

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, April 19, 1884.

It is more than enough for things desirable in themselves to be merely done, without any reference to the manner in which they are done. We might congratulate the Colony with the first fruits of that immigration scheme which was to supply—at no trifling cost, it is true—our most crying want, the necessary hands to cultivate our fields and vineyards, to tend our flocks and accelerate the completion of our public works. A large sum for our limited revenue, more than a hundred thousand pounds, has already been laid out on immigrants, and it is natural to inquire how we received value for our money? Some people doubt this, and in a matter involving so great an expenditure, the slightest doubt on that head is a severe reflection on the authorities, on whom the execution of the immigration scheme has devolved. When we assert that there are doubts on this subject, we must be allowed to speak very guardedly; for the petition from the Paarl, praying that grants from the treasury for immigration purposes may be discontinued, is sufficient evidence that numbers of colonists have the conviction, however they may have arrived at it, that immigration is badly managed, and does not supply our most urgent wants in spite of our lavish expenditure. It is alleged, and apparently with truth, that the immigrants are not the kind that are wanted, that they are not an acquisition but a burthen, that their introduction into the colony has swelled the number of consumers, instead of recruiting the ranks of our producers. These are doubtless grave charges, and to subject them to strict and impartial scrutiny is a task which our legislators cannot shirk without dereliction of duty; for it is the duty of the commons not only to make grants of public money, but also to see how it is spent. In the fulfilment of this duty some member, impressed with the importance of the matter, will probably move for a return of the immigrants that have been introduced into the colony under the present system, showing the number of either sex, the number of adults and of children, the class to which they respectively belong, and the proportion in which they have been distributed in different parts of the colony. With these data before us, and such other information as members may deem it necessary to call for, there will be a chance of answering the important question, has the colony really received value for the enormous sums laid out on immigration? If the answer is satisfactory, well let the petition of the Paarl be set aside as an expression of the opinions of people who grumble without a cause, but if it should turn out that the immigration now in progress is not of the right kind, and has added to our burthens instead of multiplying our resources, then by all means let the petition be entertained and a stop be put to the introduction of people who threaten to impoverish in lieu of enriching us. We cannot confidently recall to memory the details of past transactions, but it strikes us that, at an early stage of the deliberations on the immigration scheme, if it was adopted, it was resolved *inter alia* that a limited portion of the grants might be devoted to the introduction of immigrants from the continent of Europe, but that this class of immigrants should not exceed five hundred in a year. An Act containing some such provision was sanctioned by our Governor, but failed of obtaining the *assent* of the imperial Government, and it was determined that henceforth all immigrants that came out at the public expense should come from the United Kingdom. This was an untoward decision to come to. A great objection to English Agricultural laborers is that they are too expensive. There are valuable men among them, but those valuable men are accustomed to wages and comforts which only a few of our wealthiest farmers can afford to give them. The majority of our farmers require a different kind of labourers, perhaps inferior, (but that is questionable)—certainly cheaper. The kind of labor that would suit farmers of limited means might be procured from Germany. The Germans are frugal and laborious, accustomed to hard fare at home, and we are much mistaken if the money spent on one English family would not maintain three German families of the laboring class. There is little use perhaps in dwelling on this now, unless some of our farmers should combine to get out laborers at their own expense. We are not prepared to say that this might not be the cheapest after all.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. P. R. Swanepol, as field-cornet of the ward Tarka, division of Prince Albert, vice Lindeque.

MALMESBURY.—Parties who have not paid their quarter due 31st December, 1883, must do so before the 1st May next, on pain of legal proceedings being instituted.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The election of Commissioners will take place at the Town House this forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of A. Compton, of the firm of Compton and Lamb.—First and second meetings at the master's office, 25th April and 2nd May.—J. D. Herbold, Son of Wagenmakers Valley. First and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Paarl, 17th and 24th April.—J. Honey. Do. do. Graham's Town, 25th April and 2nd May.—J. H. Coetzee, of Bietrivier. Do. do. at do. Alwali North, 2d and 9th May.

INTERSTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of: J. N. Baale, at the magistrate's office, Graham's Town, 28d May.—S. J. Auret, at do. Graaff-Reinet, 22d May.—B. J. Kruger, at do. Somerset, 18th May.

ANTI-CONVICT BILL.—In the *Gazette* of Friday the draft of a Bill is published against the introduction of Convicts from Australia or elsewhere. Convicts landing here shall be liable to hard labor for three years, if men, and to two years if women. Captains of ships introducing any convict shall be liable to a fine of £100 and 3 months imprisonment. Captains who allow passengers from Western Australia to land without having previously obtained a certificate from the Collector of Customs, setting forth that such passengers are free men, shall be liable to a penalty of £25.

CHARITY.—We call the attention of our readers to the situation of the soldiers' wives and children arrived here in the *Acronington*, bound to India. Owing to adverse circumstances the ship has been full six months on her way, and it may be readily conceived that soldier's wives and children, (at all times but scantily provided) must suffer great want of necessary clothing. Those therefore who send articles of clothing to the stores of Messrs. Starlight & Co., or to Col. Carruthers, at the Castle, may calculate upon the gratitude of those women and children.

ELECTION FOR A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AT ALBERT.—A correspondent writes on the 31st March last from Burgher's Dorp, that Mr. D. Bothma was elected as M. P. for Albert in the room of Mr. Kruger. J. C. Scholtz, Esq., of Cape Town, was also proposed and would have been returned if no resident in the district had been a candidate.

USURY.—We are informed that the following petition will be presented to Parliament, numerously and respectfully signed by inhabitants of Cape Town:

To the hon'ble the Legislative Assembly, The petition of the undersigned, humbly sheweth:

That, as by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, it would appear that there is no written law in force in this colony limiting the legal rate of interest, while at the same time it is admitted that six per cent has hitherto by common consent been considered as such, and that this rate has been countenanced and acknowledged by various proclamations and other public acts, and money transactions have, as a rule, been based on this public admission and time-honoured custom, your petitioners, fearing lest the above decision of the Supreme Court might in its consequences injuriously affect the relations of lenders and borrowers, and more especially prejudice the interests of the farmers, respectfully pray that your Hon'ble House may pass an act fixing the legal interest of this colony, in conformity with long established custom, at six per cent.

And your petitioners, &c.
The above petition lies for signature at the Town House.

A SERIOUS CASE.—A correspondent at Saldanha Bay communicates the following, under date 2nd April:—

Last Wednesday evening a very lamentable occurrence took place here. Two brothers were fighting, when a man named Hermanus Visser, interposed, separated the belligerents and therupon went home. On subsequently returning to the beach to look after his boat, he was waylaid by the two brethren, one of whom struck him down with a spar, whilst the other smothered his skull and arm with a bludgeon. The unfortunate man still lingers. He was known as a very quiet and inoffensive man. Both the offenders are in custody. Mr. Albertyn, who as Fieldcornet made the examination, declares that during the 17 years he holds office he has never witnessed a similar cruel case. The sufferer was altogether disfigured, his skull broken in four places and his right arm smashed.

REVOLTING OUTRAGE.—The *Kaffrarian Banner* mentions that a man of the German Legion, at Izeli, lately, on discovering that there was an improper intercourse between his wife and another man of the legion, made a serious attack upon the offender, beating him so severely on the head and other parts of the body, that he became senseless and apparently lifeless, and afterwards with a razor, perpetrated another act which shall be nameless. The culprit is in custody.

EXTRAORDINARY FALL OF RAIN AT MAURITIUS.—In the *Port Louis Gazette* of the 7th Feb., is published a table showing the variation of the barometer and direction and force of the wind, during the stormy weather of January 26th and 27th, 1880, at Mauritius. From the following quotation it will be seen that the quantity of rain which fell between 6 a.m. of the 26th and 9 a.m. of the 27th January must have been enormous. Just fancy 11½ inches of rain falling in 24 hours. The average quantity of rain that falls in this country in a year is, we believe, in round numbers, 39 inches. The following is the note of the Government Observer to the table we have referred to:—
"The total amount of rain which fell during the above twenty-four hours was 11,850 inches, this amount exceeds, by 2,005 inches, the greatest fall of rain in any twenty-four hours previously recorded in the Observatory—namely, 9,555 inches, which occurred on the 26th January, 1857. The humid state of the air after the recent precipitation (at 9 a.m. 27) was 94° which is only within 0.58 of complete saturation."—*E. P. Herald.*

THE GERMAN LEGION.—Any of the Legion were entitled to receive their discharge upon producing a certificate from some person who intended employing them. The result of this was the incessant search for masters, offering themselves at mere nominal rates of wages; after procuring which and receiving their discharge, they packed up their traps and marched away to some other place. A great many persons have thus been disappointed in securing labour. Many of the Germans are to be met with along the high roads to the Cape, Graham's Town, and Uitenhage. Those en route to Cape Town intend working their way back to their native country—the others are in search of work. They seem to conduct themselves very orderly.—*ib.*

THE "GRANGER." Capt. Gunner, arrived here from Table Bay, on Saturday afternoon, after a tedious passage of twenty-three days. In consequence of the prevalence of south-east gales, she was within sight of Table Mountain for fourteen days. She brings drafts for several regiments, and has been engaged to convey a number of invalids from this port and Cape Town to England.—*ib.*

IN CONSEQUENCE of the decision in the "Usury Case," recently tried at Cape Town, both the local banks have raised their rate of discount from six to eight per cent.—*ib.*

REV. MR. NAUDE.—This gentleman during the past week paid a visit to this town. On Thursday evening last he preached in English to a large congregation in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Sunday

morning in Dutch to the members of the Dutch Reformed Church, to which persuasion he belongs, and in the evening again in English in the Wesleyan Chapel. We understand that it is the intention of the wardens of the Dutch Reformed Church of this place to give "a call" to the reverend gentleman. A resident minister is much needed here, and to all appearances Mr. Naude, did he accept, would be just the man for this congregation, which is one of the largest and most influential on the frontier.—*Q. T. Free Press.*

CIVILISED ABORIGINALS.—A native of the name of James Olliphant, a confirmed thief, received a corporal punishment of 25 lashes on Thursday morning last, a mode of punishment for which he appeared to have a profound respect. This man had been to England for some years and learned a dodge or two. It would seem that in the neighbourhood of Whiteside he was in the habit of passing himself off for a constable, and under this guise searched all stray Kaffirs that came in his way, appropriating their property to his own use and benefit.—*ibid.*

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—CIRCUIT COURT.—THE CIVIL CASES which were tried before Mr. Justice Clotie, last week were not numerous, and only two were of interest to others than the parties themselves. The one case was that of Scott and another v. Hoole—a case of "good conscience"—where the plaintiff sought to recover the amount of a certain promissory note which he alleged the defendant had fraudulently induced him to discount. The history of the transaction was just this: In February last, one James Honey brought certain three promissory notes at long dates to the defendant to get cashed—he having on previous occasions done the same thing for him,—Honey being at the same time his debtor. On the very day that defendant received them, he learnt that the maker of the notes had suspended payment; and at once sent them up to his agent at Fort Beaufort, with directions to get them discounted, or exchanged for discountable paper, without delay, and not to be particular "to a trifles," about the charge of the transaction. In consequence of this defendant's agent exchanged one long dated note with the plaintiff for his promissory note at a short date, for a consideration equivalent to 16 per cent. Shortly after the transaction plaintiff became aware of the insolvency of the maker of the note and learnt also of defendant's knowledge of the fact, and now brought his action to make him "disgorge." The Court, however, held that there was not sufficient proof to justify the allegations of the summons and found judgment for defendant.

The other case was one in which Webb, a cattle dealer and farmer, sought to recover from one Penn £400, as the value of two imported cows which he alleged had died in consequence of eating the refuse of his soap, negligently thrown away on the public street near the market. In this case, during the hearing of which the court was crowded and in which there was a great many witnesses, it appeared that defendant employed a scavenger to remove the refuse of his soap-boiling factory, and that on one occasion, when it happened to rain very heavily, he deposited two or three loads of this stuff in (as he thought) a drain near Hill's Mill, thinking that the rain would wash it all away into the river. It was, however, very dark as well as raining hard, and the stuff—hot out without precision, some of it did not fall into the drain. The following day plaintiff's cows, when turned out for exercise, discovered this stuff, and eat a good deal of it; and thereafter immediately fell sick and died; and upon being opened the same day, refuse in an indigested and partially digested state was found in the intestines and stomachs. Plaintiff accordingly assumed that the cows had been poisoned by this refuse, and brought his action for the damage thereof. On hearing the evidence of the scavenger, the court stayed the further hearing of the case, and called upon the counsel to argue the liability of the defendant, and thereafter held that the act of the scavenger was not that of the defendant, inasmuch as he had employed a person who publicly professed to perform such work, to take and remove such rubbish, and was paid for doing it. He had undertaken a duty and was paid for doing it,—but in executing it, his wilful neglect and wrongful act, was charged against himself personally and not against him, who had employed him. There must, therefore, be an absolution from the instance.—*Anglo African.*

TIGER HUNT.—A letter was received by the Resident Magistrate on Wednesday morning, from Walmer, communicating the fact that on the previous morning a large tiger (closely resembling the one which some time ago so seriously injured Mr. Brown, shopkeeper) had been seen in that neighbourhood, and that, from the manner in which he was prowling about, his intentions were very questionable. In the evening he was seen near Dunn's in the valley, and was lurking about with the evident intention of making off with some of the cattle from the kraals. In consequence of this information, the Magistrate and Mr. Fieldcornet Teemustered a large number of horsemen and Kaffirs, who, well-armed and supplied with plenty of powder and ball, started from Teem's Kraal at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of destroying the tiger in question. On reaching the locality where the animal had been last seen, the party succeeded in discovering the imprint of the tiger's foot and those of the Hottentot who, it appears, had been followed by the animal from Dunn's on Tuesday evening close to Walmer. The spoor of the tiger was followed for a considerable distance until it was lost amongst the footmarks of cattle. No farther trace could be found, and most of the party were a good deal chagrined at their misfortune. All hope of discovering the brute was therefore at an end, and after a little sport with some smaller game, the would-be-tiger hunters returned to town about five o'clock.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—A robbery of a purse containing a Swellendam £5 note and some silver, &c., took place at Human's Hotel on Thursday night last, under the following daring circumstance:—It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, who are staying there, went to bed at their usual hour, leaving a candle burning. About 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Bremner awoke, and found the candle out and the window wide open. Upon examination, he discovered that his purse had been removed from his waistcoat-pocket, containing the

above amount. On further inspection, it was found that the thief must have been concealed under the bed when Mr. and Mrs. Bremner retired for the night, as the marks of the feet and hair were distinctly visible. He would then have quietly waited till they were sound asleep, then got up, took the purse, blown out the candle, opened the window, and made his escape with the plunder. We have not heard whether the culprit has been detected.—*Overyberg Courant.*

ZULU COUNTRY.—The latest news from this quarter is to the effect that Ketchwayo has ordered out of the country one or two of the traders who have stations over the border, who, we understand, have, at all events in one case, been in the habit of levying toll on Kaffirs flying across the river into British territory. Mr. Dickens has had to make his *congé* without preliminary notice, but Mr. Rathbone, has it is understood, been allowed a month's grace. We have heard very unsatisfactory accounts regarding proceedings which are systematically indulged in on the other side of the Tugella, and which are very derogatory to the dignity and the prestige of the British name and character. We say nothing about the moral culpability of the parties who are answerable for these unjustifiable acts.—*Natal Mercury.*

Foreign Intelligence.

STRENGTHENING THE ALLIANCE.—The latest story going in reference to the Emperor of the French, is the following:—While Lord and Lady Cowley were at Compiegne, a week or two ago, the Emperor perceived one evening that Lady Cowley had no wedding ring on. His Majesty asked her how it happened that she did not wear the sign of wifehood so generally worn in England? To which Lady Cowley replied that her marriage had taken place in so great a hurry, that her husband had not time to procure one for the ceremony, and that consequently, she had never purchased a wedding ring. The Emperor, on hearing this sent at once to Paris for a ring similar to those used at English weddings, and here called "an alliance," with the addition of three rows of diamonds, superposed. As soon as the ring reached Compiegne the Emperor presented this magnificent present to Lady Cowley, at the same time addressing her in these words: "I beg you to accept this ring as a new pledge of the alliance between France and England." A handsome gift very handsomely made; and in both respects sufficiently characteristic of the Emperor who is not only fond of making presents, but is admitted on all hands to possess a peculiarly happy knack of making them gracefully.

The above is extracted from the *Delhi Gazette's* Paris Correspondence, and a very pretty story it is, but unfortunately only a story. However, it is to be hoped that such stories may have the desired effect—induce the French poodles to discontinue barking so incessantly, as they have of late, at the English Bull-dog. It is believed that the Emperor desires by every possible means, to make the English alliance go down in France, and such "pretty little stories" doubtless create quite a sensation among the volatile and frivolous people who placed Louis Napoleon on the throne. But John Bull is not to be taken in; he will not be dragged into a false sense of security, and abandon those preparations for putting the country into a proper state of defence which at present are only in their infancy.

Napoleon doubtless desires to "shed down a calm and peaceful influence," but let olive branches be never so plentiful, England is well aware that she can only maintain the alliance by strengthening her position.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PACIFIC.—From recent Indian papers we learn that our Russian neighbours—as we may designate the colony at the mouth of the Amoor—are acquiring new territory as well as rapidly developing the resources of that which they had already in their possession. Our readers are aware that opposite the mouth of the Amoor is situated the island of Saghalien, which until now belonged chiefly to Japan. It has fortunately turned out for Russia, however, that a person attached to its Ambassador's suite recently got murdered by a Japanese whilst at Jeddo, and in consideration of this insult the southern part of the island of Saghalien was demanded, and has been ceded to the Russian Emperor.

The *Friend of India* says:—"With six or seven men-of-war at his back, a Russian is not the man to let such an outrage pass without turning it to account, and accordingly the southern part of Saghalien has been ceded as compensation. That island, by a sort of natural bridge, almost connects the coast of Tartary where the Amoor debouches into the sea with Jesso or Matamai, the northernmost of the Japanese Islands. Between them are only the narrow Straits of Ba. Perouse."

The same journal has the following with regard to the progress of the Russian colony:—"To the Russians the possession of the whole of Saghalien is necessary. It completes their territory. On the south it is a continuation of Kamstohatka and the Kurile Isles; and on the east it commands the mouths of the Amoor and the coast of Manchouria, parallel to which it stretches for 600 miles. For defensive purposes it is as absolutely necessary to Russia as the Isle of Wight to England. On the mainland a large fort is now rising at Alexandropol, which commands the Bay of Castrice, where there is the finest anchorage in the world, and whence there is a good road to Nicholasiewsk, the capital. The island is well wooded, has fertile soil where it is not hilly, is in its physical features much like Ceylon, and, above all, has coal. With the whole of Saghalien, Eastern Siberia and the provinces of the Amoor will be defensible by a small fleet while the approach to the Amoor itself is as difficult as to the Ganges."

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—By the Dutch mail steamer from Batavia we have received advices and journals to the 24th instant. The chief news is in relation to Boni affairs,—the success of the expedition we received by telegram some days ago.

The Batavia journals announce the receipt of the following telegrams from Sourabaya; Boni was taken by our troops. The General in chief, Van Swieten, advanced from Badjoa, and after a gallant attack, Boni was captured. The loss on our side is four killed and twenty two wounded; amongst the latter are Major Kresen, Lieuts. Koenen, and Rooyen (slightly). The population unanimously tendered their submission. The Queen

has fled to Sapeng. Our troops have advanced towards Pasempa, the second capital of Boni, and have thereby cut off all communication with Boni from that town. The latest telegrams announce Boni taken Dec. 6th, Balakka on the 25th, Pasempa on the 6th. A telegram from Makassar, dated 12th December, announces that the Commander-in-chief of the Boniess was killed.—*Singapore Free Press.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—By the Black Swan we have Adelaide papers to the 24th. They are filled with accounts of the intense heat of Saturday and Sunday week.

The *Register* states—Saturday last was one of the hottest days ever known in the Colony. The thermometer stood at 112° in the shade as early as eleven o'clock in the morning. At two o'clock the barometer at Mr. Main's was 29.7, and the thermometer in the shade 111°, at Mr. Muirhead's at the same hour the metallic barometer was 29.49, the mercurial 29.55, and the thermometer 112°. At Mr. Davis', of Russell-street, at the same hour the metallic barometer was 29.16, and the mercurial barometer was 29.4. The thermometer, which had been at 114°, had gone down to 110°. The thermometer at the *Register* office in a well-shaded locality and well detached from the wall, was 112° at two o'clock; and the barometer 29.86, with the temperature indoors of 93°. At four o'clock Muirhead's thermometer had risen to 117° in the shade at an exposed situation, and to 138 in the sun; while at Gawler the glass reached 123° in the shade. The use of the term "shade," as our readers may judge from the different figures given above, is very extensive; it may mean a situation immediately under an iron roof verandah and exposed to the hot winds or, the coolest corner of a dark room. It would certainly be more satisfactory if the daily range of the Adelaide thermometers could be taken away from glasses always kept in the same situation, for it is impossible to say what the heat has been when tested from hour to hour in different localities. At all events, Saturday was declared by the oldest inhabitant to be one of the hottest days he ever saw in the colony, and he found it very trying, for during the extreme heat of 1853 the glass did not rise higher than 114° in the shade of Muirhead's shop. But the Sunday discomforts of Saturday were put up with complacently by most people, from their belief that a change would take place at the close of the day. Earth and air, however, seemed too intensely heated to become cool in so short a time, and throughout the evening and the night the atmosphere remained almost unbreathable. Sunday, in fact, commenced with the appearance of being still hotter than its predecessor, but fortunately, before the middle of the day the wind changed, and the evening was comfortably cool. Various accidents, including several deaths, have been caused by this extreme state of the weather; but the wonder is, that there are not many more such disasters, when it is remembered how recklessly large numbers of persons expose themselves to the fierce rays of the sun without sufficient covering to the head, and in many cases after indulgence in stimulating drinks.

The *Gawler* correspondent of the same paper says:—"The great joy of our sufferers here from heat during the present week would be to see the place on which everybody knows many of us can never forget. Universal lassitude incapacitates for even thought and sleep is with us a luxury by no means easy of attainment, and not the most refreshing when obtained. Anglo-Indians, and those who inhabit such cool climates as Hindoostan or Central Africa, may enjoy their stoves and umbrellas; but to learn what the former is not, and enjoy the novelty of finding it hotter under an umbrella than outside of one, they should make a seasonal excursion to South Australia. We are apt, in referring to the tropics, and expecting less heat than if we actually lay in the sun's path, to forget that at midsummer we are actually nearer the sun than countries lying under the northern tropic, being only 1½ degrees from his vertical ray; while the line of Cancer, running through Northern Africa, Arabia, Hindoostan, Burmah, and Mexico, is at a distance of 47 degrees from his vertical beams.

There is no doubt as to the sandy character of our great northern plain, so remarkable for its heat and dust; and it is not a considerably to the heat of our atmosphere by striking it (as Humboldt has satisfactorily illustrated) with particles of intensely heated character; points which I may be excused referring to when nothing is talked of but the weather. With us at Gawler the sun is bad enough, but the atmosphere is worse, heating everything inside as well as outside the house, to such a degree that nothing tangible, edible, or bibulous, is below warm.

We have had no accounts yet of eyebores or whiskers being singed off or of gunpowder being set off by the same cause, but we have accounts of rashers being cooked by the sun's beams, and biscuits baked by the same cooking apparatus.

The dreadful state of the weather is producing grievous complaints against government for having postponed till midsummer so many road contracts that might have been better executed last winter. Many cases have occurred of men compelled to relinquish their outdoor work on account of utter inability to pursue it in the present state of the atmosphere.

The day closes with an alarming account of sickness, prostration, and infant children. Several cases of infantile cholera are reported; one that of an active young butcher, who, while on his delivery round at noon, fell suddenly from his horse without any previous indication of illness beyond oppression from the heat. The bird's have fallen dead during the day, principally along the course of the river-bed when they search for yau for water. The residents on the Five-mile Plain (north of the town) and in other localities have to send to Gawler for all their water, and are cropping down in quest of water in a barren and dry land where no water is to be had.

Mr. G. Francis has politely furnished me with the following thermo-metrical observations on the temperature of this locality yesterday and to-day:—
20th January—1 p.m., 114° in the shade; 9 p.m., 102° on a tree open to the east wind.
21st January—4.30 a.m., 98° against a west aspect wall; 8.30 a.m., 112° ditto; 10 a.m., 114° in the shade with a south aspect; noon, 116° ditto; 1 p.m., 118° ditto; 2 p.m., 128° ditto.

During the four last observations the thermometer was in a free current of air well shaded. Eight feet above the ground was the lowest height at which the instrument was suspended.

It is remarkable that while at nine in the evening of the 20th it was 93° in a room that had been kept closed, it rose to 102° on exposure to the open air.

I reopen this article to state that several infants have died since yesterday, and that the undertakers are likely to be occupied till daylight. Amongst the bereaved is the family of Dr. Lewis, whose infant, a year old, died during the night.

The heat appears greater to-day than heretofore, the atmosphere resembling the mouth of a furnace on opening door or window. Several cases of adult illness have occurred during the day. On visiting the poor man Swieruw (who has a wife and family of small children dependent upon him), I found him incapable of recognizing me.

The places of worship seem to have been deserted, and our streets present a horrid glare and an appearance of suspended animation, every sparkling, need not mention which only once seen actively engaged in this fatal time of physical trial and anxiety. The workmen on the extension had to quit work at noon; several of them fell down during the day from the effects of the sun. As I am closing this postscript a southerly wind is bringing us some relief.

Corn and Dairy Farm, TO LET.

THE Lots marked A, B, and C, of the well known Farm of STICKLAND, comprising 900 Acres of the best Arable and Grazing Land procurable, are offered to Let. This Farm is only 13 Miles from Cape Town, and one mile from the Railway Station. Either separately or the three Lots together.—For particulars apply to A. J. ZIEBERBERG.

These Lots have substantial Buildings erected on the same.

20 Wellington Bank Shares, WILL be sold at the Commission Sale to be held by Messrs STEYLER, SMYTH & Co.

REDUCTION IN Watches and Jewellery.

J. M. STRATH. HAS RECEIVED the best quality of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, manufactured expressly for him...

Bottle Store.

L. J. DE JONGH DE VILLIERS begs leave to inform the Public of Cape Town and its environs...

Bottles.

EMPTY BOTTLES wanted at No. 110 Loop-street.

THE 'STARTLED FAWN.'

RICE.

THE Undersigned are now landing ex above Ship, from Calcutta, BROWN and WHITE RICE, of superior qualities.

THE Ship "Acerrington" having arrived in Table Bay with 432 Women and Children...

WHEREAS my name has been frequently introduced in a lying report concerning Doctor Weinstein of Calcutta...

ABSCONDED.

SINCE the 30th March last, the undersigned's apprentice named ADRIAN, about 14 years old...

LAST NOTICE!

DEBTORS to the Paarl Divisional Council, who are still in arrears with their rates of the 1st August 1869...

To the Inhabitants of the Division of Malmesbury.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Malmesbury, that on the 1st of May...



THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS' COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

STEAM Engines, Portable and Fixed—Steam Ploughs—Chaff Cutters—Pulpers—Oil Cake Mills...

Orders, accompanied by a remittance in Money or Pro- tice, or a credit on England, will have prompt attention...

For full details see next publication of this Paper.

PUBLIC SALE In the Goudine, Division of Worcester.

MRS. the widow of the late Mr. DANIEL STEPHANUS BORNIA, P.B., having disposed of her Immoveable Property...

Tuesday, 10 April next, THE WHOLE OF HER MOVEABLES,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. 2 covered Bullock Wagons, with Gear complete...

CELLAR IMPLEMENTS. Stuckvats, Tubs, Leaguers, Half ditto, Half-cams, Treading and Receiving Tubs...

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Bedsteads with curtains, Stretchers, fine Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes...

LIVE STOCK. 18 draught Oxen, in excellent condition, 15 Breeding Cattle of good breed...

THE WHOLE WITHOUT RESERVE REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED.

D. LANGRANNE, Vendue A'm. Mr. J. MERRING, R.S. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Mr. Charles Hartogs, WHO is about visiting Europe, has instructed Mr. STEYTLER, to sell on the Paarl, On Saturday, 14th April, AT 11 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,

A PORTION OF HIS Moveable Property,

CONSISTING OF A quite new Hansom's Cab, built expressly to order for this place in London...

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11th APRIL NEXT, THE 11th APRIL NEXT,

part of his well known Estate "KALBASKRAAL," situated at Koeberg, adjoining "DROEGE VLEI" about 4 hour's ride from Malmesbury, viz.

Lot No. 1, containing about 1 Morgen of fine Arable Land, well supplied with Water...

Lot No. 2, containing about 1 Morgen of fertile Arable Land, well supplied with Water...

For Private Sale. The whole Stock of his well known Hard Bricks, at a moderate price...

Public Sale of Valuable Landed Property, AND Wine-farming Utensils, AT WAGONMAKERS VALLEY.

THE Undersigned being about to take up his residence in the village of Wellington, where he has already purchased fixed property...

Wesnesday, the 25th AND IF NECESSARY ON Thursday, the 26th April, AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

His fertile and agreeable Dwelling Place called Groenfontein, situated at Wagonmakers Valley, about one mile from the now flourishing village of Wellington...

Cellar Utensils, 2 Blue Stave Stuckvats, 6 leaguers each, 3 do. smaller, 3 Leaguers, 1 Half Leaguer...

FURNITURE, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Chests, Bedsteads and Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils in variety, a Baking Trough, and 3 large Chests.

Finally, 15 head of breeding Cattle, of good milking breed. J. F. M. LAN, Serr. Wagonmakers Valley, April 7 1869.

PUBLIC SALE AT EERSTERIVIER, LATE FOX AND HOUNDS INN, Division of Stellenbosch.

THE Undersigned intending to give up Farming, will cause to be publicly sold without the LEAST RESERVE, at the above Farm,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18th INSTANT, 150 Oxen and Cows, mostly Draught Oxen, 500 Merino Wethers, all in good condition.

A number of Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Farming Implements, and what will further be offered on the day of Sale.

THOMAS MORRIS, Eersterivier, 2nd April, 1869. Mr. J. WEAZ, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 19th INSTANT, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

WILL BE Sold by Public Auction at the Insolvent's Residence here, situated opposite Adley Square, for account of the above Estate, the whole of the Moveable Effects...

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Notice to Creditors and Debtors

In the Estate of the late ALBERTUS PHILIPPUS HIEBNER, Esq. and surviving spouse Mrs. HESTER MAGDALENA DU PLESSIS.

CRITORS in the above Estate are requested to file their claims, within six weeks from this date, with the second undersigned, at his Office opposite the Paarl Market and those indebted thereto to pay their debts within the aforesaid term.

Wid. A. P. HIEBNER, born du PLESSIS, J. D. DE LA K. HIEBNER, Paarl, April 4, 1869.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Joint Estate of the late Mr. JOHAN ANDRIES KRITZINGER, and surviving spouse, Mrs. CATHARINA JOSEFA PRINSLO, of Lange Kloof, in the Division of George.

CRITORS in the above Estate are requested to file their Claims, and Debtors, to pay their Debts within six weeks from this date, at the Office of the second undersigned at Wolve Kraal.

E. J. PRINSLO, Widow J. A. KRITZINGER, G. B. W. WEHMEYER, Wolve Kraal, Lange Kloof, 2nd April 1869.

PUBLIC SALE ON FRIDAY, 13th APRIL NEXT.

WILL BE Sold in the Wierhoek here, the Goods belonging to the Estate of the late COENELIS JACOBUS DE KLERK, consisting in Household Furniture &c.

ON SATURDAY, 14th INST.

WILL BE Sold, at the Commission Sale of Mr. R. D. JONES, all the EFFECTS belonging to the above Estate, consisting of a variety of most elegant FURNITURE, in Drawing-room Sofa and Chairs (with damask seats), Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Mahogany Damask Window Cur-

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ON SATURDAY, 14th INST.

RAISINS.

THE Undersigned are paying the Highest Market Rate for Raisins Delivered at their Store, ST. GEORGE'S STREET, VAN DER BYL & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby gives notice that the School held here by his deceased father will be continued by him on MONDAY, 16th instant. Boarders will be taken as usual. J. T. DE BEER.

Paarl, 5th April, 1869.

Shipping Intelligence

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY. April 4—Salamanca, S. 987 tons, G. N. Livesey, from Adelaide 19th Feb., to London. Cargo, wool, &c. Put in for water. Dickson & Co., agents.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY. April 4—Alert, to Algoa Bay. 4—Prince Edward, to Angra Pequena. 5—Alacrity, to Boston.

Dogaaf van Koloniale Ophengst, de Stads Markt gepasseerd, van den 5 tot den 6 April, 1869.

Table listing market prices for various goods including almonds, raisins, sugar, and other commodities.

MARKT PYZEN

Van den 5 tot den 7 April, 1869.

Table listing market prices for various types of sheep and goats, including different breeds and weights.

To Relative and Friends.

DIED on the 28th March, 1869, at Somerset West, my dearly beloved Husband WILLIAM TARRINGTON, age 70 years and 6 months. I likewise avail myself of this opportunity to thank those who so kindly assisted me.

Wm. TARRINGTON, born HOFFMAN. Proprietor J. W. Lutz, Printer and Publisher, No. 10, Water street. Agent in London: F. ALBAR, Esquire, Gloucester Lane, Lombard-street.