

## Z. A. ASSOCIATIE.

### VERKOOPING VAN DE PLAATS “Oude Molen,” GELEGEN TE ZOUTRIVIER.

In den Insolventen Boedel van ANDRIES CABEL BAM,  
van de Kaapsche Afdeeling.

De Curator zal ter Plaatsse zelve laten  
Verkoopen,

### OP MORGEN,

Den 18 Mei,

Omnidelyk na de veiling van de aangebeld  
Eigendom van den heer WILLIAMS,

De Plaats Oude Molen, gelegen te Zoutrivier, in  
de Kaapsche Afdeeling, op korte afstand van het  
Koninklyk Observatorium, groot 17 morgen vry Eigendom.  
De gebouwen bestaan uit een Huijs en Kralen.  
Twee Verdieringen en talryke Buitengebouwen  
en Kralen.

Alsmede, een Windmolen.

Tegelykertij zullen worden verkocht de ERVEN,  
gemerk Nos. 16, 17, 18, 21, 24 en 29, gelegen in de  
Kaapsche Afdeeling, ten Oosten van Zoutrivier, vnde  
een gedeelte van het Eigendom vroeger behoort heb  
beide aan den Heer A. F. SCHICKELING; en Acht  
Parcels Gronda, gemerk Nos. 67 tot 74, synde een  
gedeelte van het verdeelde Handel Bloemendaal, ge  
legen ten Oosten van de Liebekrivar.

### Ververschingen.

J. P. HERMAN, Enig Curator.  
Kaapstad, Kerklein, 17 Mei, 1869.  
De Heer H. G. Caffyn, Afslager.

### Z. A. Associatie.

### VERKOOPING VAN HUIS EN WINDMOLEN, GELEGEN NABY ZOUTRIVIER, Kaapsche Afdeeling.

In den Insolventen Boedel van WILLIAM WILLIAMS,  
van Kaapstad.

De Curatoren in dezen Boedel zullen doen ver  
koopen op de Plaats,

### OP MORGEN,

Den 18 MET, ten 11 ure's Voormiddags,  
Het Land met de G-bonven op hetzelijc, gelezen  
in het Kaapsche District, naby de Zout en Lie  
bekrivers.

De gebouwen bestaan een groot en wlingerig  
Woonhuis, met Huittengebouwen en Kralen, en  
Een Uitzaamte WINDDOLEN niet toe  
hooren.

J. P. HERMAN, { Gaz.  
J. F. G. PIFFERSEN, } Curatoren  
Kaapstad, Kerklein, 17 Mei 1869.  
De Heer H. G. CAFFYN, Afslager.

### TE KOOP.

DE Ondergeteekende voorname synde in  
Wynplaats “WATERVAL” van de Jagd  
te stellen, bidt dezelve te koop aan. Deze Plaats  
is groot 8 Morgen eigendom van 116 Morgen Elk  
pachtkland, liggende aan de Zuidweste van de van  
grasvry berg Riebeekskasteel 60 mylen Noordwaarts  
van Tafelberg. D-zaale is by plant met 41900 Wij  
gaard stokke, 5000 Druivenboome, 50 Lonen en  
Narjeboome, 130 Amandel en 100 Kastanjebomen,  
100 Persik, 100 Abricots, 50 Vrucht en 100 Eiken  
boome, en heeft ook een Plein en Tere Populier  
boschen, ons er gesukkelt en vruchtbare grond voor  
een grote Wyngaard, laaisok geschoot Zaandal.

Alt wat men te koop wordt wordt door de omzige  
Koorbouwers weggehaald, en dat voor den hoogste  
prijs.

Riebeekskasteel Wyn is by de Wynkoopers erg  
niek bekend, maar dat is de Wyn voor uitvoer, zonder  
enig mensch.

De Koopconditien zullen zeer aannemel  
yk gemaakt worden.

ADRES BY DEN ONDERGETEKENDE,  
DANIEL JACOBUS SMUTS.  
Zwartland, 8 Mei, 1869.

### MALMESBURY

### Executeurs Kamer.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

EEN HUIS EN ERF,  
TE MALMESBURY.

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer HENDRIK BLATT.

DE Ondergeteekende Executeur Datief  
in bovengemelden Boedel zal publiek  
doen verkopen

### OP VRYDAG,

Den 28sten dezer,  
Het WOONHUIS en den belendende  
Grond, aan bovengemelden Boedel behoo  
rende.

De Termen zullen gemakkelijk gemaakt  
worden voor kooplustigen.

G. A. WATERMEYER, Sec.  
van de Malmesbury Exec. Kamer,  
Executeur Datief.

Malmesbury, 13 Mei, 1869.

### MALMESBURY

### Executeurs Kamer.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

### AAN

### VAST EN LOS GOED,

### TE BERG RIVIER.

In den Insolventen Boedel van COENRAAD HEN  
DRIC BESTER, van “Brood Kraal.”

DE Ondergeteekende, in zyne betrekking als  
eenig Curator in den Insolventen  
Boedel van PIETER JOHANNES VAN DER  
WESTHUIZEN, Jun., zal publiek doen ver  
koopen.

### Te “Rhenosterbosch,”

### ZWARTLAND,

### OP ZATURDAY,

Den 22sten dezer,

De gemelde Plaats “Rhenosterbosch,” groot 1025  
morgen, gelegen in het soer vruchtbare gedeelte van de  
Malmesbury Afdeeling, genaamde Zwartland, en  
wel verdienstbaar uitstaande GRAAN en VEE  
PLAATE.

### ALSMEDA.

De Losse Goederen,

Besoedels aan den Boedel, t.w.:

185 Schapen, 9 Mailezelas, 1 Rypaard, 13 stuk  
Vee, een Tafel Wagen, 1 Bokwagen, 1 Veerkar,  
1 Schotels Kar, 1 Waterkar, 2 Howards Plotgen,  
2 Zweedsche Plotgen, 2 Span Wa-entuigen, 1 Span  
Plotgen, 300 Bosches Dekatre, 2 Eggen, een  
houwendel Boerdergerekedschap, 12 Varkeus, Huis  
raad, enz., enz.

H. D. J. DU TOIT,  
Enig Curator.

Malmesbury, 13 Mei, 1869.

Uitgegaan No. 32, vaste straat, Kaapstad elken Maand ag  
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DEEL XL.

MAANDAG, DEN 17 MEI, 1869.

No. 3475.

De Heer H. A. J. BURG, Bloemfontein; De Heeren TRUTER & KUYS, Burgersdorp; De Heer P. J. DAVIDZ, Beaufort West; De Heer Z. J. MULLER, Prins Albert; De Heer H. L. GOLDSCHEID, Calvina; De Heer H. H. KIRK, Cetina;  
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vanverder der Toreys en wagens zyn eigen bewaarders een zeer zondelinge positie in en men houdt hem voor veel liberaler, dan zyne ambtenaren en vrienden. Tech heeft hy, schoon beide partijen zich hem toe-eizem, steeds met de Cameravieren gestreden, doch hy is meer beroemd om het voorstander, dan om het seltsende van zyne voorvoeringen. Hy heeft aan de vijige partijgangers van zyne eigen party een goede raad. Hy ziet dat hy tegen de ontenting van eigendom was een enige sorte of enig heiligdom, dit hetz-je 300 jaren lang had bestaan, doch hy vreesde dat verzet hopelos zoudezen en het enige, wat zy nu gedaan doen, was iets uit den brand te reden voor de Israëliet.

Gisteren stond trad de heer Lowe voor de eerste maal op als kanselier der schatstukken en diende den Hautesse voor het jaar in. Hetzelfde bleek zeer gunstig te zijn. Iedereen verwachtte een antwoord te kelen, maar werd op een aangenaam wijze teleurgesteld.

De Prins van Wales hadden hunne reis in Egypte volbracht op den Sultân te Constantinopel te zoenen, alwaar hun geheilusten onthaald moesten zijn ten deel gevallen.

Sir John Lawrence is tot het paitschap verheven als een blijvende erkenning voor zyne diensten in Indië.

De voorturende afzondering der Koningin en de afzondering van den Prins en de Prinses van Wales werden ernstig gevonden, daar heel Londen schaamt dat niet zo schitterend is, als antiek het geval was.

Kort nadat het schandaal veroopt was door de schaakking van Mrs. Vivian door den Maäkes van Waterford een weinig beter was gedaan, zyn er ongenoegen geruchten in omloop geweest omstreeks Lady Mordaunt, een dochter van Sir Thomas Mordaunt. Men sagt dat haar oudergroot, Sir Charles Mordaunt, ontkent dat vader, te zyn van een kind, waarvan zyn vrouw onlangs is bevelen. Latere berichten melden, dat zyn ingewand werlogewekt doel was om hare huwelijksgrechten te beschermen.

De belangrijke van £500 is uitgekozen voor de dagbok van den Prins, en £500 voor den Prinses van Wales.

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Kort nadat het schandaal veroopt was door de schaakking van Mrs. Vivian door den Maäkes van Waterford een weinig beter was gedaan, zyn er ongenoegen geruchten in omloop geweest omstreeks Lady Mordaunt, een dochter van Sir Thomas Mordaunt. Men sagt dat haar oudergroot, Sir Charles Mordaunt, ontkent dat vader, te zyn van een kind, waarvan zyn vrouw onlangs is bevelen. Latere berichten melden, dat zyn ingewand werlogewekt doel was om hare huwelijksgrechten te beschermen.

De belangrijke van £500 is uitgekozen voor de dagbok van den Prins, en £500 voor den Prinses van Wales.

De Prins van Wales hebben hunne reis in Egypte volbracht op den Sultân te Constantinopel te zoenen, alwaar hun geheilusten onthaald moesten zijn ten deel gevallen.

Sir John Lawrence is tot het paitschap verheven als een blijvende erkenning voor zyne diensten in Indië.

## THE Suid Afrikaan.

Cape Town, May 17, 1860.

### SPEED THE PLOUGH.

DURING the week, we have had very copious showers of rain, which, if they have been general throughout the corn growing districts, will prove of incalculable value to the farmer. It is just the season of the year when rains are most wanted to enable the farmer to get his seed into the ground, and we sincerely trust that he will not be deterred from taking advantage of them, and enduring his agricultural operations, notwithstanding the many drawbacks he has to contend against. It is well known that the farmer to be guided in his agricultural operations by consulting the clouds, he would never succeed at all; and we add, were he to baffle over the chances of a remunerative return for his capital and labour, as against the probability of almost no return at all, he would hesitate before ploughing extensively. But let him take heart, the rate is not always to the swift, nor is the battle to the strong, but he that has no enterprise cannot hope for the rewards that industry offers. Droughts and other blights may damage or destroy his crops of cereals, but on the other hand, this year may prove as favorable a one as many past seasons have been the very reverse, and in that case he might be enabled, without legislative intervention, to obtain a comfortable livelihood from the cultivation of the soil. When we speak of legislative intervention, we mean that the Legislature should encourage agriculture, or as the usual phrase is, speed the plough, by yielding certain measures of protection to the thaws and sunbeams of the Colony, we mean the agricultural interest. Among the schoolmen of old, it used to be a favorite topic for discussion to determine whether man could not through space, and it is believed, they left the plough very much as they found it. We are not schoolmen but ought to be practical statesmen, yet although we laugh at the schoolmen, we exhibit ourselves in an equally ludicrous attitude; we act as if we believed a nation could jump from barbarism into the highest refinement without passing through the intermediate stages. We do, as we have said before, to grow our own fruits, and to grow them, the same as England did; we have really nothing to do with what respects England may have achieved in her social, commercial, and political relations. We may admire them; but to accept them, and endeavour to redress them, is as absurd as it is impudent. The social, political, and commercial relations that now prevail in England are not of mushroom growth; they are the results, and grand results, they too, of the industry, perseverance, and patriotism of an united people for many generations, in the race of progress. If we were to follow the course that England pursued, we could have no better guide towards securing that political freedom and the like institutions which are her boast. But as we have said before, by summarily flinging the principles and institutions of other countries, which have been worked out in accordance with their national requirements, we certainly lay ourselves open rather to a charge of rashness, than of commendation for our political sagacity. Free trade in corn was sedulously sought in England for many a long year. The interests of the corn-grower were there contested by a siding scale of import duties. When there was a scarcity of wheat in England, the import duty was relaxed, but when England had enough of her own to spare, an almost prohibitory duty was enforced. In this way, and in those days, the farmer got along from year to year comfortably enough. In process of time however, when the growing ceased, so profitless as the pursuit of other industries it was deemed better to exchange our manufactures for the corn of other countries; and the consequence was, that we had to pay a premium for the corn of other countries; and, if, in the course of time, we could turn our hands to other accounts than the growth of grain, and our population could employ their hands in other industries, then, of course, free trade became a necessity. He lured for re-election, but having, as we have said, gained a majority in his constituency, he was proud to say, gained the confidence of the people, and having reluctantly consented to being proposed for re-election, principally through the difficulties and trouble in which the State was then placed, he felt it was a solemn duty imposed upon him, at any rate for the present, to resume the responsibilities of office, and to use his best exertions for the public welfare. He had, he may say, even before he left the Cape, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and delivered a short and clear address—the whole assembled round tables placed in the body of the church, in front of the pulpit, shortly thereafter the State President entered at the front door, where he was met by four members of the Royal, who escorted him to a place appointed, facing the pulpit. The minister, the Rev. G. Vandewall, now ascended the pulpit, and offered a very appropriate prayer; immediately after which the Chairman of the Volksraad, Mr. G. P. Visser, made a short and durable address to the President elect, congratulating him on his almost unanimous re-election, and commending him to the care of the people.

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its numbers, its composition, or its work, it is only the Army in India which ought to be under a separate and independent leader, or rather that ought to have its own organisation and that organisation of an Army in the field.

Without going very deeply into details, it is obvious that the strengthening of the Punjab, and the political reasons which have led to such a measure, involve, sooner or later, a redistribution of the entire Military force of India. The necessity for this is apparent in the march of Madras regiments into the Central Provinces, in the room of Bengal Regiments moved to what, we suppose, we must call the front. But whilst a large army is concentrated in the Punjab, provision must be made to guard Hyderabad and Rajputana, and to prevent, or crush, any outbreak in the valley of Ganges. We do not say such will occur; in fact the war-cloud which hangs over Upper India in the Punjab, is, in itself, no mean guarantee of substantial peace. But though an outbreak may never occur, it has, in a Military point of view, to be provided for by the English, just as it had to be provided for by the Mogul Governors and Mogul Generals. But these things can only be done effectually in two ways. The army must either be increased or redistributed. But every one is agreed the former course should be our *dernier ressort*. If then the army is not to be increased, it must be rendered more mobile. And the first step in this direction is the removal of whatever imposes limits on the general usefulness of the three Indian armes. At present, if the forces of the three presidencies fought on one field, it would be the spectacle of a contest in which three Allies were ranged one side, rather than a picture of the full strength of one Empire arrayed for battle. The present machinery was framed at a time when the three presidencies were separated by broad belts of hostile States, and when distinct commands were not only unavoidable, but highly useful. But the reasons which made them expedient in the infancy of the Empire have disappeared, and considering all the circumstances of to-day, we might venture to say that the organization of the Indian Military machine is not only cumbersome, but is such as no other people, save the English, could have permitted to exist after such an event as the mutiny war of 1857-58.

The whole question is too vast and too much encumbered by details to be discussed at length in a newspaper article. We shall have done our part when we have suggested what seems to us an inevitable consequence, no matter how much it may be delayed, of recent Military movements. We may, however, dwell shortly on a few of the considerations which seem to us to lie on the surface.

*En passant*, it certainly seems strange that with so large a force in the Punjab we should not avail ourselves of the Military benefit to be derived from passing the army through a camp where the soldiers might be taught to move in masses, and the three arms, to work together. At the same time it is impossible to doubt the political value of such an institution. An army in the field at some convenient point, able to change its play into the stern business of real campaigning, would surely answer as well in India, as in Germany or France, or England.

But to return; the fault of the Indian system at present appears to consist in the fact that the Indian Army is over-commanded. Thus, Madras with 34,000 men has five divisions, each under a Major General; Bombay, with 30,000 men, four divisions; Bengal with upwards of 100,000 men seven divisions. Then again in Bengal, or rather under the Supreme Government, there are numerous independent commands, or corps. The Hyderabad Contingent, which is larger than many Bombay or Madras Divisions, is but a Brigade. These extra commands comprise, besides the Hyderabad Contingent, the Punjab Frontier Force, the Peshawar Brigade, the Eastern Frontier, Gwalior, Rohilkund and Saugor Districts, and such corps as the Deccan Irregular Force, & the Central India Horse, the Eimpur Irregular Force, the Malwa and Mewar Horse Corps, and the Bhopal Battalion. We have then sixteen divisional commands thus arranged:—

BOMBAY  
1 Lieut-General, 4 Major-Generals, 30,000 men.  
MADRAS  
1 Lieut-General, 5 Major-Generals, 34,000 men.  
BENGAL  
1 General, 7 Major-Generals, 100,000 men.  
The General in Bengal has, again, about a dozen minor commands to look after, and is supposed to control the armies of Bombay and Madras, armies, that is, which, in practice he never visits, and in whose affairs he meddles but to a very small extent. Nor is this all. The General in command in Bengal is a Member of the Supreme Government, and consequently more often at the side of the Governor General, than anywhere else. His term of service is five years, but if he never inspects the Malwa or Amba forces, or the Hyderabad Contingent, his visits to his own Subordinate divisions are generally snatched at, in the interval occupied by the fittings of the Government between the Capital and Simla. So that whilst the army has a greater number of Generals in active employ than any European Army, that is, while it is really over command, its head is in actual practice the Military adviser, or, so to speak, the Minister-at-War to the Government of India. The Indian Army is always on service. Some portion of it is always in the field. No army, therefore, to be more carefully organised or more closely supervised. The first step towards increased mobility in the Army must be increased mobility, if we may use the expression on the part of the Commander-in-Chief. The real strength of an army depends not only on the readiness with which the army answers the call of its General, but on the readiness with which the General's hand falls upon the springs when set the army in motion. Here then we have a problem, which is so far new, that it has not yet been openly discussed, and which is beginning under the form of a new set of circumstances and a new policy, to be pressing. It is the setting face of the Commander-in-Chief for the performance of the duties of which are properly belong to his office, and is his replacement in the Council of the Governor-General by a Minister-at-War. A tour of duty in the former, qualifying the officer for the latter post. But then, with a Commander-in-Chief free to proceed to any part of India, a commitment might be made towards the unification of the army, while its redistribution might be entered upon with confidence.—*Englishman's Overland Mail*.

## Hamilton Ross & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

Ex 'Wanderer,' 'Triumph,' 'Queen of the Bay,' and other late Arrivals,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.:

Wool Packs, 27 & 54, 8 lbs.  
Grain Bags, 3 bushel, 24 lbs.  
Bleached Duck Elour Hags  
Wagon Canvass, Sail Canvass, 0 to 6  
Gin, Red Cases, 4 and 73 Gallons, Spenglers and Henke's  
Old Tom, Whisky, Pale Brandy, 1 dozen Cases, Bernard's  
Pale Brandy, in quarter Casks, Hennessey's & Sazerac's  
Ale and Porter, Bass's, Bass's, pints and quarts, in excellent order  
Carbines and Rifles, 25 and 36 inches  
Whitney Blankets, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4  
Scarlet do., 11-4 and 12-4.

For Sale at Moderate Rates.

HAMILTON ROSS & CO.

## S. A. Association.

SALE OF A

## House & Windmill,

Situate near Salt River, Cape Division.

In the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM WILLLAMS, of Cape Town.

THE Trustees of this Estate will cause to be sold on the Premises,

## To-Morrow, Tuesday,

The 18th May next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,

The LAND, with the Buildings thereon, situate in the Cape District, near the Salt and Liesbeek Rivers. The Buildings comprise a large and commodious Dwelling-house with Out-buildings and Kraals, and an excellent Windmill with appurtenances.

J. P. HERMAN,  
J. F. G. PIETERSEN, } Joint  
Trustees.

Cape Town, Church-square,  
17th May, 1869.

MR. H. G. CAFFYN, Auctioneer.

## S. A. Association.

SALE OF THE FARM

## OUDE MOLEN,

SITUATE AT SALT RIVER.

In the Insolvent Estate of ANDRIES CAREL BAM, of the Cape Division.

THE Trustee will cause to be sold, on the premises,

## To-Morrow, Tuesday,

18TH MAY NEXT,

Immediately after the Sale of the adjoining Property of W. WILLIAMS.

The Farm OUDE MOLEN, situate at Salt River, in the Cape Division, at a short distance from the Royal Observatory, in extent 17 morgen of Freehold and 10 morgen of Quaint Land. The Buildings consist of a Double-storied House and numerous Out-buildings and Kraals.

Also, a WIND-MILL.

At the same time will be sold, six Eleven, marked Nos 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, and 29, situated in the Cape Division, east of Salt River, being part of the Property formerly belonging to Mr. A. F. SCHICKERLING, and Eight Lots of Ground, marked Nos 67 to 74, being part of the subdivided Estate Bloemendaal, situate east of the Liebenberg River.

## REFRESHMENTS.

J. P. HERMAN, Sole Trustee.

Cape Town Church-square,  
17th May, 1869.

MR. H. G. CAFFYN, Auctioneer.

## Divisional Council,

MALMESBURY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMES HODGES, has been duly elected Member for District No. 5, in the Divisional Council of Malmesbury, in the room of Mr. J. G. L. CROSBY, deceased.

E. S. FORD,  
Civil Commissioner,  
Malmesbury, 11th May, 1869.

## Divisional Council,

MALMESBURY.

Tenders for farm of Toll.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 1st June next, for the farm of the Revenue of the Matting Toll for six months, commencing from 1st June.

By order of the Council.

GEO. G. RAINIER, Secretary,  
Divisional Council Office,  
Malmesbury, 11th May, 1869.

## L. PAPENFUSS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Born Translator, Appraiser and  
General Agent,

BOEMFONTEIN, ORANGE FREE STATE  
1854,

Near the Public Offices.

D. H. WESSELS.

PERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

STRAYED

FROM the Farm of the undersigned 17 ANGORAS. A liberal reward will be given to any person finding the same.

D. H. WESSELS.

PERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

19th May, 1869.

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