



DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad, den 30 January 1890.

Frankryk... Engeland... de Francheval... de Francheval... de Francheval...

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DE KERK IN DE TRANSVAAL.—Wij syn verzoekt... de Francheval... de Francheval...

WEL-ERW. HEER S. P. NAUDE... de Francheval... de Francheval...

DE WEL-ERW. HEER S. P. NAUDE... de Francheval... de Francheval...

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TRANSVAAL REPUBLIEK.—De volgende mededeeling... de Francheval... de Francheval...

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DE WEL-ERW. HEER S. P. NAUDE... de Francheval... de Francheval...

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# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 30, 1863.

WHILE England is preparing against the eventuality of an invasion from France, the latter is as busily engaged in mustering a naval force to assist the English against the Chinese. The English, as we have pointed out in a former number of our paper, are intent on evangelizing, civilizing and above all inculcating the remunerative doctrine of free trade. Has France been converted to British views and predilections? Does she feel the same vocation with England? From the warmth with which she joins the warlike preparations of her ally, one might be led to suppose so. One would imagine she was going to despatch as many frigates to the scene of war as England sends gun boats. Is she intent on opening a new channel of exportation for Paris fashions? Are the Chinese to be metamorphosed in London swells or French petit-maitres, or in something between the two? No such thing. France thinks and wills as Napoleon thinks and wills, and with him, as a true Frenchman, profit is a secondary consideration. "Gloire avant tout" is his motto. He is determined that whenever France and England combine for active warfare, France shall play the first fiddle. It was so in the Crimea, and so shall it be in China. This is the secret of the earnestness of his preparations. And how do we reconcile this thirst of military glory with the cold calculating temper of the third Napoleon? Why thus? Military glory in his case is not the end but the means; there is something more behind it. He too has a vocation of his own, that of carrying out the most ardent wish of his illustrious uncle, to humble the rival and traditional enemy of France. To effect this has probably been the study of his life. For that he directed his mental energies to the improvement of the engines of destruction, and the Italian war was only a prelude, an experiment on a small scale of what his improvements in the military art were intended to effect. He told the Italians he came to give them liberty; the fact was that he came to show the world the superiority of his troops over the best appointed army of Europe. He is now intent on employing in China as great a force as he can, with the double object of eclipsing his ally and of giving his forces real field practice. A character for bravery and efficiency, and experience in the field are the qualities that make conquering armies. Russia, Italy, China are steps in the ladder of ambition, which may one day be planted against the rocks of Albion. Can Napoleon dream of conquering England?—Napoleon is no visionary. His calculating head is too cool to admit of such self-delusion; but he has an old account to square with England, and to do that he believes to be his ultimate object—an object in the attainment of which he can rely on the cordial cooperation of his whole army—a self-recruiting army, that will go on absorbing the youth of France so long as that national object is not accomplished. Though revenge is not an ennobling sentiment, there is something in it approaching to the sublime, when achievements that would satisfy the largest wish of ordinary ambition are made subservient to the desire of gratifying an hereditary grudge. Napoleon's existence depends on a rapid succession of brilliant exploits; he has put a strain on his resources which even France cannot long endure. Yet his speed is no precipitancy, it consists in preparing opportunities and situations with all the celerity that is consistent with safety. Who can tell how few years will suffice to verify what we have ventured to predict?

**APPOINTMENTS.**—P. G. Poggenpoel, jr., Esq., as Justice of the peace for the district of Fraserburg; J. A. le Sueur, J. Esq., as do. for the district of Swellendam; H. Rose, Esq., as do. for the district of Beaufort West; Mr. J. Tranter, to issue the process in the periodical court at Grootvleiakte, district of Somerset.

**CONFIRMED.**—The appointments of: M. R. Robinson, Esq., as deputy colonial engineer; M. Woodfield, Esq., as first assistant colonial engineer; W. Pilkington, Esq., as second do.; and J. Flack, Esq., as clerk of works.

**SEQUESTRATION.**—The estates of: B. R. H. and J. M. H. Daneel (joint and separate estates). First and second meetings, at the Master's Office, 8th and 15th Feb.—L. W. G. Beck. Do. do. 22nd and 29th Feb.—M. J. Adendorff, jr., J. F. Keytel and J. D. Mare. Do. do. at the Magistrate's Office, Graaff Reinet, 22nd and 29th Feb.—J. Collins. (late of Alwal North). Do. do. at the Magistrate's Office, Graham's Town, 22nd and 29th Feb. E. J. Burns. First and final meetings at do. 22nd Feb.—C. Altenstedt. First and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Port Elizabeth, 15th and 22nd Feb.—E. B. Auret. First and final meeting at do. Swellendam, 23rd Feb.—A. Accoom. Do. at do. Uitenhage, 23rd Feb.

**COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.**—The estate of G. G. H. Woest.

**INTESTATE ESTATE.**—A meeting of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estate of H. J. Jurgen and surviving husband C. du Toit, at the Master's Office, 13th March.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday morning last two boys, the sons of J. de Beer, Esq., of Wellington, in this division, left town, after the Wednesday's service in the Dutch Church, in company with an elder brother, to proceed homewards, after passing the neck by Mr. Freemantle's farm, (late Mr. Webster's), the two boys decided on having a race as the road was apparently clear, they started their horses, but unfortunately, on surmounting the rise, some calves, which they had not perceived were lying in the road, too late, they found themselves in their midst. The horses stumbled over them, the poor fellows, calves, and horses, were for a short time indiscriminately huddled together. The elder brother who was following them, perceiving their condition, instantly proceeded to Mr. Miller's farm to obtain assistance, which was kindly and promptly rendered. Their father, who was still in Queenstown, having had intimation thereof, directly went out, and on his arrival he sent for Dr. Mack, who with that promptitude and kind attention which has deservedly secured for him the confidence of all in this division, directly proceeded out. He found the elder boy "in articulo mortis." The other, though severely injured, was conveyed under his superintendance into town, and we are glad to

hear is doing well. The mortal remains of the elder boy were accompanied to their last resting place by a large collection of sympathizing friends than we ever perceived in Queenstown. The funeral services were read, and a very appropriate address delivered by the Rev. E. P. Green. Amongst the mourners we perceived the Rev. C. Chapman, who on the first announcement of the accident had been called in to engage in religious services with the bereaved family. This occasion calls forth, as it has done the cordial sympathies of us all to whom Mr. de Beer is well known, and by whom he is highly esteemed, and reminds us more forcibly than ever, "that in the midst of life we are in death."—Queen's Town Free Press.

**TRANS VAAL REPUBLIC.**—The following communication from our correspondent in the Transvaal Republic was received by last post:

The last efforts made, at the request of the authorities by our minister to unite with Postma, have proved unsuccessful. Mr. Postma adhered to his old course—the signing of bylaws, the text of which is found in the Bible. If they would not adopt that safe course, no union was to be thought of. Our minister, however, at the request of Mr. Postma and the elder Steph. Krieger, joined the reverend gentleman in matrimony to Miss Krieger, daughter of the above-mentioned elder, and that in accordance with the whole formula—the young couple kneeling, Mr. Postma is a model of patience and long suffering, so also are his church members. And though certain rumours which were circulated relative to his alliance, were true, the signs of believers forth are but human frailties to be covered over with the cloak of love? But however this be, Postma prosecutes his cause and is now again, with his wife, on a journey to Redderburg, and will proceed further, should the Lord open him the road! Perhaps that road may be opened as far as Cape Town.

The last occasion of the administration of the Lord's Supper on Christmas day, at Mooi River, was unusually attended. Nearly 2000 were laid on the stone. The two following days the president and minister rode from house to house in the village to collect contributions from the inhabitants and got upwards of £600. At the same time some seven were laid in behalf of the church and realized £175. If the country people contribute in proportion to the villagers, the necessary funds will soon be brought together. Yet the sum required is large. It is calculated that £2000 will be required. But it is expected here that countries and fellow believers in the colony and the Free State will give a little assistance to the poor Transvaal. Poor Lydenburg was assisted, and why not also poor Mooi River?

Now something else. Seckell, that old enemy of the Republic, arrived here on Saturday evening last, accompanied by the missionary Schleiter. Yesterday he attended church. He sat alongside of said missionary, quite in the rear near the door, on a camp stool I believe. To day he had an audience with his Honor the President. What he said to him is not yet translated. It is said he comes out of mere friendship to pay a visit to the President and ask a little powder and lead. He is a fine, big, fat Kaffir. At noon to-day, during a glowing Eastern heat he was seen walking up and down at the President's kitchen, dressed in a coat, trousers and waistcoat entirely made of tiger skins, and a ditto cap on, his black cranium, so that he looked a veritable wild man. On Sunday at church, by the contrary, he was dressed in fine black cloth, waist vest and white hat, but by accident he was seen with a bright red waistcoat round his neck. But however tiger-like or half-dandy-like his Royal Highness looked, it is at all events a satisfactory sight. It speaks of peace, and it is what the infant Republic requires to advance upon the adopted road of development and civilization.

That our President has been elected as President of the Free State, you doubtless already know. Officially, however, this is not as yet known here. What will become of the matters? Will Pretorius become President of the Free State and throw away the Republic? This is not to be presumed. Will he accept it with the view of uniting the two States? He himself is inclined to that, but how? If there were more sympathy on this side for such a union, it might perhaps be done, but the majority of the people here are adverse to such a union. Some because they are afraid of all sorts of difficulties and complications; others, especially the Nabobs of Lydenburg, because they look with a jealous eye upon such accession of power and authority to Mr. Pretorius. "Sit that, taking all together, the matter of the union will probably suffer shipwreck. Shortly however a powerful deputation from the Free State will doubtless make its appearance here, which will perhaps give quite a different aspect to the matter. We shall therefore wait a little longer for the things to come, and no longer treat you to conjectures and speculations. Therefore, farewell, till we meet again.

Mooi River, Jan. 7, 1863.

The following is the address from the inhabitants of Riversdale, recently presented to Mr. John Fairbairn and Dr. White, together with the respective replies. — ADDRESS.

To JOHN FAIRBAIRN and HENRY WHITE, Esquires, Representatives in the Honourable House of Assembly, for the Electoral Division of Swellendam.

GENTLEMEN.—The inhabitants of Riversdale have much pleasure in sending you a hearty welcome up in this noble seat of your presence amongst them, and they gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by your visit of tendering to you this expression of their esteem and regard.

Since the introduction of Representative Institutions into this colony, we feel that important trusts and responsibilities have devolved upon us, and we are glad to find that, in selecting you to represent us in the House of Assembly, our interests have been committed to men who have discharged their duties faithfully, and have ever evinced an earnest desire to promote, not only the welfare of this district in particular, but of the whole colony in general also.

To most of us one of you is known only in his public capacity, and upon this occasion of our first personal interview, we cannot refrain from alluding to the many and important services you have rendered to the colony. As the author of the Liberty of the Press, as the strenuous and untiring advocate of every measure connected with the moral and social advancement of this colony, as the warm supporter of Education, we feel we owe you a debt of gratitude, never to be repaid.

You stand in our minds identified with all the great changes which have marked the progress and prosperity of this country, and we cannot fail to add, that your talented and unwearying efforts preserved this colony from becoming a Penal Settlement.

While a review of your public career, and of all you have done for our country fills us with gratitude, it is with unforgotten regret we learn that falling health has compelled you, after a devotion of upwards of thirty years' service for the public good, to see, by retirement from public life and its arduous duties and responsibilities, to recede your strength. We sincerely hope that you may receive from your visit through the country, all the benefit to your health we wish you, and we trust that you may have spared to represent our interests in Parliament, and to continue your life of usefulness to the colony.

To all of us the other is known both privately and publicly. As the District Surgeon of Swellendam, you have obtained the esteem not only, but the affection of all the inhabitants of this district. By your urbanity, kindness of disposition, and considerate and ready attention to the wants of those who stood in need of your assistance, you have endeared yourself to all, by ties never to be broken. But in Parliament, also, we have not failed to notice, which but in Parliament, also, we have not failed to notice, which pleasure, that everything connected with the best interests

of the division, has received your warmest support, and you have always not only approved measures calculated to develop and increase the agricultural prosperity of this district, but given a practical illustration of your views by the introduction of agricultural implements and the importation of improved breeds of stock.

May you both long be spared to see the important measures you have originated carried out, and crowned with success, and may you be rewarded by witnessing their complete development.

## REPLIES.

**GENTLEMEN.**—The hearty welcome you have honoured us with on this occasion, and your kind expressions of esteem and regard are very gratifying to us both. In serving our country, it is ever our first consideration to give satisfaction to those who have committed to us, for the time, their share of the important trusts and responsibilities which Representative Institutions impose upon us; and it gave us great encouragement to persevere in the course of public duty, to find myself associated with your illustrious friends, Mr. John Barry and Dr. White, to whom this division is so much indebted for services rendered both in their private and public capacity.

The political, moral, and social advancement of this colony is a noble object, and if I have in any way promoted it, I shall think the labours of a life well bestowed. I see everywhere evidence of a progress as great, perhaps, as this country was capable of, or as was in itself desirable. In future times it may appear greater in amount, but not in proportion. About thirty years ago I passed through these western districts by nearly the route as on this occasion, and feeling the great toils, smooth and level over loose and shifting sands, and over lofty and precipitous mountains, the difficult or impassable barriers to intercourse at that period; I found no less than six villages rapidly rising into considerable towns, where there were only a few solitary houses and huts, as at D'Urban, Wellington, Worcester, Robertson, Heidelberg, and Riversdale—his the present and future wealth of the country. The ideas of the wool and sheep, everywhere combined with anticipations of the coming greatness. A good country has been bestowed upon us by Divine Providence, to cultivate and adorn. May I flatter myself that we have been sensible of this boon as, and in improving the gifts of God have done what we could. If I have done any good it has been by bringing the minds and hearts of many into activity. It is true that one man can do but little. Should I to be a better man, it is the power

I wish you began well in providing for religious and intellectual education. The Church and the School are the wells of salvation. The powers of the mind—industry, art, skill, rise towards perfection only when the soul and heart are at ease and continually refreshed by faith and hope. When the young are universally led to these springs, material prosperity grows up, we know not how. Your situation is very favourable. Near the middle of this great colony, on a main road between the Provinces, on a river, with a strong soil, in the midst of corn, wine, and wool-producing divisions, all of the best quality and susceptible of indefinite enlargement, and with a climate capable of maturing to perfection all the most valuable productions of the earth, this will, in a short time be one of the most desirable to live in any in this quarter of South Africa. I congratulate you, also, on the character of the gentlemen who are the natural leaders and guides of such communities in their infancy, your Ministers, teachers and Magistrates, whose hearts have been set upon improving the colony. These are great privileges. May you long cherish and enjoy them.

I feel grateful for your kind wishes for myself, and I hope that I shall ever be enabled to seize every opportunity of doing good to the people who so favourably are constructed on the actions of those who sincerely seek to do their service.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

To J. Rose Innes, Esq., C.C., Rev. P. B. Boucher, D.D., John F. Hudson, Esq., J.P., and the other Gentlemen who signed the address from Riversdale.

**GENTLEMEN.**—It was with unfeigned pleasure that both Mr. Fairbairn and myself availed ourselves of an opportunity, which fortunately occurred, to meet you, as our Constituents, in public. I have to thank you individually for the kind expressions conveyed to me in your address, and hope sincerely, with you, that all endeavours for the development of the resources of our country, may come to a successful issue, but allow me to remind you, that great as the benefits are which may accrue to us by the possession of a Parliament where public opinion may be freely expressed, and where plans for the general good of the country may be matured, much, very much more can be effected, by the combined efforts of the several localities, towns, and districts. From the Parliament has emanated the power of constructing local boards for the improvement of the country in almost every branch connected with its welfare; you possess Municipalities, Divisional Councils, and public works boards which can be constructed on popular principles for promoting Education, and it entirely depends on the people's own determination whether these institutions shall turn to their own interests or not; you possess the power and only require to apply the means. You must not forget that, however the duties of Government may tend to improve the country in generalities, in detail there are duties which fall on the community which cannot be avoided without a great detriment. As the representatives of you and proposed for your imitation, the establishment of two good schools at Swellendam, which are proving great results, and are to a great extent superseding the necessity of the Government School, and I trust that Riversdale will not be behindhand in soon establishing so valuable an institution. As Mr. Fairbairn remarks to you, this is a great country, and its resources are very great, and I say that these resources can only be brought out by the combined efforts of its governing authorities, which have to be routine duties of governing, which which have to be routine duties of governing.

I hope, however, gentlemen, that no opportunity which presents itself for the improvement and advancement of the country, generally or locally, will be lost.

Thanking you again for your good wishes and expressions of attachment, believe me, your very obedient servant.

To J. R. Innes, Esq., Rev. P. Boucher, J. F. Hudson, Esq., and other Gentlemen who signed the address.

## Foreign Intelligence.

**THE RELATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.**—All the maritime commanding the military operations of France have been summoned to Paris, to confer with the Minister of War. The following paragraph appears in the *Correspondence Universelle*:

"I can certify the entire accuracy of the following information touching the relative naval strength of France and England. England has at this moment, or will have in a few months, thirty-six line of battle ships carrying 3400 guns, and of 19,750 horse power. France has forty line of battle ships, with 3706 guns, and representing a 27,510 horse power. The parallel as you see, is by no means to our disadvantage. As to frigates and gunboats in a state for immediate service, the proportion is also in our favour. The writer of the letter from which we derive this information, says that the English Admiralty is making prodigious efforts to regain the former numerical superiority of England. It certainly watches every movement in our dockyards, and lately, when it heard that we were building two blind vessels at Toulon, it put two upon the stocks also. Whoever diligently observes our neighbours may use we shall be ready before them. The two vessels alluded to at which men are now working night and day at Toulon are designed upon the model of the *Napoleon*, our most magnificent ship of war. They are covered with iron or steel plates, which render them proof against the most powerful projectiles. They will carry only thirty guns, but the calibre of these is so large that they will easily sink a three-decker."

M. Michel Chevalier has contrasted some remarkable letters to the *Journal des Debats*, on the Relations between England and France. It shows how deeply the idea of a conflict between the two countries must have struck in

France, when a man like Michel Chevalier comes forward with a fair estimate of our condition, polity, and laws, with praise for our assertion of human rights; and with proof that we can always produce a long defensive naval armament. He maintains that our armaments are merely defensive; he contrasts those of our neighbours and others who inflame French passions against England, and he warns them that if we are ever threatened, or kept in a state of incessant alarm, we shall probably find a thundering blow against the aggressor. He condemns those who would enter on a "hopeless rivalry" with England in building war ships.

We read in the *Observer*: "A morning contemporary of yesterday contained a statement to the effect that it is intended to create a new arsenal and factory for warlike munitions, in addition to that which has long existed at Woolwich. With reference to the announcement we may say that the insufficiency of the establishment at Woolwich has long been felt. There has been a vast increase in the manufacture of guns and other munitions both for the land and sea service, as well as in the size of the ordnance manufactured. Woolwich is an old establishment, and it required constant alterations and additions to enable the works to be carried on. Latterly it has become evident that a new establishment altogether would be necessary, and the question of security was naturally considered in connection with the contemplated alterations. From its general situation in the heart of the country, as well as its facility of communication with all the ports, by railway and telegraph, offers obvious advantages for the purpose. Its position in the heart of the iron and coal districts also recommends it as a proper site for a manufacturing establishment. It is, therefore, not improbable that Woolwich will be the place selected. We need not point out how necessary it is for the sake of security to separate the manufacturing establishment from the arsenals, and to place them in the interior of the country, as far as possible from the coast. The new establishment will be situated in a spot which is well adapted for the purpose. It will be a considerable improvement upon the present one, and will be a great advantage to the Government authorities which will fall."—*London News Letter*.

General Gorbald has arrived at Nice from Turin, and has published in the *Journal de Nice* the following proclamation:

"Finding that by cunning devices and vain pretences the freedom of action inherent in my rank in the army of General Italy is continuously hampered—freedom which I have ever wished to attain—I leave the military service."

"On the day when Victor Emmanuel shall again call upon his soldiers to fight for the deliverance of our country, I shall find an arm of some kind or other, and a post by the side of my brave companions in arms."

"The miserable and tortuous policy which for the moment troubles the majestic march of our affairs should excite our more than ever to rally round the brave and loyal soldier of our independence, who is incapable of repudiating the sublime and generous design which he conceived. More than ever we must lay our stores of gold and steel to prepare a good reception for whoever may attempt to throw us back into our former miserable state."

"G. GORBALD."

A recent publication of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies makes some curious statements relating to the pilgrimages to Mecca during the present year. The ceremonies at Mecca (forming the present year) were performed in the presence of about 50,000 pilgrims, of whom 17,850 and some by the sea and 32,150 by land. In 1859, there were 160,000 pilgrims; in 1857, 140,000; and in 1856, 120,000. This is a decrease in the number in 1859, is owing, the natives declare, to the events of Djeddah last year, and also to the dread of the cholera, which made extensive ravages in 1859. As soon as the pilgrims set foot on the sacred soil of Mecca they must put on two pieces of white cloth, one tied round the loins with gold, and hanging down to the knees, and the other is thrown over the left shoulder to the right arm and so on. He must wear a bare-headed and wear sandals. As to the garments, he is bound to lead a pure and regular life. At Mecca he begins the ceremonies under the direction of a guide. He is as follows:—1. Visiting the temple and going seven times round the Kaaba, striking from the Black Stone, which he must kiss or touch in completing each circuit; 2. Drinking the water of the well of Zam-zam, which, says tradition, Hagar and Ishmael quaffed their thirst; 3. Praying at the Station of Abraham, marked by a stone, in which he is said to have stood when he wanted to sacrifice his son; 4. Stopping and praying at the place called El-Medjun, the spot where Solomon stood to see mortar mixed for building the temple; 5. Running seven times between Mount Safa and Merwa, within the limits of the city, in commemoration of Hagar's anxious search for water for herself and her son; 6. Repairing on the 9th day of the month to Mount Ararat, about twelve miles from Mecca, after ascending a mountain, and Mahomet performed his devotions. 7. On the following day the pilgrims all go in a body to the Valley of Mouna, and there sacrifice propitiatory victims; they also cut their hair and shave, devoutly burying the portions cut off. After remaining two days at Mouna, they again visit the Temple of Mecca, and then prepare for their departure.—*Spectator*.

The present state of India forcibly reminds us of the days of George the Third, and that obstinate ministry which in spite of every argument founded on reason and justice, and reiterated warnings and remonstrances, pursued a course which ended in the loss to England of her oldest and most important Colony. Factions without representation in the Legislature was the great grievance of the Americans; it is in w of the people of this so-called Empire, but rather the dependency of the Crown. After the loss of the colony, England learned wisdom and moderation, and she ceased to legislate for the Colonies, and allowed each to make their own laws, and whose interests were clear to the people. A persistent error in the system would have lost to England every Colony she possessed. India under the Government of the late East India Company, with their misapprehension of the category of Colonies, was not considered in the category of Colonies. The Liberal policy that was observed towards the Anglo-Sixon Colonies was not extended by India. A great change has taken place within the last few years. The East India Company has ceased to exist and with the vast augmentation of commerce, and the construction of railroads, the European population has increased to such an extent, that their demands have a voice in the Legislature, cannot long be deferred. A Legislative Council has been given to India, but it is so composed that the members, with the exception of the Supreme Court Judges, are mere creatures of the Government. A great financial difficulty has arisen in consequence of the fact that portion of the community that can least bear the burden, while they have exempted themselves, the fundholders and all the wealthy landowners of Bengal from contributing one penny towards relieving the necessities of the State. The Stamp Act and the tax on tea that alienated the Americans, had at least the merit of falling equally upon the whole community, but here we have class taxation of the most unequal and offensive kind. In the three Presidencies the Europeans have indignantly protested against the Licence The British Parliament will soon be in possession of the powerful petitions against it, and we ought really to be thankful that the provisions of the Bill are so abundant that they will not only ensure their own condemnation, but that of the Legislative body which originated it.

Had we had a large infusion of the non-official element in the Legislative Council, such an objectionable and insolvent tax every form had been proposed? Would they not have grappled with the real sources of revenue, and compelled the men of property to supply the wants of the state? We should then have seen no trembling member come forward to announce his "childish whim" that "political grounds the Government hold it to be inexpedient in tax

the landholder." What is this but telling the landowner that we are afraid of him and dare not tax him? Such a pusillanimous declaration would have been executed by a body of independent members, who well know that the landowners have the power to give us from the country they would not require a tax on their property to urge them to the deed. Let us do what is right and enforce it if necessary, and this will be found to be the only true and safe policy.—*Englishman*.

CHINA.—The disaster in China has created in England a greater sensation, than any event that has occurred since the announcement of the great Indian mutiny and the Calcutta massacre. The Governments of England and France are determined to take signal vengeance on the Chinese for their flagrant breach of faith. "The perfidy of the Court of Peking," says the *Times*, "must be sharply, fully and, if possible, severely punished." And, thereupon, the leading journal begins to calculate upon England's ways and means of speedily avenging this great disaster. England is not now alone in the world, and forced to do everything herself. "Queen Victoria," says the exciting *Times*, "has a second reign in the East" and not far distant from the territories to be despatched to the coast of China with the greatest case. But India prepared to send such an expedition? Yes, says the *Times*, and more than prepared. Our resources are so great that we have only to make the demand. Nay further, such is the plethora of our military strength that depletion may be actually serviceable. The *Times* then tells us that the Government of India has at its command some 400,000 soldiers, and proclaims, in triumphant tones, that we could send forth hordes like those of Genghis Khan, and that, if we pleased, overwhelm the Manchoo Tartars by mere numbers alone. As for the discharged European troops, nothing could be more easy than to get them to enlist for China. It has but to be proposed to them and they will go. In fact, as far as the matter is concerned, the China disaster is "the most agreeable piece of fortune possible, a hit on which nobody could have speculated, but which would have a most marvellous effect in setting all their rights to rights." Finally, the *Times* admits, that these have words to do, but it need not give them much trouble, "at least at home."

From this delightful dream, as charming and as fallacious as that of Alaschar the barber's fourth brother, they will have a rude awake yet to come. They will have to learn that the discharged Europeans have spurned the bounty, and the offer to re-enlist of a Government that has treated them with systematic neglect and contempt. They will hear that, instead of a horde of those of Genghis Khan and that, on the contrary, they are being sent to China and ordered another voyage, and that, instead of the order for a third before embarkation, they will soon know that instead of thinking of China, or avenging British disasters, Lord Canning is marching with a very nice Army of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, amounting to four thousand men, to grace his triumphant progress among his faithful natives, and protect his Viceroy's person.

If the people at home are really depending upon Lord Canning for a grand expedition to China, they are looking upon him as a man who has no other ability to plan such an expedition, nor the energy and activity necessary to carry it out. But we have said these things so often, and to so little effect, that we shall not dwell upon them further. The people of England will not be taught, except by great disasters, and excessive demands upon their purse, and even these seem lately to have little effect upon them. A little humiliation and disgrace may raise them to a sense of our position in India, and supply the remedy sought to have been applied long ago. They have boasted of the respect of their mighty Empire, they have paraded her vast military power before France and Europe, they have spoken of the ease with which expeditions can be sent, sufficient to crush the Manchoo Tartars, and they must undergo the humiliation of confessing that they were altogether mistaken.

We smile when we read the Alaschar like dream of the *Times* that India is to fight the battles, the Chinese to pay the expenses, and England is to be in no way touched at all by the matter, but the painful recollection follows that a deep humiliation awaits that England will all look upon as so powerful and glorious. A humiliation which ought never to have befallen her.—*Englishman*.

OUR COLONIES.—How those children do grow? A hundred thousand aunts and uncles and "friends of the family" will be making this sage reflection during the next three weeks, and many hundreds of thousands of papas and mammas will look round and sigh with more than a paternal solicitude, at the prospect of the "little ones" growing. In France, we look to see how they findly do, that of a r town, Algeria, the son of her nature age, nursed and taught upon the strictest principles and with utter disregard to expense, and yet who won't grow. Spain thinks of her own dwindling race, and both compare their offspring with those tall Anglo-Saxon olive branch who were busied in longcloths yesterday, and who stand erect in shooting jackets and crinoline today. Old gentlemen are apt to think that children certainly do grow much quicker than we do, and all to be careful to judge of individuals by political developments, old gentlemen would be wondrously right. There is something after all in hereditary aptitudes. What it took us 700 years to arrive at, our colonial offspring reach in as many weeks. We have only to look across to the West or down to the South-east, and we may see British oaks, ships of the ancient era and the very semblance of the hale old monarch of the greenland, growing up by the foot and foot, an spreading and flourishing while we look upon them. If we would but seek a specimen of constitutional government and Parliamentary legislation reduced to its highest artificial state and worked up to its highest power, we must no longer go to the Palace at Westminster, we must get a photograph from the Antipodes. Perhaps we ought to feel more interest than we commonly do in those distant Parliaments, which if it ever with exaggeration the witness and the flood of which in every argument founded on reason and justice, and reiterated warnings and remonstrances, pursued a course which ended in the loss to England of her oldest and most important Colony. Factions without representation in the Legislature was the great grievance of the Americans; it is in w of the people of this so-called Empire, but rather the dependency of the Crown. After the loss of the colony, England learned wisdom and moderation, and she ceased to legislate for the Colonies, and allowed each to make their own laws, and whose interests were clear to the people. A persistent error in the system would have lost to England every Colony she possessed. India under the Government of the late East India Company, with their misapprehension of the category of Colonies, was not considered in the category of Colonies. The Liberal policy that was observed towards the Anglo-Sixon Colonies was not extended by India. A great change has taken place within the last few years. The East India Company has ceased to exist and with the vast augmentation of commerce, and the construction of railroads, the European population has increased to such an extent, that their demands have a voice in the Legislature, cannot long be deferred. A Legislative Council has been given to India, but it is so composed that the members, with the exception of the Supreme Court Judges, are mere creatures of the Government. A great financial difficulty has arisen in consequence of the fact that portion of the community that can least bear the burden, while they have exempted themselves, the fundholders and all the wealthy landowners of Bengal from contributing one penny towards relieving the necessities of the State. The Stamp Act and the tax on tea that alienated the Americans, had at least the merit of falling equally upon the whole community, but here we have class taxation of the most unequal and offensive kind. In the three Presidencies the Europeans have indignantly protested against the Licence The British Parliament will soon be in possession of the powerful petitions against it, and we ought really to be thankful that the provisions of the Bill are so abundant that they will not only ensure their own condemnation, but that of the Legislative body which originated it.

Had we had a large infusion of the non-official element in the Legislative Council, such an objectionable and insolvent tax every form had been proposed? Would they not have grappled with the real sources of revenue, and compelled the men of property to supply the wants of the state? We should then have seen no trembling member come forward to announce his "childish whim" that "political grounds the Government hold it to be inexpedient in tax

**MRS. KELLY,**  
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,  
No. 21,  
Short Market Street,  
CAPE TOWN!  
NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. BARRY AND NEPHEWS.  
VISITORS from the Country will find this Establishment most comfortable and convenient and the charge moderate.

# VAN DER BYL & Co.,

## ST. GEORGE'S STREET,

### HAVE NOW LANDED. EX

#### "Buchanan," "Menzi's," & R. M. Steamer,

#### A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

### SEASONABLE GOODS,

Shot Gros de Naples  
Moire Antique  
White and Coloured Flounced Robes  
Silk Fringes and Trimmings  
Mantle Tassels and Buttons  
Gente Ties and Scarfs  
Cap Fronts and Flowers  
Alpacas and Orleans  
Baftas and Punjums  
Sheetings and Shirtings  
SLOP CLOTHING, in variety  
Ladies' Lasting and Cashmere Boots  
Men's Blucher Boots  
Derries and Ticks  
6 & 8-yard Coloured Voerehita  
Small-pattern ditto  
Black and White ditto  
Oxonian Hata  
Price's Belmont Sperm  
ditto Candles  
Composite ditto.

Persians and Saranets  
Ribbon Velvets  
Tartans and Muslins  
Shawls and Mantles  
Crape Collars and Sleeves  
Chenille Head Dresses  
Carpetings and Table Covers  
Moleskins and Corals  
Patent Union Cards  
DRESSES, in variety  
Ladies' Patent Leather Slippers  
Hoyle's Plate and other Prints  
Cotton Bedford Corals  
Malay Handkerchiefs  
Berkley and Verona ditto  
Printed Cotton ditto  
Cambrie ditto  
Pasmata Hata  
Swedish Ploughs  
Double-furrow ditto  
Howard's ditto

### Ex "Deane," Canaan," and "Robin Gray,"

Ginger and Chow Chow Preserves  
Mannilla Hata  
White and Black Crape Shawls  
Coloured ditto  
Crimson Figured Ponjee Handkerchiefs  
White and Primrose ditto

Caper Tea  
Orange Pekoe ditto  
Souchong ditto  
Flowery Pooos ditto  
Hyson and Congou ditto  
Congou, in half-chests

### Ex "Florence Nightingale," MAURITIUS SUGAR,

AND STILL ON HAND, EX "WALDENSIAN,"  
A FEW KEGS PRIME NATAL BUTTER.

## EXTENSIVE SALES By Public Auction,

In the Insolvent Estate of DANEEL & SON, Importing Merchants.  
THE SECOND SALE, which will comprise ENTIRE PACKAGES of Long-cloths, Punjums,  
Baftas, Moleskins, Corals, Velveteens, Voerehita, Derries, Boots and Shoes, &c.; Alp,  
Saddlery, Slops, Thread, Matting, 3 Iron Safes, about 1,300 Rolls Hanging Paper, a few Cases of  
Charet, &c., &c.

Will be held, on the Parade,  
ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 4TH FEBRUARY,  
To be followed by the THIRD SALE (Inside), of a LARGE ASSORTMENT of very SUPERIOR  
FINE and FANCY GOODS, at the Stores in ST. GEORGE'S-STREET,  
ON TUESDAY, the 7th February,  
At 10 o'clock.  
E. J. M. SYFERT, Sole Trustee.

## MYBURGH & Co.

HAVE now opened, for the inspection of Town and  
Country Dealers, the investments received per  
"Buchanan" & Steamer "Celt,"

AND ARE LANDED, EX  
STR. "NORMAN" & "MENZI'S,"  
Further additions to their extensive stock of  
Staple & Fancy Goods.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND:

Rio Coffee, Mauritius and Crushed Sugars, Rice, Teas,  
Sugar Candy, Pearl Barley, Starch, Indigo and Thumb  
Blue, Belmont and Sperm Candles, Soap, Colza,  
Lined Oil, Red and White Lead, Mixed Paints, Spades,  
Saddlery, Wool and Grain Bags, Canvas, &c., and a few of  
Westley Richard's DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS.  
St. George's Street.

## China Produce. MYBURGH & Co.

HAVE now landed, ex CANAAN, from Hong Kong:  
Finest Plain and Scented Caper, Souching, and  
Congou Tea  
Ginger and Chow Chow Preserves  
Pongee Handkerchiefs and Embroidered Crape  
Shawls, in all colours.  
St. George's Street.

### Notice.

AT the Monthly Commission Sale on the 8th of February  
will be sold a variety of Merchandise, consisting of  
Linen, Prints, Boots, and Shoes, &c. too numerous to  
be specified.  
A. H. MOORREES, Vendue Adm.  
Malmesbury, Jan. 16, 1860.

## ROBT. KEARNS.

IN ADAPTING GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFU-  
L GAL PUMP to the requirements of the Colony, would  
recommend its adoption by Wine Merchants and Farmers,  
as a ready and expeditious WINE PUMP, being both  
simple in its parts and durable. It can also be applied to  
purposes of irrigation,  
Lead, Copper, and Iron Works,  
8, Church-square.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

IN accordance with Act No. 11, 1858, may be  
had at the IRONMONGERY STORES OF  
HENRY RUDD & Co.  
Hout-street and St. George's-street.

## Wellington Bank.

PURSUANT to Section 7 of the Trust Deed of this Bank  
Notice is hereby given to Shareholders, that the fourth  
instalment of One Pound Sterling per share (being the  
5th Fund), will become payable at the office of the above  
Bank on THURSDAY, the 1st MARCH 1860.  
By order of Directors,  
A. W. LOUW, Jan's son, Cashier.  
Wellington Bank, Jan. 24, 1860.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

WHAT DISEASES ARE MORE FATAL in their con-  
sequences than neglected Coughs, Colds, Sore  
Throats, or Lungular Affections? The first and best  
remedy is KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.  
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  
without which none are genuine.

### Valuable Testimonial.

Copy of a letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER,  
(the well-known Author of "GUN AND  
SHOOTING.")

Longpark House, near Whitechurch, Hants,  
October 31st.  
SIR, I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary  
effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your  
LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all  
that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid  
of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges,  
which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough  
without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.  
I am, Sir, your humble servant,  
P. HAWKER.  
To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard,  
AGENTS.  
For Cape Town, ... Messrs. Scheubel & Co.  
For Graham's Town, ... Mr. W. A. Fletch. Cat.  
For Port Elizabeth, ... Mr. J. C. Leacy

## Public Sale of Valuable FIXED AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

In the Town of Stellenbosch.  
THE Undersigned intending to remove to the  
Paarl, will consequently cause to be publicly  
sold without the least Reserve, on

Tuesday, the 31st inst.,

1. The HOUSE and ERF situated in Dorp-street,  
formerly the property of Mr. DAVID KINNEBURN, is  
well adapted for an Hotel or any other business, contains  
spacious Rooms, Kitchen with Hotplate, Outfittings, &c.  
2. Certain HOUSE and ERF adjoining the above.  
The Lot is also well adapted for Trade or Business.

Further, Moveable Effects,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Dining  
and other Tables, Chairs, Couches, a large Stinkwood  
Chest of Drawers, a Mahogany do., a small Press,  
Stinkwood Bedsteads, fourpost Glass and Earthenware,  
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Two excellent double barrel Guns, and  
A capital Shooting Horse.

WAGONMAKERS' TOOLS, &c.—Benches, large  
Vices, Planes, a Turning Lathe, a Mule Wagon—lower  
part shod and painted—new Wheels, Wagon sides, &c.—  
18 Stinkwood Planks, 15 Deals, Planks, 28 Axletrees,  
600 Spokes, 14 Naves, 100 Poles, 100 large and small  
Fellies, 4 pair of Horse Wagon Fore Tongs, 5 pair After  
Tongs, an Oxwagon Fore Tong, 40 Cedarwood Planks  
of various lengths, and finally,

Two Shares in the Stellenbosch Bank,  
One Share in the Stellenbosch Omnibus  
Company.

H. C. HUGO.

Stellenbosch, Jan. 17, 1860.

## PUBLIC SALE OF THE FARM Bartholomeus Klip, AT GROENBERG.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on  
MONDAY, the 5th FEBRUARY next, his Grain and  
Cattle Farm called "Bartholomeus Klip," at Groenberg,  
about 2 hours from the village of Wellington. This Farm  
measures 1141 morgen and 440 rods and is known as a  
good Sowing Farm, the owner having in the past year  
followed good land for 20 muids of seed. It is also well  
suited for the breeding of Horses, Cattle and Merino Sheep,  
being provided with a large Dam and three constant  
springs. The Buildings on the same consist of a Dwelling  
House with 4 Rooms, Hall, Kitchen and Pantry, Stable  
for 32 Horses, Wagon House, Servants Rooms and large  
Lotts.

Moveable Effects,

Consisting of every description of Furniture, Males,  
Horses, Sheep and Goats, Harrows, Ploughs, Reaping  
Machines, Harness, and various other articles, too numerous  
to specify.

J. G. DE PLESSIS, G.  
P. J. PENTZ, J.F.S., Auctioneer.

## 130 Thoroughbred Horses, ALL BROKE IN TO SADDLE AND HARNESS, From 2 to 5 years old,

1500 MERINO CAPE WETHERS.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold, at the Farm  
of Messrs. D. & G. VAN NIEKERK, Joostenberg,  
ON FRIDAY,  
THE 10th FEBRUARY NEXT,

the above number of Horses, amongst which are 77  
entitled to run for the Produce and Breeder's Purse, in  
Cape Town. Also, first-class Saddle and Carriage Horses.  
These Horses are mostly bred by the Hex River Breeder,  
and by Mr. ROSE & Mr. KINNEAR, and from the imported  
blood Horses Lottery, Newbold, Asser, Westbury, Oakleaf,  
St. Peter, Ferrel, Harry Steady, Larry McHale, Bonyo,  
Flytrap, Holloway, Detering, South, Cockermouth, Pantomine,  
Volante, Dan Tucker, and Mercury, &c.

ALSO,

1500

Very Fat Merino & Cape Wethers.  
THOS. HEATHLE.  
REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED  
Mr. J. G. STETTLER, G.A., Auctioneer.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In the Estate of the late Mr. JAN NIGOLAS SMIT  
and surviving widow Mrs. A. SMIT, born  
BESTER.

THE Undersigned in their capacity as Testamentary  
Executors of the above Estate, will cause to be  
publicly sold on

Wednesday, 22 Feb. next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.,

All the Goods belonging to the same, consisting of:  
The valuable Farm called KAPITEIN'S KLOOF, situated  
at Piketberg, in the district of Malmesbury, in extent  
—morgen. It is provided with a good Dwelling  
House and the necessary Outbuildings; has abundance of  
Water and is planted with Vineyard and Fruit Trees. This  
Farm is known as an excellent Sowing and Cattle Farm.  
At the same time will be sold the MOVEABLE EF-  
FECTS, consisting of the usual description of Furniture,  
Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Horses, Oxen, breeding  
Stock, and such other articles as belong to a complete Farm.  
Liberal Bonus will be given.

J. N. SMIT, Jr., Test. Executor.  
S. AN KOCK, Secy.

Cape Town, Jan. 23, 1860.  
Mr. J. W. MOONASS, Vendue Adm.

## High Sheriff's Office.

Cape Town, Jan. 26, 1860.  
IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme  
Court in the undermentioned Case, the follow-  
ing Sale will take place, viz.:

Division of Caledon.

LOUIS WEYMAR v. G. R. GROENEWALD.  
On Monday, the 6th February, 1860, at the Defendant's  
Residence, "Lezoojacks," of some Household Furniture,  
Glass, and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, an Ox-wagon,  
with gear complete, 12 Oxen, a Brown Saddle-hack, 18  
Cora Bags, &c., &c.  
J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE Immoveable & Moveable PROPERTY, AT THE PAARL, WITH LIBERAL BONUS. ON FRIDAY, 3rd February next,

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

MR. J. DE VILLIERS, Pa., having become the Prop-  
rietor of part of the Farms of Mr. H. F. DE  
VILLIERS, of Great Drakenstein, has instructed the  
Undersigned to sell by Public Auction, in five Lots, his  
well known and very fertile and productive Erven, called  
Bethel, Platteklop, part of Nantes and  
of Nooit Gedacht, situate at the Northern  
part of the Paarl, comprising—

Lot 1. A very comfortable Dwelling House, Wine Store,  
Wagon House, Stable and Servants' Apartments, as also  
a spacious Shell and enclosed Kraal, planted with all  
sorts of Fruit Trees and about 4000 Vines, part of  
which can be worked with the Plough; and likewise  
provided with a large Oak Grove, and with abundance of  
water all the year round, being part of Bethel.

Lot 2. A large Building, divided in small but very  
comfortable Dwellings, as also several other hire apart-  
ments, amongst which a Wagonmakers' Shop, which all  
yield a large rent annually, being part of the Erf  
called Platteklop.

Lot 3. A new Building with a Water Mill erected  
thereon, which has lately been brought into thorough  
repair by the owner, being part of the place called  
Nantes.

Lot 4. A piece of Ground with right to the water,  
to erect on it another Mill, being part of the place  
called Nantes.

Lot 5. Four fertile Erven, situated in New-street,  
below the Erf Bethel, being part of the place Nooit  
Gedacht.  
It would be superfluous to enlarge on the well-known  
fertility of these Properties, it being generally known  
that the present owner has spared neither trouble nor  
expense in improving the same, to which may be added  
an opportunity to become possessed of such a pro-  
ductive and pleasantly situated residence is but rarely  
met with.

The greatest part of the purchase money may be  
retained at interest, under sufficient security.

Further,—All the Moveables at Bethel,

The greater part as good as new, consisting in—  
10 Blue Stave Stukvats, of 64 Leaguers each  
5 " " " " " " " " " "  
1 Teakwood Treading and Receiving Tub  
1 Wine Press, complete  
2 Brandy Stills, complete  
A quantity of sawed Oak fit for Frames  
An excellent Mole Wagon, as also some Household  
Furniture, and what further will be offered on the day  
of Sale.

D. A. DE VILLIERS.

Paarl, 25 Jan., 1860.

Messrs. STETTLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adm.

At the above Sale will likewise be sold a very  
excellent and nearly new Water Mill, which can in  
the meantime be seen on the Farm lately belong-  
ing to Mr. H. F. DE VILLIERS.

## VALUABLE

### Landed Property AT THE KNYSNA.

MR. C. W. NELSON intending to retire altogether from  
business, has authorised the Undersigned to dispose  
of the whole of his Landed and other Property situated at  
the Knysna and Cape Town.

The Day of Sale and full particulars of the Property will  
be stated in further advertisements. J. H. WIGHT.  
Cape Town, 27th January, 1860.

All parties indebted to Mr. C. W. NELSON are  
requested to settle their accounts without further delay,  
after the last day of February next, naming these accounts  
will be handed over for recovery.

## PUBLIC SALE OF 85 MULES.

ON FRIDAY, 3rd February next, the Undersigned will  
sell on the Farm, formerly the Property of Messrs.  
DAANJIE RETIEP and WILLEM MARAIS, at Breede River,  
District Tulbagh, the above number of Mules amongst which  
some Colored Teams.—They are very large, spirited, have  
good set-up and are in excellent condition, fit to be imme-  
diately used to hard work.

J. H. MUNNIK.

Good Refreshments will be provided.

800 superior Cape Wethers, }  
200 do. Merino do. }  
75 Wether Goats, }  
8 superior Saddle and Draught Hor-  
ses, amongst which some pairs  
to match.

ON WEDNESDAY, 1st February next, the Undersigned  
will cause to be sold on the Place  
of Mr. DE WAAL, Saremburg, the above number of  
superior Sheep, Goats and Horses, all in excellent con-  
dition.

S. J. FOURIE.

Villiers Dorp, 12th Jan. 1860.

Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

1000 Fat Cape Wethers,  
500 do. Merino do.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd Feb. next, the Undersigned  
will cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. the  
Widow DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of Fat  
Wethers, purchased for cash by the Undersigned; and decidedly  
the best troop of Sheep brought to market this year.  
W. H. LATEGAN.  
Wellington, Jan. 20, 1860.  
P. J. PENTZ, J.F.S., Auctioneer.

To Relatives and Friends.—Died in Cape  
Town on the 25th January 1860, after a short illness, our  
beloved youngest child JACOBINA HERRINGA, aged 3 1/2  
months.  
J. H. BAM, Esq.  
C. A. BAM, born LAUBSCHER.

To Relatives and Friends,  
NOTICE is hereby given, that our eldest son DAVID  
FRITZ DE VILLIERS, departed this life on Wednes-  
day, the 25th instant, aged 24 years, 4 months and 29 days.  
J. M. DE VILLIERS  
J. M. DE VILLIERS, born ROOS, &c.  
Banhock, 26th January, 1860.

## JAMES DICK, GENERAL AGENT, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State

## Shipping Intelligence

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.  
Jan 26—Alexandria, (Fr.), S. 611 tons, De Berque,  
from Toulon 12th Nov. to Singapore. Cargo, coals. Put  
in for water. De Bore Brothers, agents.  
28—Paarl, (Am.), bk. 195 tons, H. Bartlett, from whaling  
to whaling. G. S. Holm's agent.  
28—Fortuna, (Dt.), bk. 453 tons, M. De Ligt, from  
Rotterdam 11th Nov. to Padang. Cargo, sundries. Put  
in with mainmast damaged, and loss of sails.  
26—Isabel, sch. 97 tons, J. Granger, from Hottentot Bay  
5th inst., to this port. Cargo, guano. In want of an  
anchor. R. Granger, (Ham.), agent.  
27—John, (Ham.), bk. 130 tons, J. A. S. van den, from  
Koyana 22nd inst., to this port. Cargo, wool.  
28—John, bk. (Dane), 314 tons, C. A. van den, from  
Cape Town, 23rd Oct., to this port. Cargo, dials, &c.  
28—Sturtevant, sch. (Ham.), 100 tons, H. Dethlefsen, from  
Rio Stat. 20th inst. Cargo, coffee. A few letters  
and papers.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.  
Jan 24—Emilie, (Sw.), to Batavia.  
24—Diligence, to Hottentot Bay.  
24—H. M. St. Gun Boat Cockchafer, to Simon's Bay.  
24—Summi, (Rarw.), to Moolteuse.  
25—Waldeman, to Malmesbury.  
25—Crouch Brothers, to Cork via St. Helena.  
26—Mistrel, (Sw.), to St. Helena.  
26—Bloomer, to London.  
26—Daunbe, to Algoa Bay.  
27—Marie Anna, (Dt.), to Algoa Bay.  
28—Prince, to Mauritius.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.  
Jan 24—H. M. St. Cockchafer, 3 guns, Lieut. Holder,  
from Table Bay 24th inst., to China.

DEPARTURES FROM SIMON'S BAY.  
Jan 19—H. M. St. S. 24 tons, to Mauritius.  
24—Maup ruis, (Fr.), to Mauritius.  
26—H. I. R. M. St. Fr., Ass'd., to Plymouth.

Opgaat van Koloniële Ooer engst, de Stads Markt  
gepasseerd, van den 25 tot den 27 Januarij.

Amandelen, lbs.	0	
Aardappelen, mudden.	13 3/4	
Arya, legger.	2 1/2	
Aloe.	0	
Boter, lbs.	118	
Brandvyn, leggers.	7 1/2	
Bokkevellen, stukken.	35	
Bonen, mudden.	2 1/2	
Boonen Ossenhuizen, st.	7	
Erwten, mudden.	14	
Garst, mudden.	0	
Hoorns, stukken.	0	
Honig, lbs.	0	
Haver, mudden.	2 1/2	
Hooi, vrachten.	71	
Kaf, rakkens.	1998	
Koorn, mudden.	0	
Linzen, do.	0	
Meel, Grof.	0	
Melies, mudden.	0	
Oekernooten, lbs.	0	
Patates, mudden.	16	
rog, do.	634	
Rooyanen lbs.	173	
Schapenvellen, st.	0	
Stroo, sakkens.	0	
Tabsak.	0	
Talk, lbs.	76 1/2	
Uijen, mudden.	0	
Vedern, Ostr., lb.	9	
Wyn, ordinaire, legger.	0	
Do, Postak do.	0	
Was.	50	
Wol, lbs.	6350	
Wyn steen.	0	
Zout, lbs.	0	
Zout, mudden.	0	
Zuurlooswazep, 1-aun	0	

## MARKT PRYZEN Van den 26 des 28 Januarij, 1860

	Engl.	Sch.	Rand.
Aloes per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amstel per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Appelen per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Abrichten per lb.	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3
Aardappelen per mudd.	5 3 0	16 0 0	0 0 0
Arya per legger.	2 5 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
Bonen per mudd.	24 2 0	31 2 0	0 0 0
Buter per pond.	1 2 5	1 7 0	0 0 0
Brandvyn per legger.	2 5 0	1 6 0	0 0 0
Bokkevellen per stuk.	15 1 0	17 1 0	0 0 0
Broede Ossenhuizen.	7 1 1	1 6 0	0 0 0
Erwten per mudd.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Garst per mudd.	8 0 3	8 0 3	0 0 0
Geese each.	2 0 0	2 3 3	0 0 0
Haver per mudd.	6 0 3	6 7 3	0 0 0
Haverger per 100 lbs.	3 5 3	5 6 3	0 0 0
Hooiers per stuk.	4 5 1	1 3 3	0 0 0
Honig per pond.	2 6 0	3 3 3	0 0 0
Kalkoenen per stuk.	38 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Kaf per 16 sakkens.	15 3 0	20 4 3	0 0 0
Koorn per mudd.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Linzen per mudd.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Meel, fyn, per 100 lbs.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Oekernooten per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Oliphanstanden p. lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pears per pond.	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Periken ditto.	0 1 3	0 10 0	0 0 0
Rog per mudd.	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 0 0
Rooyanen per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tabak ditto.	0 4 4	0 5 4	0 0 0
Schapenvellen per stuk.	1 1 2	1 4 2	0 0 0
Stroo per 16 sakkens.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tyger, & Leeuw vel.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uijen per stuk.	4 6 0	6 4 0	0 0 0
Varkens, gemeste.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wol, fyn.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vedern, Ostr., lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vet of Talk per pond.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vygen ditto.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wol, schapen p. pond Wool, com. p. lb.	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 0 0
Wol, fyn.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wyn, ordinaire per fl.	104 0 0	104 0 0	0 0 0
Do, Postak do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wyn steen p. 100 lbs.	24 4 0	64 5 0	0 0 0
Zout per mudd.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0