

STELLENBOSCHSE AFDEELING.
EENE openbare Brievenkampt van Ingezette
nen den stad STELLENBOSCH, zal op

Heden, den 19 dezer,
TEN 10 URE V.M.

gehouden worden met het doel om Petition te
overtrekken aan Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur
en het Parlement tegen de voorgestelde

Vereeniging der Paarlse en Stel-
lenboschse Afdeelingen.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
VAN

Vastgoed, met Bonus.

De Eigenaar op het punt staande de Kaapstad te
verlaten, heeft dan Ondergetekende last gege-
ven te verkopen op

Donderdag, 22 dezer,

TEN 11 URE.

ZEKER HUIS IN ERF, gelegen No. 36 Kerkom-
straat, groot 33 k.v., opeend 93 kw. roeden, be-
vattende 3 ruime Kamers, Keukens, Achterplaats, enz.
met private Waterleiding. Gemeld Eigendom is
altes goed verbaard, en wordt dan een goede
Huurder bewoond sedert de laatste twee jaren tegen
£2.10 per maand, synde de interest of £500.

N.B. G-meld Eigendom is ook uit de hand te koop
op voordeelige voorwaarden. Aanroek te doen te No.
11 Kasteelstraat.

G. H. MOLLER, Afslager.

Kaapstad, 17 Nov. 1866.

De Heer J. R. MOORE,

Heeft last gekomen van den Ondergeteekende
om per publieke veiling te verkopen

OP MAANDAG,
26 NOVEMBER,

Te No. 2, Adderleystraat,
VROEGER PARKE'S HOTEL,
HET GEHEEL DER

Meubelen, Bed en Tafellinnen,
Zilver en Pleetwerk,

Bevattende, in byvoeging tot de Sofas, Tafels
Buffetten, Stoelen, Meesewerk, en Aarde-
werk van alle soorten:

36 Tzere Ledekanten, met Matrassen, enz.
2 tafels uitgestoken vier-styl Ledekanten
2 stelen Electri Plaat Zij-schotels, een byna nieuw
1 stiel Electro Plaat Covertes, met Zilver over-
trokken, het gehel ingevuld van Sart, van
London, en geschikt voor toekomstige Openbare
Maaltiden in de Kaapstad.

EEN FRAAYE ROZENHOUTEN COTTAGE
PIANO.

INGEVOERD VOLGENS ORDER,

Omt te voldoen aan de behoeft van zuijne Huis-
houders dat het Bed en Tafellinnen verkocht worden
in half dozyen, de Kombarzen in paren, en de Ser-
vetten en Kussenloopen in het dozyen.

Het gehel aangebiedde een verkielyke gelegen-
heid aan personen die het huishouden beginnen.

De Verkooping begint ten 19 ure v.m.

J. SEDGWICK & Co.

In den Insolventen Boedel van GER-
HARDUS JOHANNES WILHELMUS VAN
COPHENHAGEN, van Greyton, afde-
eling Caledon.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
VAN

KOSTBARE ERVEN,

OP VRYDAG,

DEN 23 NOVEMBER 1866,

ZAL de Ondergeteekende, id zyne betrekking als
enige Curator in bovengenoemden Boedel, publiek
te verkopen op het Dorp Greyton.

DRIP. KOSTBARE ERVEN tot bovengenoemden
Boedel behorende, synde Lots No. 2, 3 & 4 in blok
P, met de Gebouwaa er op staande, gelegen ten dorps
Greyton, in da afdeling van Caledon, groot te zamen
1 Morgan, 83 kwadraat Roeden en 151 dit-
voeten. Dese Erven liggen aan elkaander vast, doch
desezelf zullen eerst afzonderlyk en dan te zamen
worden op-geviedt tot gerieel van Koopers. Op een
der Erven staat een fraai nieuw en stevig Woon-
huis ollenghs door den insolvent gebouwd, dat hem
bya £300 kost.

Er zullen ook verkocht worden een Photographiche
Apparatuur met alle de toebehoren, als ook 2 zetten
nieue Winkel Rakken, 2 Tuinbanken, 1 Lessenaar,
en waaire Losse Goederen.

Op Zaterdag, 24 November 1866.

Zal bovengenoemde Curator publiek doen ver-
koopen ten dorps Caledon.

EEN ERF met het daaropstaand Gebouw, ge-
legen ten dorps Caledon, synde Lot No. 5 van wyk O.
groot omtrent 54 vierkante roeden.

Bonus zal worden gegeven.

A. ALBERTYN, Enige Curator.

C. J. N. DEMPERS, Afslager.

Bureau van den Baljuw.

Kaapstad, den 15 November, 1866.

In Executie van Gewyden van het Hooge Ge-
zagthof, na de volgende Verkooping plaat's
hebben, namely:

AFDEELING MALMESBURY.

Z. A. ASSOCIATIE versus ANN E. BENIT, Exec.
Test. van wyle P. W. BENIT, thans gehuwd
met C. J. H. RABE.

Op Maandag, 26 Nov. 1866, ten 10 ure's morgens,
op de Plaats Weltwreden, in 1 Oude Teutkar, Huis-
raad, Ardelwerk en Keukengereedschap, enz.

PERCY VIGORS, Baljuw.

AFDEELING CRAILOCK.

WM. KIDGER vs. ANDS. ENGELBERTUS BES.

JOHN E. GREEN vs. dito dito.

Op Woensdag, 28 Nov. 1866, 's morgens ten 10 ure,
te Crailock, van 2 Paarden, 1 oud Geweer.

AFDEELING FORT BEAUFORT.

W. E. BUCKLEY vs. GEORGE GREEN.

Op Dingsdag, 27 Nov. 1866, 's voormiddags ten 10 ure,
te Fort Beaufort, van 1 Wagenstel, enz.

PERCY VIGORS, Baljuw.

Uitgegeven No. 92, Waterstraat Kaapstad, elken Maandag
en Donderdag Ochtend, en met de eerthomende poit
naar de Buiten Distrikten verzonden.
Tornen:—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22, per kwartaal
Rds. 6. In de Buiten-distrikten voor de twee Kom-
mera Rds. 4. In de Buiten-distrikten voor de twee Kom-
mera Rds. 2, doch waar al de stofte van de Maandags
Courant (in een taal) hy wege van Supplement tot de
Donderdays Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per jaar
of Rds. 5.4, per kwartaal
Prys 6d. per enkel Nommer.

Published at No. 92, Waterstraat, Cape Town, every Monday
and Thursday Morning, and dispatched to the Country
Districts by the first ensuing post.
Terms:—In Town, Rds. 22 per Annum; per Quarter, Rds.
5.4.—In the Country, for the two Papers, Rds. 22 per
Annum, per Quarter Rds. 7; but where the whole of the
matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of
Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds.
22 per Annum or Rds. 5.4; per Quarter.
Single Paper, 6 pence.

De Suid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTIEN

De Hr. H. A. J. Bier, Bloemfontein; De Heren Truter & Kuys, Burgersdorp; De Hr. P. J. Davids, Baasfont West; De Hr. Z. J. Muller, Prins Albert; De Hr. W. D. Simpson, Calvina; De Hr. Hend. Kleyn, Caledon; De J. H. van Elsloo, Cawnlawn; De Hr. D. Vermaan, Colshoek; De Hr. A. Arnholt, Ceres; De Hr. F. G. Visjt, Franckhoek; De Hr. J. M. Johnson, George; De Hr. M. Noone, Jr., Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. N. Meyer, Ei, Hartenbosch, Mosselbaai; De Hr. M. W. Theunissen, Posenauw; De Hr. D. P. van Huysteen, Hz, Knysna en Plettenbergbaai; De Hr. W. Bothmar Malmesbury de Hr. A. Siemers, Prioriet; De Hr. G. W. Wiegman, Paar; De Hr. C. Standerwick, Swellendam; De Hr. H. A. Zinn, Tulbagh; De her van Dongen, Richmond; De her M. Theunissen, Riviervale; De heer G. Brum, Uitenhage; De heer P. J. Peiss, Wellington; De heer C. Beck, Worcester; De heer G. de Kock, Winburg; De heer Marais, Fauresmith; De her Hugh Tintenay, Rose Town; De heer C. A. Neser, Midelburg; De heer P. W. O'Neill, Robertson; De heer Thomas Melville du Toit, Port Elizabeth; De heer K. J. de Kok, Winburg; De heer J. S. de Villiers, Marrysburgh; De heer F. S. Lauer, Namaqualand; De heer K. de Lint, Piketberg; De heer J. Cornelissen, Somerset West; de Hr. A. F. Schubert, Poichesvorm; De heer J. A. Desvages, Willowmore.

DEEL XXXVII.

MAANDAG, DEN 19 NOVEMBER 1866.

No. 3.223.

Nieuwe Zomer Goederen.

McDONALD, BUSK & Co.

HEBBEN ONTVANGEN

Per Maalboot 'Celt'

Verdere byvoegingen tot hunnen wel geassorteerde Voorraad

Stapel en Fyne Goederen.

MCDONALD, BUSK & CO.

Belangryke en Buitengewone Koop,

Tegen een Disconto van 43½ Per Cent op de oorspronkelyke Koste,

VAN

GEMAAKTE KLEEDEREN,

HOEDEN, PETTEN, KOUSEWAREN, LAARSEN, EN SCHOENEN,

BEDRAGENDE IN WAARDE £1857 13s. 9d.

IN DEN GEASSIGNEERDEN BOEDEL VAN THOMAS QINLAN,

CHEAPSIDE, 85 LANGEMARKTSTRAAT.

De Eigenaar van de PANTECHNETHECA, bovenstaande ge-
kochte hebbe, biedt dezelve thans te koop aan met

Eene Ontzagelyke Opofering.

Deze VOORRAAD wordt sterk AANBEVOLEN als een der BE-
LANGRYKE KOOPEN, gedurende eenigen tyd gedaan. De GOE-
DREN syn niet alleen van UITMUNTEND MAAKSEL en KWALI-
TEIT, maar zullen worden AANGEBODEN tegen zulke PRYZEN
als niet MISSEN kunnen allen genoegen te geven. Deze Voorraad is

VERPLAATST,

Tot geryf van zyne KLANTEN, ten einde in al hunne behoeften
in een ETABLISSEMENT te voorzien; daarom zal

De Pantchnetheca en Gouden Laars Vereenigd

80 & 82 LANGEMARKTSRAAT.

Deze Reusachtige en Uitgebreide Koop

BEVATTEN.

Let op.— Dit is een ware Koop,

Noot: de Gouden Laars over de Winkeldeur.,

Z. A. Associatie.

VERKOOPING VAN EEN

HUIS en TUIN,

In het Dorp Stellenbosch.

DE HEER P. W. A. HAUPT, besloten hebbende naar den Vrystaat te verhuizen,
heeft de Directeuren van de Z. A. ASSOCIATIE gelast op de Plek te verkoopen,

Op Morgen, 20 Nov. 1866, ten 10 ure's morgens,
op de Plaats Weltwreden, in 1 Oude Teutkar, Huis-
raad, Ardelwerk en Keukengereedschap, enz.

PERCY VIGORS, Baljuw.

AFDEELING CRAILOCK.

WM. KIDGER vs. ANDS. ENGELBERTUS BES.

JOHN E. GREEN vs. dito dito.

Op Woensdag, 28 Nov. 1866, 's morgens ten 10 ure,
te Crailock, van 2 Paarden, 1 oud Geweer.

AFDEELING FORT BEAUFORT.

W. E. BUCKLEY vs. GEORGE GREEN.

Op Dingsdag, 27 Nov. 1866, 's voormiddags ten 10 ure,
te Fort Beaufort, van 1 Wagenstel, enz.

A. DENYSSEN, Secretaris der Z. A. Associatie.

Kaapstad, 12 Nov. 1866.

De Heer J. J. F. WEDE, Afslager.

BELANGRYKE VERKOOPING

VAN

KOSTBAAR VASTGOED.

In den Intestato Boedel van Wylen den Heer JOHANNES STEPHANUS BURGER.

DE Ondergeteekende, door den Heer PIETER STEPHANUS BURGER, in zyne capa-
citeit als Executie Datief daartoe behoorlyk geauthoriseerd, zullen op

Woensdag, den 28sten dezer,

OP DE PLAATS

“Betjes Fontein”

PUBLIEK DOEN VERKOOPEN,

Het Derde Aandeel in de Welbekende

KOSTBARE BOOMPLAATS

Genaamd “Betjes Fontein,”

GELEGEN

IN HET DISTRICT CLANWILLIAM,

Slechts vier uren van het Dorp.

De Gebouwen, bestaande in een zeer Gerieflyk Woonhuis, Stal, Keider en andere
Buitengebouwen, worden verzekerd van de beste Materialen te zyn gebouwd. Zy heeft
eene uitgebreide Wyngard, en is beplant met eenne grote menigte vruchtbomen van
alle soort. Verder is zy voorzien van een uitmuntende Srial WATER, welke het gehele
Jaar door stand houdt zoodat deze plaats aan den Eigenaar een ruim bestaan ople

kunnen vervuld worden, ja wat zelfs de eigen bill van den heer Gladstone op verre ha niet had kunnen doen.

De nieuwe Regering volgden hyzder goed, en is Lord Stanley heeft men een Sekretaris voor Buitengesche zaken, die een waardiger houding in de tweewoedige politieke verwickelingen hadden weten te bewaren, dan Lord John Russell, die veel beweging maakte, maar weinig tot stand bracht.

Een klein standje wordt niet door de Spaansche Regering verwerkt, en daar de wrode oordelen gekregen heeft om de Tsar te gaan, kan dit een deder dagen tot op schadelijk aanleiding geven. De stoomboot Tornado, behoevende aan de heeren Campbell en Co., te London, is op 23 Aug. II, door een Spaansch oorlogsschip, op de hoogte van Madeira genomen, en naar Cadiz opgebracht; waar men by de losing vond dat al geene ontgaande oordelen waren. De daad was onverwachts, te moest daar de kapitein en de officieren nog te Cadix gevangen zitten, en aan de wrede behandeling onderworpen zyn. Lord Stanley heeft sael in deze zaak gehad, en behaive eens apologie en de overgaue van het schip, £20,000 schadevergoeding gevraagd voor verlies van markt, enz.

De Atlantische kabel blijven steeds uitmuntend werken, en leveren inkomen op, die op £900,000 per jaar berekend worden, hoewel men algemeen over het hoge tarief van £1 per woord klaagt. De wry waaroop de verloren kabel van 1865 is opgevist is zeer belangrijk; en geeft bewys van de meest bewonderwaardige volharding en schraanderheid die ooit is te boek gesteld. Op den isten gaven die Liverpoolese ondernemingen een feestmaal ter ere van deze grootsoche onderneming. Sir S. Northcote, Lord Stanley en verscheiden Parlementleden namen deel aan de handelingen. De grôdere gaten van den avond waren Kapitein Anderson, en den heeren Canning. Clifford en zillot, een wier groote bekwaamheid en geestkracht het slagen der onderneming grootlyk moet worden toegeschreven. Een brief van den Graf van Derby, namens den Koninkin geschreven word voorgeleggen, berichtende dat H. M. besloten had om Kapitein Anderson, Professor Thompson, en den heeren Canning en Glass tot den adelstand te verheffen. Desezelff er werd door H. M. aan den heer Sampson, adjoint president der ondernemende maatschappij en aan den heer Goode, president der tegenwoordige maatschappij bewzen. De heer Glass, het hoofd der firma Glass, Elliott & Co., die den kabel maakte en de verantwoedelykheid op zich nam om hem te leggen, is zeer ziek ten gevolge der zorgen omtrent arbeid, die in de latste jaren zijn deel geweest. Juist du het werk volledigd is, is hy op het ziekbed geworpen.

De oogst in Engeland tal dat jaar slecht zyn even als op het gehele vasteland (behalve in Rusland,) zoodat men gedurende den winter hoge graanprijsen verwacht.

De cholera blyft gelukkig aan het afnemen, of soeben sy nog in de Zuidelijke en Oostelijke wyken der hoofdstad en ook in Dublin en Liverpool blyft hangen. De sterf in de meer binnenlandsche steden is gering geweest. De riske is deze maal van ver goedzaardiger aard geweest dan in 1854 of 1849. De reisart is ook nog niet gehalveert geworden. Sodert het begin der jesta zyn 51 uit de 1000 boerden aangegeteld. Het gehele beding schapen is 6326 geweest. Het maatschappelyk nieuws is zeer mager. Zelfs de politie rapporten leveren niets belangrijks op. Een grial verdient echter vermelding, waarin een vernuftige Franschman, die zyn leven in Frankryk voor £100,000 francs verzekerd had, te London kwam, een valsche certificaat van zyn eigen doop omtrok, en zich voor de leus lieg begravend, zynde hy de voorname en eenige rouwdrager. Men kreeg echter kwaadvermoeden, liet het graf onderzoeken, en hetzels ledig vindende werd de heer Donat gearrest, en na waarschynlyk enige jaren de galeyen moeten bezoeken.

In buitenlandsche zaken is zeer weinig nieuws, maar de rede is toch eindelyk formeel geratificeerd. Pruisen is nu de grootste magt in Noord-Duitschland. Aan Bismarck heeft men te danken dat de Duitse enhedsstaat, en zelv de zuider Duitsche bewoers van het Herford-Oostenkryk syn volstrekt niet ingenoemt met humne uitsluiting uit Noord-Duitschland, en men verwacht evene spoedige vereeniging. Bismarck is nu de verafgede held, en gehesel Europeert het schitterende genie en de vermatele stoutheid van den man. Hy is erstig ziek en zal waarschynlyk de gevolgen van den afmattenden arbeid en inspanning van zoovele jaren niet te boven komen. Men zegt dat Bismarck niet alleen den Franschen keizer, maar ook den Czar van Rusland heeft gebindeloek. Rusland was jaloech op Pruisen en nog meer op de revolutionaire politiek van Bismarck, zoodat de Czar op het punt stond om Ostend te komeien helpen, maar de Pruisische minister te kennen gevende, dat de rischen van Frankryk op den Rhyn niet konden erkend worden, gaaf een wank dat er misschen iets voor Polen gedaan kon worden. De herstelling van Polen na byna een even gelijckkoed plan in Frankryk als de verkring van de Rhyngezen. De heer Drouyn de Lhuys viel in den strij en maakte een plan op voor de herstelling van Polen, dat graf Bismarck, die het nooit haue niet neemt, dadelijk aan de Russische regering mededeelde met de waarschuwing dat al de Czar tussen beiden kwam. Pruisen zeer tegen zyn wil genoegzaakt sou worden om het Fransche plan aantallen. De Czar, die niet van Polens herstelling horen wil, werd dus stil gehouden, en in Frankryk losgemaakt en men had en der grootste gevaren voor het Pruisische afwend.

De Pruisische Kamer erg tot 12 Nov. verdaagd, ten einde de regering in staat te stellen om verdere maatregelen voor de byeenkomst van het Noord-Duitsche Parlement te nemen. Er zal een koninklyk Patent worden uitgevaardigt waarby Hanover, Hesse, Nassau en Frankfurt worden aangewezen, en den koning de bewoers deser Staten als Pruisische onderdaan aangepeekt.

Een de Pruisische bladen geeft het aantal gedode en gewonde Pruisen in den laasten oorlog dus op: 164 officieren en 2,573 soldaten gedood in den strijd; 143 officieren en 5,454 man, die niet aan hunne wonden overleden, en 602 officieren en 13,030 man, die gewond zyn, maar niet doodelyk. De Oostenryksche gewonden, die in den banden der Pruisen vielen, telde 411 officieren en 13,935 man. Te Weenes vermelden de rapporten van verliezen tot op 1 Augustus 2,465 officieren, waaronder 135 van de staaf. Het aantal Pruisen, die gevangen werden genomen, was 4 officieren en 1,692 man; dat van Oostenryksche ongewone officieren 528 en 35,982 man. Het aantal Oostenryksche gevangen genomen en ongewone, zou dus 50,906 zyn. Het aantal kanonnen, gedurende den oorlog door de Pruisen genomen, wordt op 486 geschat, dat van vaandels op 31. De Pruisen verloren geen kanonnen van vandaag.

De berigten uit Amerika behalen gelyk geheel tot de worteling tusschen de aanhangers den President en de Republikeinsche overheid van het Congres voor de aanstaande verkiezingen. De heer Johnson heeft, vergedoor den heer Seward, General Grant, en syne voorstaande ondersteuners, een ruis door het gehele ongunstig geweest. De buiteneword heftigheid van zyn taal, met belachlyke verwenschingen doopt, geeft een zeer gunstig denkbeeld van de tactaardigheid der Amerikaansche staatkunde. Dit heeft zyne eigen zaak ook veel kwaad gedaan, en de toestand van zaken wordt kritiek, zoodat het zeer ligt kan gebeuren dat er in het Noorden zelv weder een burgeroorlog uitbarst, gezeggen nog van de Zuidelyke die zich onderwerpen willen, maar tot wanhoop gedreven zullen worden, als humne ingeskandere vanden, de Republikeinen, de overhand krygen.

De heer Seward is nu geheld hersteld. Keizer Maximiliaan heeft zyn voornemen te kenner gegeven om Mexico nimmer te verlaten.

De heer M. VAN BREDA. De heer C. Barry ontving op Zaterdag per telegraaf de aangename tyding dat de heer Hyde buiten gevaren werd geschat.

BANKNOTEN.—Het beding van banknoten in omloop door de gehele koloniën op den 30sten September II, was £211,481.

DOCTOR BROODRUP.—De betrekking van districts doctor te Humanador vacant zynde, zullen aanroeken voor deselve ontvangen worden op het Kolonial bureau.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To "X. Y. Z."

We have perused your voluminous communication with such feelings as it is eminently calculated to arouse. In the interests of both yourself, and the Government, we think it were well on your part to reconsider the expediency of its publication, at least for the present. If the copies of the letters you have sent us for publication are genuine and authentic, there probably is not to be found under any free Government, a case of such unparalleled, such glaring and such iniquitous official despotism. There must be some mistake somewhere and it may be yet rectified without the public knowing anything of the disgraceful and shameful treatment of which you have inflicted upon the victim.—Should you however urge publicity, we doubt not, make a pretty shrewd guess at) should the Government persist still in its endeavours to degrade itself by unworthy and unjustifiable attempts to crush and ruin an individual, who, but for every species of official neglect, except an occasional exhibition of official tyranny, and unwarranted interference leading in gross injustice, would have been a credit to any branch of the civil service. We think it however better for the individual himself, and also more creditable to the Government, that such revelation as now lies before us should be suppressed, at least until all other means of redress have failed. The communication of "A Government Victim," however, shall be religiously preserved by us, and if need be, shall be published, never mind the infamy it may bring of those who have been the persecutors. "Fiat justitia, ruat cælum." We concur with the Attorney-General in the apophthegm, and would recommend the Government to reduce it to practice as soon as possible, at least in the case to which we have principally referred. We say no more for the present, but may do so by and by if necessary.

unemployed allowance of the Officer to be thus replaced in the service: provided that the whole pension of the retiring officer shall not thus be made to exceed his actual salary, and that the officer thus restored to employment shall not receive a higher salary than he previously enjoyed?

We need hardly say that the italics are ours, and that they have especial reference to the case that has just been brought under our notice. We do not of course *desire* giving publication to the full statement of the case to which we refer, (and which the authorities will, we doubt not, make a pretty shrewd guess at) should the Government persist still in its endeavours to degrade itself by unworthy and unjustifiable attempts to crush and ruin an individual, who, but for every species of official neglect, except an occasional exhibition of official tyranny, and unwarranted interference leading in gross injustice, would have been a credit to any branch of the civil service. We think it however better for the individual himself, and also more creditable to the Government, that such revelation as now lies before us should be suppressed, at least until all other means of redress have failed. The communication of "A Government Victim," however, shall be religiously preserved by us, and if need be, shall be published, never mind the infamy it may bring of those who have been the persecutors. "Fiat justitia, ruat cælum." We concur with the Attorney-General in the apophthegm, and would recommend the Government to reduce it to practice as soon as possible, at least in the case to which we have principally referred. We say no more for the present, but may do so by and by if necessary.

SUID AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, November 10, 1866

THE ELASTICITY OF THE GOVERNMENT MIND.

WHEN it serves the purposes of our present Government, to crush and annihilate any officer that may be in any way obnoxious to it, it contrives to do so under the pharisaical guise of an ardent regard for the public weal;—when, however, on the other hand, the public make an effort to protect themselves from the misbestowed patronage and transparent nepotism of an irresponsible Executive, by any suggestion or recommendation for the consolidation of offices, the redistribution or multiplication of labor, or still worse, the reduction of the salaries of the Government "babes and sucklings," as well as of its foster children, there is no end to its horror and indignation at the mon-trou injustice of such proposals. Even Aristides himself, were he still in the flesh, could not have felt more acutely the justice of the claims of Government servants than does our Executive Government, when any proposal is made by the public to curtail its patronage, and set bounds to its extravagant malversation, by intermeddling with its "Eleet." In the Government dialogue, there is perhaps no sin more heinous than this.

During the discussion on the Retrenchment resolutions, the Attorney General, who is believed to be, and we suppose is, one of the Governor's "Mouths," waxed very warm and writhed in the monstrous idea of Government breaking its contracts with its employés without adequate compensation, even although the terms of that compensation were not distinctly pre-arranged in the contract. Governments were not, in his opinion, such huxters and higglers that they must be believed to be rogues and swindlers until they had proved themselves to be the contrary; and that, therefore, should our Government break faith with those whom it had once engaged for a specific service, which service had been absorbed or lapsed, it would be tantamount to a repudiation of the just claims against it, or an act not only of unmitigated cruelty to its servants, but of downright national bankruptcy, not to make adequate provision for them in such case. These are not the *ipsissima verba* of the hon. the Attorney General, but they convey his ideas in language perhaps not much exaggerated, and we, as well as every body else, whose heart or even whose head is in the right place, cannot help concurring in his sentiments. From certain revelations that have been made to us from time to time within the last few years however, but more especially, from the details of a case which have just been communicated to us, and which is so well authenticated that no evidence could be more conclusive, and which we have been requested to publish with a few editorial observations on the same, it would really appear, in fact it is officially stated,—that such was not always the opinion of the Government.

It is satisfactory, however, to find, that the Governor himself is now fully impressed by a sense of the liabilities of the Government towards those servants whose offices it is now proposed to consolidate or abolish. In the fifth and sixth paragraphs of his last message to the House of Assembly, dated Government House, 15th Nov. on the subject of the reduction of the civil service as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee, His Excellency sympathetically and eloquently expresses himself as follows:—

5. It seems almost unnecessary for the Governor to impress on the minds of the House the very distressing circumstance in which some of those holding permanent offices must inevitably be placed, if it be decided that the abolition shall take immediate effect. In the absence of any special provision by the Parliament, the Government must be guided by the terms of the Imperial Act, and the Instructions of the Lords of the Treasury founded upon it; and it is no exaggeration to state that in some cases the absolute ruin of the Officers will result from them. It is true that the re-employment of those discharged is in contemplation; but it is easy to imagine cases in which the offer of re-employment may, after the lapse of years, prove very unacceptable. In the hope, therefore, that the House may be disposed to assent to such an arrangement (coupled with the succeeding one), he would ask whether the Government will be authorised to offer to a Public Servant whose office may be abolished an unemployed allowance equal to three fourths of his salary, until an opportunity offers for re-employing him.

6. There is another measure which, in the Governor's opinion, recommends itself strongly to favorable consideration. There are no doubt some of the Public Servants, who have seen their best days, who would gladly retire into private life, and thus make way for those still in possession of all their energies, but who put off taking such a step solely from consideration of the loss of income. It would clearly be for the public benefit that they should be enabled to retire at once, rather than that young and able officers should be rendered even temporary burthens upon the finances. Will the Government, therefore, be willing to make such an amendment to the bill as to give an opportunity for re-employing him?

7. Mr. Painter moved the second reading of the Railway Acts repeal bill, to which Mr. Hoole moved an amendment, received by Mr. Chase, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. After considerable discussion the motion of Mr. Vigne to adjourn the debate till Thursday, was carried by a majority.

THURSDAY, 15.—A petition was presented by Mr. Barry, from 51 inhabitants of Montagu, for the continuation of the periodical court, or for the seat of magistracy from Robertson to said place.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Railway Acts repeal bill was resumed, and after an hour's discussion the amendment

that the bill be read a second time this day six months, was carried by the casting vote of the President. Mr. Painter votes with the Western and Mr. Barry with the Eastern members.

FRIDAY, 16.—The motion of Mr. Pote, for the second reading of the bill for further amending the law regulating the issue of Passes, Contracts of Service and certificates of Citizenship, was agreed to.

The House went into committee for the consideration of the Insolvent Law Amendment bill, and after a short discussion progress was

2. Is it the desire of the House that whatever reductions of salary or abolition of offices may be held expedient shall take effect at once, or be brought into operation as opportunity may offer for providing for the present offenders?

3. In the event of the consolidations of any two existing offices, will it rest with the Government to determine which of the Officers composing the two separate departments shall constitute the consolidated department?

4. Is in the event of the proposed abolition being made immediate in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor's personal staff, who hold appointments not strictly of a permanent character, but subject to certain contingencies, only, what compensation will be given?

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The House went into committee to consider the new Custom's tariff proposed by the Governor; when Mr. Foster brought forward the resolutions of which he had given notice, and which were intended to afford protection to local industries as well as to agriculture's. It was decided that these resolutions should be put aside, and on the first being put to the vote it was rejected by a majority of 86 against 13, whereupon the second and third were withdrawn. The committee then proceeded to consider the tariff. Mr. Haupt proposed that the duty on ale and beer should be increased from 4d. to 6d. per gallon, in addition to his established pension, one half of the unemployed allowance of the Officer to be thus replaced.

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