For, "Now, indeed, I have thee on the hip." As he truly observes "vain man dressed in a little brief authority plays, at times, very fantastic tricks;" and "in out-of-the-way places—nooks and corners"—improper and unwholesome acts are mostly perpetrated—"Looker on," has, I think, given back a certain panglossian, his nooks and corners with a vengeance.

The "regiment" mentioned by "Looker on," is the people of this district; and the "appeal" to the "general" is nothing else than *three* memorials from certain inhabitants of this district, of whom I am myself one, to his Excellency the Governor, praying for a Court of Enquiry (or as "Looker on" would term it, a general Court-Martial) to investigate certain matters of state connected with the well being of this district. These memorials were forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary about the end of last May, but no answer has been received, a thing which puzzles and surprises us not a little. It is supposed here, that the business of the Parliament has prevented his Excellency from seeing to our petitions. That the memorials were posted at George Town, a distance of 50 miles from here, altho' we have a post office, argues, I fear, a want of confidence in ourselves. "Looker on" says that it was represented to the general that such acts were contrary to military law, and a violation of the articles of war." By this, I take it, he means to show that military law is that in force here, and if so, he is perfectly correct; military law, however, is not what we require, we are a peaceable people, and we want *civil* law.

In conclusion I beg to say, we have no regular barracks room here, as some of our non-commissioned officers keep the whole place in last water; they could then avail themselves of it for the ensuing harvest and Sir George, by complying with these most reasonable requests, would entail a debt of everlasting gratitude upon the most important class of the whole community. Present peculiar circumstances render this particularly

Australia - Transportation - The petition of the two Houses of Parliament of this colony, that transportation may not be renewed to any spot on the east coast of Australia will not go to England as a solitary remonstrance. The Legislative Council of Victoria has adopted a petition on the subject which goes still further in its request, and asks that no part of Australia or its adjacent islands may be used as a place of transportation for felons from the mother country.

It has been charged upon the Governor of Van Diemen's Land that he stimulated these men by granting them conditional pardons, which permitted them to leave that colony but did not allow them to proceed to Britain, the consequences of which were a great increase in the number of convicts, and hence robberies of the person and of dwellings, and outrages on the public roads in the immediate vicinity of Melbourne were the constant occurrences of the day.

It was about this time that the Nelson was plundered by an armed banditti, and the whole of the gold (5000 ounces) carried off. On another occasion, one of the escorts of gold from the gold-fields to Melbourne was stopped at noonday on the public highway, and the men shot down recklessly. Murder and robbery became rife throughout the colony, and the trials showed clearly that the convicts were the perpetrators, together with a few free colonists whom they had seduced.

It was in consequence of this state of things that the colony had to incur an expenditure of upwards of half a million of money per annum for prisons and police, - a sum equal to two pence per head for the whole population; so that if a tax in the same ratio were levied on the population of Great Britain, the sum would amount to a felon-tax of fifty-six millions per annum. The exigency of the case was so great that the Colonial Legislature was compelled to pass a stringent law to prevent the influx of criminals from Van Diemen's Land or elsewhere; yet, despite all the precautions used, many of the transported felons of our fatherland have settled in these colonies, and to carry on their dreadful practices among us.

From this fearful augmentation of the convict element, the sufferings of the colonists have been so great and their remembrance of them so vivid, that this Council feel constrained to urge upon your Majesty the propriety, and indeed the solemn necessity, of your permitting no transported felons to be landed, not only in any of the Australian colonies, but in any of the islands adjacent thereto. They are convinced that it would be impossible to exclude permanently this class of persons from the colony - that sooner or later they would find their way there, and that the consequences would be, not only the commission of a great injustice to us, but, by weakening the restraints of vice, a great injustice also to the mother country.

We would also most respectfully call your Majesty's attention to the following remarks: - Order will perish, lawlessness, robberies, murder, and the most frightful crimes will be paramount, and the ten tons of gold per mouth sent from this colony to the parent state, besides an annual exportation of wool amounting to 19,000,000 lbs. the vast employment thereby created, and manufactures consumed by the colonists, amounting to about thirty pounds per head per annum, will be seriously endangered, nay, may be partially, if not wholly, destroyed by means of the convict element.

If the people of Great Britain cannot bear the ticket-of-leave men re-entering their society - if Britain with its 23,000,000 cannot receive into social life, after a probation of months or years, or the afflux of time, those convicts who serve out their periods of their servitude, how can this colony, with a limited population of about three hundred thousand, mostly Europeans, and exclusive of Chinese and other Pagans, pay for the coercion and punishment of Great Britain's offenders? and what is still more serious, in what condition should we be if the worst criminals of Great Britain, with a population of twenty-eight millions, are forced upon this limited society?

We, therefore, respectfully pray your Most Gracious Majesty to avert from this people the moral contagion and certain degradations which will most certainly ensue if the transported offenders of the fatherland are sent, allowed, or in any way permitted, to intrude themselves into this comparatively small community. Your Majesty has most graciously conceded to us a large amount of political liberty, and you have conferred upon us your royal name; on these accounts we are anxious to preserve our institutions uncontaminated. Being of opinion that the foundations of a vast empire are already laid in this hemisphere, which should bring glory to the British Crown, we are solicitous that no unhappy bias may be given to its nascent energies, and that nothing may be done to weaken the loyalty which we bear towards your Majesty's person.

And your petitioners will ever pray. - *Launceston Examiner.*

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N. W. MEYER, Esq.,  
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APPLICATIONS FOR DISCOUNT attended to on Monday and Wednesday, and Friday, in each week. The Bank allows Interest on Deposits at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent on the Minimum Balances of the several Deposits - on Sums not less than £10, - during each month. Fixed Deposits are received at the following rates For Six Months and under 12 Months 3 1/2 per Cent. do. do. do. 4 do. do. do. 5 do. do. do. 6 do. do. do. 7 do. do. do. 8 do. do. do. 9 do. do. do. 10 do. do. do. 11 do. do. do. 12 do. do. do. 13 do. do. do. 14 do. do. do. 15 do. do. do. 16 do. do. do. 17 do. do. do. 18 do. do. do. 19 do. do. do. 20 do. do. do. 21 do. do. do. 22 do. do. do. 23 do. do. do. 24 do. do. do. 25 do. do. do. 26 do. do. do. 27 do. do. do. 28 do. do. do. 29 do. do. do. 30 do. do. do. 31 do. do. do. 32 do. do. do. 33 do. do. do. 34 do. do. do. 35 do. do. do. 36 do. do. do. 37 do. do. do. 38 do. do. do. 39 do. do. do. 40 do. do. do. 41 do. do. do. 42 do. do. do. 43 do. do. do. 44 do. do. do. 45 do. do. do. 46 do. do. do. 47 do. do. do. 48 do. do. do. 49 do. do. do. 50 do. do. do. 51 do. do. do. 52 do. do. do. 53 do. do. do. 54 do. do. do. 55 do. do. do. 56 do. do. do. 57 do. do. do. 58 do. do. do. 59 do. do. do. 60 do. do. do. 61 do. do. do. 62 do. do. do. 63 do. do. do. 64 do. do. do. 65 do. do. do. 66 do. do. do. 67 do. do. do. 68 do. do. do. 69 do. do. do. 70 do. do. do. 71 do. do. do. 72 do. do. do. 73 do. do. do. 74 do. do. do. 75 do. do. do. 76 do. do. do. 77 do. do. do. 78 do. do. do. 79 do. do. do. 80 do. do. do. 81 do. do. do. 82 do. do. do. 83 do. do. do. 84 do. do. do. 85 do. do. do. 86 do. do. do. 87 do. do. do. 88 do. do. do. 89 do. do. do. 90 do. do. do. 91 do. do. do. 92 do. do. do. 93 do. do. do. 94 do. do. do. 95 do. do. do. 96 do. do. do. 97 do. do. do. 98 do. do. do. 99 do. do. do. 100 do. do. do.

TOBIAS MOSTERT, Cashier.

## PROTECTEUR, Fire & Life Assurance Company.

1, MARKET-SQUARE.

established 29th September, 1838.

CAPITAL £54,440 16 5.

**Directors:**  
President, - J. TROMP, Esq.  
Vice President, - J. A. H. WICHT, Esq.  
A. H. HOFMEYER, Esq.,  
O. M. BERGH, Esq.,  
C. H. BOSENBERG, Esq.,  
D. G. VAN BREDA, Esq.,  
JAN C. GIE, Esq., M.D.,  
J. H. ROZENDRUYTS, Esq.,  
JOHN BARRY, Esq.,  
V. SCHOENBERG, Esq.,  
Medical Officer,  
C. FLECK, Esq., M.D.,

**Agents in the Country Districts:**

Beaufort, J. H. De Beer, Esq.  
Breda's Dorp, Wm. Heins, Esq.  
Caledon, C. A. M. de Vos, Esq.  
Cianwilliam, C. M. Lind, Esq.  
Colesberg, D. Arnot, Jr. Esq.  
George, F. A. Smeets, Esq.  
Great Reinet, S. J. Meijer, Esq.  
Heidberg, F. Meeser, Esq.  
Kobersberg, F. J. van H. Duminy, Esq.  
Krygsa, John Rex, Esq.  
Malansburg, H. J. Denysen, Esq.  
Malmesbury, J. W. Moorrees, Esq.  
Middelburg, Messrs. Meijdes & Dickson  
Mossel Bay, Messrs. Barry & Co.  
Paarl, A. J. Becker, Esq.  
Riversdale, John Becker, Esq.  
Richmond, W. C. Perry, Esq.  
Stellenbosch, P. Korsten, Esq.  
Swellendam, D. Teubos Esq.  
Tulbagh, H. L. de Lange Vos, Esq.  
Wellington, J. Adey, Esq.  
Worcester, J. Lindenbergh, Esq.

## Fire Department. RATES OF PREMIUM PER £ 100

	In which no hazardous Goods are contained.	Containing hazardous Goods.	In which hazardous Trades are carried on.
1. Buildings, - Brick or Stone, with Flat Roofs.	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 6
2. Buildings, - Brick or Stone, covered with Slates, Tiles or Metals.	0 2 6	0 4 6	0 7 6
3. Buildings, - Brick or Stone, with Thatched Roofs.	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 2 6

Special Insurances according to the nature of the Risk

## POLICIES GRATIS.

The Rate of Life Premiums Much more Profitable Than any other Office in the Colony.

The Bonus to Assured awarded at the last General Meeting amounted to

25 per Cent.

upon the paid in Premiums, receivable on the following annual renewal of the Policies, S. M. KOCK, Secretary.

## SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE "Tot Nut van 't Algemeen,"

FOR EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES - Established in 1802.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. FAURE, President.  
Rev. Dr. S. P. HEYNS, Vice President.  
J. A. DE SUREUR, Esq.  
A. H. HOFMEYER, Esq.  
Rev. J. L. PARISIUS,  
J. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., M.D.

J. P. FAURE, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OVER THE PROPERTY.  
J. G. STEGMANN, G. W. SPENGLER, and J. C. GIE, Esq., Esquires.

**TEACHERS.**  
Mr. STEPHANUS J. DE KOCK, Dutch Literature,  
Mr. W. S. BERRY, English Literature,  
Mr. J. B. WILSON, Arithmetic,  
Mr. W. DE KOCK, Elementary Classes,  
Miss C. RABE, English Literature,  
Miss J. SCHONEGVELL, Infant School,  
Miss E. BERRY, Assistant Teacher,  
Mr. H. ROSELT, French Language,  
Mr. P. H. CLEMENTZ, German Language,  
Mr. C. FANNING, Drawing,  
Mr. W. DE KOCK, Vocal Music.

The Course of instruction in this Establishment comprises the following Studies, viz: English, Dutch, and French Literature; History (Universal and Sacred); Geography, (Ancient and Modern) with the use of the Globes; the Rudiments of Astronomy; Mental and Practical Arithmetic; Drawing; Singing; Piano Forte, and Plain and Fancy Needlework.

The hours of attendance are from 9 to 3 o'clock.

Under all circumstances a month's notice is required prior to the removal of a Pupil.

The House is in a salubrious and retired part of the Town, the Class rooms are spacious and well-ventilated. There for the young Ladies being in a distant wing of the Building there can be no interference. The Boys and Girls meet only at the opening of the School by Prayer, and when receiving instruction in Vocal Music.

An Infant School has been attached to this Institution, in which Children between the ages of 3 and 4 are admitted - at a very low charge.

J. P. FAURE, Secretary.

## LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE" AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Wholesale and Retail by the principal Grocers in Europe - Solely and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 69, Broad-street, Worcester, and 15, Southwark-street, London. Manufactured and Bottled by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester and Southwark.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases the following Sales will take place, viz: -

Division of Worcester.

ANDRIES BRINK, DANL. Son, versus JOHNS STEPHS. HENDRIK DU TOIT, DANL. Son.  
On Saturday, the 1st August, 1857, at the "Legplek" of the Defendant, in the Karoop, of 1200 Sheep and Goats, 40 Horses, 10 Oxen, 15 Breeding Cattle, 1 Wagon, 5 Yokes, 10 Riems.

MARTHINUS RICHARD ADRI. BERGH versus CHRISTIAN DANIEL JACOBS.  
On Monday, the 10th August, 1857, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Residence of Mr. Stepha. Jacobs, "Hartbeest River," of a Clothes Press, 4 Chairs, 10 Oxen, 1 Oxwagon, 5 Yokes, 12 Riems, and 1 Whip and Sticks, &c., &c.

J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

## MYBURGH & CO.

ARE now landing ex *Witch of the Seas*, additions to their Extensive Stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods.

Further supplies expected per *Barrett* and other Vessels St. George-Street.

## Cape Commercial Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders, that a Dividend of 10 per Cent., or 12 Shillings per Share, has been declared at the late General Meeting of Shareholders, - and will be payable on and after the 29th instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,  
TOBIAS MOSTERT, Cashier.  
Cape Commercial Bank, 17th July, 1857.

## VILLAGE SCHOOL AT NAPIER.

Wanted,

A Teacher, competent to give instruction in the several branches required in a Village School, in the English as well as Dutch language. Those competent to fulfil the duties of Clerk and Religious Instructor, will have the preference. Further information may be obtained from the undersigned, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Napier.

A. G. M. KUYLS.  
July, 17, 1857.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS WORLD-RENOUNDED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe, in the cure of COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all sufferers from any of the above disorders, as one Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and Sold in Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B. - To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words, "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the GOVERNMENT STAMP OF EACH BOX.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL TO THE VALUE OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

I cannot express what I suffered, - coughing, expectorating, and the respiration impeded. Strange to say, I gradually recovered, without any treatment, except by taking a few boxes of Keating's Cough Lozenges. My lungs were so much affected, and the general health so debilitated, that I had but little hope of recovery.

(Signed) J. PICKERSGILL,  
Sergeant 66th Regiment, Quebec.  
3rd Nov. 1853.

To Mr. Keating,  
79, St. Paul's Church Yard,  
AGENTS FOR CAPE TOWN.  
MESSRS. SCHEUBLE & Co.

## PAARL. PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned having privately disposed of his Erf, will cause to be publicly sold on

Tuesday, the 4th August.

All sorts of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Stretchers, Bedding, Chests, Mirrors, Glass & Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a large quantity of Lumber, and whatever else may be offered on the day of sale.

A. A. VAN NIEROP.  
Paarl, July 22, 1857.

STREYLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adms.

80 extra fat Slaughter & Draught Oxen.

ON FRIDAY, the 7th August, the Undersigned will cause to be sold on the Wellington Market, the above number of extra fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen, among which some fine trained teams, well worthy of attention. Said Oxen will be present on the day of sale, and will not be previously sold out of hand.

G. J. BOSMAN.  
Paarl, July 22, 1857.

STREYLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adm.

## 180 Superior Slaughter and Draught Oxen.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. A. Louw, Paarl Distillery, the above number of very superior Slaughter and Draught Oxen, particularly worth the attention of Butchers and others. Said Oxen were purchased for cash, this side the Orange River at the Pans and along the Brak River, and are carefully brought forward by Messrs. J. J. ROSSOUW, Jr., and S. W. ROSSOUW.

J. J. ROSSOUW, Sen.  
Paarl, July 24, 1857.

STREYLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adm.

## POSTPONED SALE OF

148 fat Slaughter & Draught Oxen,

(The greater part whereof are vaccinated.)

THE above number of Cattle, which was to have been sold on the 23rd instant, having been detained on the road, will positively be sold, without the least reserve, on THURSDAY, the 6th August next, at the place of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg.

E. LANDSBERG.  
July 24, 1857.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

60 superior slaughter Oxen,  
10 ditto Cows,

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at Joostenberg, at Mr. DE WAAL, the above number of excellent fat slaughter Oxen and Cows, which will certainly be present.

D. H. ROUX.  
July 18, 1857.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adm.

## High Sheriff's Office,

Cape Town, July 25, 1857.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases the following Sales will take place, viz: -

Division of Worcester.

ANDRIES BRINK, DANL. Son, versus JOHNS STEPHS. HENDRIK DU TOIT, DANL. Son.  
On Saturday, the 1st August, 1857, at the "Legplek" of the Defendant, in the Karoop, of 1200 Sheep and Goats, 40 Horses, 10 Oxen, 15 Breeding Cattle, 1 Wagon, 5 Yokes, 10 Riems, and 1 Whip and Sticks, &c., &c.

MARTHINUS RICHARD ADRI. BERGH versus CHRISTIAN DANIEL JACOBS.  
On Monday, the 10th August, 1857, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Residence of Mr. Stepha. Jacobs, "Hartbeest River," of a Clothes Press, 4 Chairs, 10 Oxen, 1 Oxwagon, 5 Yokes, 12 Riems, and 1 Whip and Sticks, &c., &c.

J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

THE Undersigned intending to remove to one of the Country Districts, offers for sale for Cash and at reduced prices her Stock of Merchandise; also her Glass Shop Cases and Counter.  
Debtors are requested to settle their accounts before the end of September, after which all outstanding accounts will be handed over to a Collector.  
M. SERTYN.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

## Annual Show.

On the 24th September, 1857.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW will be held, on 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.

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

N.B. - Pedigree as above.

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 gelding, 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 in Ox, 5 0 0

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

For the best Sow, 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.

FOR the best Plough suited to various descriptions of Soil, combining lightness of Draught, with excellence 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.

## Colonial Bank,

12, ADDERLEY-STREET.

CAPITAL £100,000.

**DIRECTORS:**  
J. J. L. SMUTS, Esq., Chairman,  
R. H. WICHT, Esq.,  
R. A. ZEDERBERG, Sen., Esq.,  
W. G. ANDERSON, Esq.,  
J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, Esq.,  
J. H. REDELINGHUIS, Esq.,  
R. P. DOBIE, Esq.,  
JOHN BARRY, Esq.,  
J. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Esq.

The Bank allows Interest on Monies deposited for fixed periods in sums of £10 and upwards, at the undermentioned rates: -

For 3 months and upwards at 3 p Ct. per annum,  
6 do. do. do. 3 1/2 do. do. do.  
12 do. do. do. 4 do. do. do.

Applications for Discounts received and attended on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, until 11 o'clock a.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
L. BERRANGE, Cashier.

## UNION BANK.

No. 17, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.

CAPITAL £150,000.

**DIRECTORS:**  
E. LANDSBERG, Esq., Chairman,  
D. G. DE JONGH, Esq.,  
G. VAN REENEN MULLER, Esq.,  
JOHN STEIN, Esq.,  
H. C. JARVIS, Esq.,  
J. MUSENIAL, Esq.,  
M. M. VAN REENEN, Esq.,  
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.,  
N. STENHOUSE, Esq.

THE BANK allows Interest on Fixed Deposits, after the following rates: -

For 3 months and under 6 months, at 3 p Ct. per annum  
6 do. do. do. 3 1/2 do. do. do.  
12 do. do. do. 4 do. do. do.

Applications for Discounts attended to on THURSDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, in each week.