

Executeurskamer.

In den Naam van wylen M. J. van der ...

VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBARE

Vaste Goederen, Huisraad, enz.

De Ondergetekende zullen, in hante ...

OP WOENSDAG,

Den 4 Nov. 1868,

1. Het groot en Woningier HUIS en Toebeho...

Er zal Bonus worden gegeven.

K. J. BOERS, Sec. Executeurskamer.

Kaapstad, 26 Aug. 1868.

De Heeren R. D. JONES & Co., Afslagers.

VERKOOPING

DOOR DEN

Meester van het Hoog Geregts Hof,

VAN

VASTGOED,

GELEGEN

In de Afdeling Riversdale.

OP MAANDAG, 16 NOV. 1868,

Ten 11 ure 's voormiddags precies.

ZAL de Publieke Kantoren te Riversdale, ten

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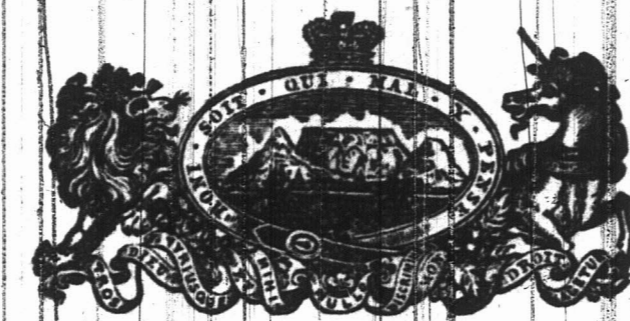
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Uitgegeven No. 93, Waterstraat, Kaapstad elke Maan...



Published at No. 93, Waterstreet, Cape Town, every Monday...

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTEN.

DEEL XXXIX. MAANDAG, DEN 2 NOVEMBER, 1868. No. 3.426.

25 Ry.-Trek, Jonge Paarden en Merries...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

Vaste en Losse Goederen.

Op Dingsdag, den 17 November aanst.

De Ondergetekende, zal op boren gemeld datum per Publieke Veiling doen Verkoopen...

De Losse Goederen, bestaande uit:

Een Span Trekkers, 60 Aantel Beelen, waaronder Merkveerde Koeyen...

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Z. A. Hulp-Bybel-Genootschap.

DE JAARLYKSCHE ALGEMEENE VERGADERING...

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Kaapstad & Wellington Spoorweg.

TYDTAFEL.

Van en na den Isten Dec. 1867, en tot nadere

Table with columns: Kennisgeving, Passagiers en Goederen, and times for various stations.

TERUG.

Table with columns: Station names and times for return journeys.

Deze Treinen houden stil aan Kuis Rivier op

Maandag en Zaterdag vóór en na de kluimen

MAANS VERANDERINGEN.

Nov. 7 Laatste Kwarter van de Maan...

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PAARDEN.

15 Ruins, goed gedresseerd, 35 Merries, van 2 tot 3 jaren oud.

De Ondergetekende zullen op DONDERDAG...

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THE Suid Afrikaan.

Cape Town, November 2, 1868.

THE CAPE TOWN DISPENSARY.

During the prevalence of the late epidemic which committed such ravages on the most helpless and poverty-stricken portions of our community, every agency that benevolence could suggest was set in motion, and brought to bear upon the principal sufferers, for the purpose of alleviating as much as possible the general suffering; and also, no means that science could suggest as a remedy were allowed to be unimproved, either through the indifference of the public, or their want of that large-hearted generosity for which the Cape is so favorably known.

The government which possesses, or is rather endowed with such a tremendous *vis inertiae* as is generally speaking sufficient to discourage the boldest from any attempt to shunt it out of its groove, came spontaneously and right heartily forward to the rescue, and forgetting for a time the straddled solimunity which invests officialism in high quarters, and disregarding also the time honored claims of circumspection and redtapeism, found itself, where government ever ought to be, at the very head of the movement of which the welfare of the public was the object.

The town Council too, for whose cause or other, seldom geany credit for their good deeds, and whose good intentions are often severely criticised, came in for its full share of commendation from the public for the willingness, promptitude and energy they displayed during the prevalence of the epidemic, and we cannot help thinking it would have shown better taste on the part of some of the speakers at the late meeting of the Cape Town dispensary, had they in their wholesale-yes, it was wholesale condemnation—but only remembered this fact they might have probably been less severe in their condemnation of the Town Council.

The medical men were also most indefatigable in their attention to those that required their aid. They worked like enthusiasts, and two of them succumbed, or became martyrs it is believed to the cause of suffering humanity. The public generously and liberally responded to the calls made on their charity and benevolence, in fact each individual, and each class did what they could to mitigate the calamity. There are however two institutions to which the town was perhaps more indebted than it was then fully aware of. These institutions still exist in our midst, and it is only of late that we have become acquainted with the immense deal of good they both did, in a quiet and unostentatious way,—we allude to the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and the Cape Town Dispensary.

The former we do not wish further than to make a passing allusion to; the latter we purpose to say a few words about. This valuable Institution like a flower that is born to bloom unseen, is like the modest violet, which blooms almost under our feet, and scents the air with its fragrance while we are hardly aware of the source of the sweet perfume. Who would have imagined for instance, that no less than from 1000 to 1500 persons were served daily with soup and bread for nearly three months in the year, out of the funds under the administration of the Cape Town Dispensary? We were aware that great distress prevailed then and pre-vails still in Cape Town, but we were not prepared for a revelation like this. The chairman of the meeting however put the matter even in a more forcible light. On commenting on the Report, he observed, that from January to September of the present year there were no less than 3294 Dispensary patients. If they added a like proportion for the remaining months of the year, the number of cases would be upwards of 4000, or about one seventh of the whole population of the Town! Surely, under such circumstances, the Dispensary ought to be placed on a much firmer foundation than it is at present. Annual subscriptions are too uncertain and precarious a basis for an Institution so valuable as this to rest upon. We are far from discouraging annual and other subscriptions and donations, but we should like to see,—although it might to some extent diminish these of those whose special province it is to induce subscriptions to come in, some permanent endowment for the Dispensary. The government, and the Town Council might each contribute annually a certain amount. We are sure that neither the Parliament nor the Ratepayers would object to such appropriation; for if we look at the results achieved last year with the very small sum of £1191 2s. 7d., we do not think that any one would be found to say that money was ever better spent. With the small sum of money at their disposal, we hope the Committee will not commit the indiscretion that is so often done of wasting it in bricks and mortar. Let it by all means be otherwise utilised; and we do not think its administration could be entrusted to better hands than those who have now charge of it.

APPOINTMENTS.—William Martin Fläischer, Esq., to be Justice of the peace for the district of Queen's Town, during pleasure.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of Fredrik Willem de We, clerk, first and second meetings at the master's office, 11th and 18th November.—Daniel Ferdinand Immelman, of the Voorste Omtrek of the Cold Bokkeveld, first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Tulbagh, 13th and 18th November, Henry Stanford, first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Riversdale, 7th and 14th November.—Robert Arnold, (deceased), late of Port Elizabeth, first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Port Elizabeth, 11th and 18th November.

INTESTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be holden in the estates of Arnold Pieser and deceased spouse, Francina Louisa Rössow, at the master's office, 1st December; Maria Magdalena Bezuidenhout and surviving spouse Marcus Marthinus Fourie, at the magistrate's office, Oudtshoorn, 1st December.

THE MAIL.—The mail for England, St. Helena, Ascension and Madeira, by the packet Cell, will be closed at the general Post office on Wednesday, the 4th November next, at 1 p.m.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP "BORDERER," AT STRUY'S POINT.—A telegram was received in town on Thursday, from Swellendam, announcing the wreck of the ship Borderer, from Port Natal, at Wagenhuis Krantz. According to Lloyd's Register the Borderer is a vessel of 1,022 tons, owned by Wilks and Sons, of London. It appears that the ship struck on the rock and went down soon after, the crew taking to the boats, two in number; one of them containing the captain and eleven men landed to the westward of Struy's Bay, but the other boat, according to the latest advices, had not been heard of.

The following telegram from Graham's Town was received here on Wednesday last:—"Bloemfontein, October 23, 1868.—A report has just reached this town, that a consignment of Basutis under David Masepa, son of Moshesh, passed upon an outpost near to that Kafir town, and carried off between 2,000 and 3,000 head of cattle and horses, besides killing three Basutos and several Baralongs. The Basutos took the oxen out of a trader's wagon and divided the goods among them. The goods are valued at £300, and the owner is an Englishman. It is said that Moroko, chief of the Baralongs, sent out a commando after the raiders, which fell in with them at Beesneus, and retook some of the stock, I believe, sheep; but the raiders being on foot and the Basutos mounted, the former could not come up to the oxen. A sort of engagement took place at Beesneus between the Baralongs and the Basutos but it is stated that none was killed on either side."

DARING BURGLARY.—During the night of Tuesday the store of Philip Brothers was broken into, and about 5s. small change and a piece of white Saxony fannel stolen. Other articles may have been taken, but it is of course difficult to judge, as the stock is large. The thieves cut away one corner of one of the shutters, broke two panes of glass with the sash between, and so undid the bolt inside which held the bar outside. The object of the thief or thieves was evidently to get hard cash, but they were partially disappointed. There seems to have been no attempt to rob the safe, and scarcely anything was displaced to show that robbers had been there. One man has been apprehended on suspicion, who claimed the knife found outside the broken window as his, but this cannot be taken as very suspicious, as he would not be likely to claim the instrument with which he committed the crime.—Worcester Courant.

NOTES FROM THE EAST.—Uitenhage, 21st Oct., 1868.—As the Proverb has it "enough is as good as a feast," and so it has been with heaven's blessings, for the rain descended in torrents incessantly from the 8th instant, and only partly abated and subsided yesterday. We can entertain the thought that, for there is every symptom of old South Africa reverting to her former days when she "ore floweth with milk and honey." The country assumes a picturesque aspect, the whole valley is covered with a cloth of verdure—a verdant green,—docks, vicijs, rivulets and fountains are replenished to overflowing, which maketh glad the heart of man. The copious and long-continued rain, and the every appearance of a bountiful return and splendid harvest.

The Cape mail has been detained by the swollen state of the Kromme River. I feel surprised that Government does not construct a road on the lower side of the mountain, by so doing the river can be wholly avoided; at present travellers' lives are placed in imminent danger, and unnecessary detention is occasioned to the post cart. It would be a blessing if our Colonial Governors, during their administration, would traverse such river-roads in the Colony. With such knowledge and regular demonstration of facts, they could be guided, and with discretion know on what position of roads in each division to expend money, without being led by memorial and legislation of a "Cape Parliamentary nature."

Representative Institutions, if carried out as at present, are all hazy, and I quite endorse your leader of the 3rd ult. on the same subject. The monthly meeting of the U. D. C. took place on the 6th instant, when a contemptible set of resolutions were carried. But what can be expected especially when members are "enrolled agents" and agents for applicants. But I must illustrate and call attention to the following case. The proprietors of the "Gamtoos River Ferry," offered £20 for the monopolizing of the river, which was accepted, on the motion of a Mr. Hall, without previously calling for tenders, also that the proprietors can fix the tariff as she feels disposed and deems fit. A fine state of affairs to saddle the public in this manner! There should be a distinction of tariff on bridges, tolls and Ferries; they should universally have one fixed price. It is to be hoped that these few lines may meet the Governor's eyes, and with his candour and discretion, which are his principal characteristics, he may check such dishonest proceedings and growing evils.—Correspondent.

SNOW IN OCTOBER.—During the last week we have been favored with most enjoyable weather, a day's rain on Monday freshened the atmosphere and enlivened the whole aspect of nature, if such an expression may be used, in reference to these lovely and delightful spring days. What may be reckoned an unusual occurrence at this season of the year, happened during the night of Monday, the evening of which day had closed with a bitterly cold rain, and owing to this circumstance, many residents of the town were not much surprised to behold on the following morning, the entire brow of the hill over Bester's Hoek clad in a deep garment of snow, which lasted for some time until the warm rays of the sun caused it gradually to disappear. There was probably a far heavier fall of snow in Zwager's Hoek, but we have received no accounts from that quarter. The enjoyment of this balmy healthful weather, almost induces one to wish for its continuance throughout the summer, although we are bound to suppose that the blazing heat of later months is necessary to the mature and perfect development of the crops and other fruits of the soil, which in this country with proper care and attention may be raised in a state of perfection. Since the above was written, hot, dry, windy weather has set in.—Somerset Courier.

SNOW.—A pretty heavy fall of snow took place on Monday and Tuesday. The Katberg and Gaikwa's Kop, are covered with winter's mantle, although this is now past the end of October.—F. B. Advocate.

LOCUSTS.—Several energetic farmers have succeeded in destroying vast numbers of young locusts, by driving over them, early in the morning flocks of sheep and goats. Goats do the work more effectually than sheep—the latter being too timid to trample on the voracious. Large bushes dragged backwards, and forwards over the locusts is also an effectual way of diminishing their number. If every farmer would do his best in these ways, the chances of the forthcoming harvest would be better than they are at present.—Id.

POISONING.—Yesterday a little Hottentot girl was brought before the Resident Magistrate charged with poisoning her mistress, a Mrs. Opperman at Holshuis Baken, to which the pleaded guilty. It seems that when Mr. Opperman brought the strychnia home he showed it to the girl and warned her not to touch it, as it was a deadly poison. Sometime afterwards, Mrs. Opperman contracted the girl for some misconduct, and the latter, knowing where the poison was, took a portion of it in some coffee which she was told to make for her mistress. Fortunately, the poison had not dissolved when Mrs. Opperman partook of the coffee, so that the effects were not fatal.—Cradock Register.

LOCUSTS, in countless numbers, have been drawing nearer and nearer to the town during the past week. From the spirited manner in which the fowls gobble up those that venture into the streets, the boys confidently anticipate fat poultry for Christmas. Notwithstanding the assistance of the fowls, however, unless some very energetic measures are taken by the inhabitants to repel the invaders, we will suffer from just such another visitation as happened here many years ago, when not only were the gardens completely destroyed, but the water furrows became choked up with the dead locusts, and fresh water had to be brought from a long distance. The state of affairs on this occasion may be imagined; it will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.—Id.

FREE STATE.

DEATH OF MR. A. J. VAN JAARSVELD.—Mr. van Jaarsveld, the Prov. Field-cornet of Wippenaar (Jammerberg), we regret to learn, died at Cornsfontein, near Smithfield, on Sunday last, the 18th inst., in consequence of a wound received at the hands of a Basut, as last week narrated, at Cita's Town, near the T'Kini, on the 9th inst. Mr. van Jaarsveld was buried on his farm on Monday last, and adds another to the long list of victims of the protest and agitation in England policy. We cannot blame van Jaarsveld, who proved himself to be one of the bravest and most active of our burghers, and did his utmost to carry out the instructions of the "powers that be," but we do blame those who so employed him. Mr. van Jaarsveld had a first-rate farm, with a good dwelling house, close to Smithfield, which he purchased a few years since from Mr. T. W. Vowe, of this town, but left his quiet home, impelled, no doubt, thereby by a sense of duty to his adopted country. Van Jaarsveld only remained from the Cape Colony a few years since.—Friend.

THE WEATHER.—We were again favoured with fine rain on Monday afternoon and evening, but by far the heaviest storm passed to the North and South of the town. Our big dam is now eight worth witnessing, and the pastures on the commonage has already assumed a green tinge. Since the showers mentioned the atmosphere has been elastic, bracing, and invigorating—may—absolutely cold. Fahrenheit's thermometer, which throughout last month registered from 70° to 80° has during the past few days ranged from 53° to 65°. No doubt these sudden changes are very trying to delicate individuals. Great losses of stock have been sustained by many farmers, owing to the severity of the weather, which told with fatal effect on impoverished kine, Mr. Joubert, of Beersley, near Kafir river, has informed us that 33 of his horned cattle died from the recent cold rain, and moreover, that he lost a large number of sheep last winter. We have likewise ascertained that heavy and destructive hailstorms have lately traversed the country in various directions.—Id.

Transvaal.

(From the Transvaal Argus.)

Speech by His Honor the President of the South African Republic delivered at the opening of the annual session of the Right Honorable the Volk-raad, at Pretoria, on the 14th day of September 1868.

(Concluded.)

13.—I have advertised for sale in November next 100 Farms, so as to be able to cancel a portion of the Government Notes with the proceeds thereof. Had these farms been surveyed by Surveyors, they would bring higher rates, and I would, therefore, advise the Council in future to empower the Government to have the Government farms surveyed after they have been inspected, and diagrams thereof framed by Surveyors.

14.—I have also caused lands to be inspected at Krop River. I was there in person, and ascertained that the greater part of the lands there, have already been allotted of rights (burgher) to the inhabitants of Lydenburg.

The revenue of the country will be considerably augmented by the payment of Kafir taxes, our internal trade will revive and flourish, to the benefit of each individual burgher, so that the payment of a small tax to redeem the debt, and to support a good Government will become no burden to the people.

The low value of the Government notes I believe is to be ascribed to a want of confidence in the Government and the Legislature, and when confidence is restored by the enactment of proper laws, and the adoption of wise measures, our currency will certainly be improved. Officials principally now suffer from the present depreciated value of the Government notes, as they are obliged to receive the notes as equal in value to twenty shillings to a pound, but have to pay them away for even less than one half of that amount, considering the unheard of prices now charged for the most indispensable articles of consumption.

I have, therefore, to advise this Honorable Council to release as much as possible in respect of their salaries, as it now becomes extremely difficult for them to support their families, whilst they have to devote all their time and energies to the service of the country and the people.

16.—In consequence of the resolutions of the Honorable Council taken at the last session, with reference to the granting of the Title Deed to the London and South African Trade—Agricultural and Mining Company, our credit and the currency of our notes outside, have been considerably deteriorated, for which reasons I would advise the Volkraad to reconsider those resolutions.

17.—You will also have to devote your attention to the subject of Education. I will submit to you the report of the different School Committees, from which you will see that much is being done to promote the cause of Education. It however, appears that the funds voted originally for this service are inadequate to provide for all the pressing necessities of the case, for which reason I have proposed to place an increase in this department on the Estimates.

I would suggest for the consideration of the Raad, whether it would not be better to delegate the supervision or superintendency of Education to some other body or individual, as the Executive Council have so many other important matters to attend to that it will become extremely difficult for the Council always to scrutinize the course of instruction; and also, to make the necessary provisions for the same.

18.—Our Postal service, although much improved, still requires amendment, especially as regards the post to Natal via Wakkerström, which ought to be dispatched weekly, instead of bi-monthly.

19.—The particulars of the agreement with Lydenburg will have to be taken into consideration by the Honorable Council. I trust that, the deliberations on this subject will be characterized by moderation and calmness. Let all enjoy equal rights, we form one Republic, and as such, we must submit to one common law; but, gentlemen, deliberate this subject with care, view the question from all sides with the greatest calmness possible, and I trust that in that case a happy issue will be arrived at.

20.—The reports with reference to the Gold discovery become more and more confirmed and I presume that it will be advisable for this Honorable Council to facilitate enterprise in search of Gold in our territories as much as possible, and to afford protection to such parties as endeavor to promote the discovery of this valuable mineral.

21.—I trust that the Honorable Council will take into consideration the proposed Marriage Ordinance, as also the Ordinance defining the privileges of travellers, the proposed law for the admission of Notaries, Attorneys and Agents, and the Instructions for Land Surveyors.

22.—I desire to propose to the Volkraad that a change be made in the administration of the Orphan Chamber, and that it be determined that there shall be but one Orphan Chamber and but one Orphan Master, who will be charged with the duties attached to the Orphan Chamber.

23.—I will submit to you for approval a list of the newly appointed Officials. As I have been compelled to dismiss the late Treasurer-General, in consequence of the sentence passed upon him by the Supreme Court here, the Honorable Council will have to appoint a Treasurer-General, as the appointment of M. J. Viljoen, Esq., to this office was but temporary, and to remain in force only until the present session of the Raad.

The acting Postmaster-General Mr. Frederick Jeppe, I would recommend to fill that office.

24.—Other matters of importance I will from time to time submit for your consideration during the present session.

25.—As my term of office as President of this State will expire during the present service year, this Honorable Council will have to open an election, and propose one or more candidates for that office.

I trust that a President may be elected to the satisfaction of the people, and who by his acts never will force the Honorable Council to the unpleasant necessity to pass votes of disapproval of his acts, or censure upon them, or even view his conduct with an eye of suspicion.

26.—I have endeavored as much as possible to give effect to the Resolutions of the Honorable Council, and where I could not carry them all out, it has not been my fault, for manifold matters demanded my time and attention.

27.—I trust that the Honorable Council will succeed in removing all obstacles that impede the prosperity and advancement of the State, and will work together in harmony and unanimity, perseveringly and dispassionately, in order to promote the welfare of our beloved Republic; and that your decisions under the blessing of Providence may conduce to promote the happiness of this land and people.

I have spoken.  
(Signed) M. W. PRETORIUS,  
State President.

COMMANDERING IN MARICO.—From Marico a gentleman writes under date 23rd Sept. The Comdt. Gen. Paul Kruger has already three times sent orders here to commandeer a number of burghers to proceed to Macassar's port: to which orders in so far as we can learn no effect has been given.

"on the spree," in other words, had been drinking to excess during the previous fortnight, when death interposed. This adds another warning but too oft repeated, and alas! too often unheeded by those, who unfortunately indulge in the excessive use of ardent spirits, thereby leaving the "nobler work" of the Creator, and staining both body and soul.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—A letter has been received from Mr. Percival Pink, which although it adds nothing new to what is already known about the Gold fields, establishes the following important facts, firstly, that Moselkate is NOT DEAD as was reported to Captain Black, the truth of which we very much doubted when his report reached us; secondly, that there is a sufficient supply of water at the diggings; and, lastly, that the Gold diggers are safe from native interference. Mr. Pink says: "I was quite safe here or anywhere in the country."

The following letter has been kindly handed to us, (Transvaal Argus,) for publication: "Tate, or the Goldfields, 16th Aug., 1868.

W. W. REID, Esq.

Sir.—I take the first opportunity of letting you know that I have arrived at the Goldfields, and have been at work for eight days. We are sinking on the South side of the river; the stuff we are going through looks favorable for gold; we are now down twenty feet, and have got a dead of water in the hole. I shall try here for a month or so, and if I do not find sufficient gold to pay, I will go down the river for five or six days; I fear gold is likely to be found there. I do not think the reef Black was at is worth working, but I will try 20 or 30 feet deeper before I move; it is all prospecting. I shall try my best to find pebbly gold. My party is small for a country so large, and the sinking is wet, and hard for the tools I have.

Moselkate sent some of his men to look at the diggings, and see what was going on; we showed them all the holes and a little gold; they thought that wagon loads of gold had been rode away. I sent the chief a present; we are quite safe here or anywhere in the country. I will give the country a good trial before I leave, but I want 20 men at least, and they should be like the men that are with me.—I remain, yours,  
P. REID.

August 21st.—P.S.—Moselkate sent 25 men yesterday to see where we were going to make the boundary line, or what part of his country we wanted to dig in. We are sinking in Black's reef at present.

GOLD-DIGGERS.—Last Friday a small party (4) of diggers from Alice, E. Province of the Cape Colony, arrived in Potchefstroom in three wagons accompanied by their families. Mr. Donoghue a photographer is one of the party, who will take photographs in the latest style during the temporary stay of his party in town. A party of five men also started from Rustenburg for the Gold fields a fortnight since. Another party of diggers from the Cape Colony had passed through Marico having come via Bloemhof. From the Colonial and Natal papers we gather that, an expedition fitted out by the merchants of Port Elizabeth, had started from that place. Everything necessary had been provided. Mr. J. Chapman the well known trader is the leader. He is accompanied by Mr. McArthur an experienced gold-digger and mineralogist. Relays of mules by way of Kumanan, had been provided. A gold digging expedition escorted by a band had also left Queenstown on the 8th ult. under the leadership of Mr. John Bushell; this party numbers nine men. A party of 10 "intelligent men" had left Durban, Natal, provided with a Quartz Crusher, capable of crushing from 3 to 4 Tons per day; this machine can be worked by two oxen or by native power, and cost only £150. Seven men were to start from Verulam; three have left Umtsoi; and several were preparing to leave Maritzburg; all these men are well furnished with the necessary tools and stocks of provisions. A large number of diggers from Queensland were preparing to leave Australia, some of whom had made up their minds to try their luck at the recently discovered gold fields here.

Original Correspondence.

TULBAGH DIVISIONAL COUNCIL ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE CERES MUNICIPALITY FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF MAGISTRACY FROM TULBAGH TO CERES.

To the Editor of the Suid-Afrikaan.

Sir.—A report of the proceedings of the Divisional Council of Tulbagh appeared in your issue of the 22nd inst., on the above subject. The statements therein made are so incorrect that I shall be glad, if you will kindly allow me space in your valuable columns to announce and comment upon them, especially as the honor of the Ceres Municipal Commissioners has been assailed, and their veracity questioned by the Tulbagh people and their members of the Council, as will be seen from the following expressions relative to the memorial, "It has been styled 'one-sided and erroneous'—its claims are said to be 'specious fabrications'—and the entire document is declared to be 'an imposition practiced upon the Government.'" Now, Sir, we, of Ceres, disclaim speaking of our Tulbagh friends and their actions in such language, as the above, but we will simply let facts, officially published, speak for themselves, and let the public judge, which side is right.

It is stated in the resolution, that the removal of the Seat of Magistracy from Tulbagh to Ceres "would be doubtless advantageous to the latter, but utterly ruinous to the productive and more populous district of Tulbagh." Now I can not see how, if the Magistrate be removed to the Town of Ceres—the most central Town in the district—where it is admitted on all sides he has greater magisterial duties to perform, and where the facilities would be greater for all fiscal and judicial purposes to the whole division. I cannot see, I say, how such a removal will be utterly ruinous to the district. The idea is preposterous.

In the second and third clauses it is argued that because the Government made Tulbagh a fiscal division in 1847, and built the public offices in 1859, the "acts of Government was pledged" to continue the Seat of Magistracy there for ever. Strange logic indeed! I wonder the average citizen of the Ceres memorial for the removal of Tulbagh, his Excellency certainly does not believe in such a doctrine; and neither does any one else, out of Tulbagh.

The fourth clause runs thus: "That on the faith of these pledges an import and flourishing mission Station, numbering 1200 people was established at Saron (another flourishing mission station of old standing being situated at Siondal, numbering about 400 people)." In reply to this, I direct your attention, Mr. Editor, to page 5, of the Colonial Blue-book on the census of 1865, where the population of the two places is given thus: Mission Station, Saron, 1199 of whom 17 only are Europeans.

Do. Siondal 308 of whom 11 only are Europeans.

The next clause states, that the removal of the Landdrost and Heerskand in 1822 "all but buried it (Tulbagh) from the map." At this I am not surprised, as it is now almost "blotted" from the face of the earth—the majority of the houses is the upper street from their dirty and dilapidated condition clearly show, that the process of blotting is rapidly progressing at the present day. The remaining part of the clause is comical enough.—It runs thus:—"as early too proposing the removal of the district surveyor, and also of the post office, both being in Tulbagh in the midst of a population of 8000

