









THE Zuid Afrikaan.

Capé Town, September 16, 1867

SANITARY CONDITION OF CAPE TOWN.

The letter of Dr. Ross to the Editor of the Advertiser & Mail, which we transferred to our columns in our last issue, in reference to the Sanitary condition of Cape Town, will, we hope, be the means of arousing public attention to the necessity of paying more regard to the conditions under which not only the physical health of the inhabitants, but even their moral health can alone be secured.

NATAL.

(Van den Correspondent van "De Tyd.")

D'URBAN, 19 AUG.—De bevolking is op dit oogenblik hoogelyk ingesluisen met den belangryken en overvloedigen inkomende van de Heer van Carnarvon, die tegenswoordige Staatssecretaris van Koloniën. In een juist ontworpen Staatsverzekering om die waardige man: No. 1. Dat het Gouvernement der Koningin ons niet de uitgaven wil teruggeven, welke wy tydens den laatsten Buitentocht tot onze verdediging moesten maken; No. 2. Dat by geen reden niet, waarom da Natsale bevolking in dergelyke omstandigheden de grenzen niet ovetreft, ten einde zich door buit op de Basutos schade te stelen.

Originele Correspondentie.

DE PRYSWYN.

Mynheer, Ik heb in uw blad van den 7den 11. gezien, dat een bysonkenk van de Paal van Wynbouwers uit verscheidene distrikten, de heer J. S. de Villiers myn naam genoemd heeft, zeggende dat de wyn, waarvoor ik op de Paarsehe Maatschappij was gekocht. Ik moet hierzeggen inbrengen dat de heer De Villiers ontrent de zaak verzoeken dat ingelicht syn, daar de wyn dijn ik gezonden heb van den heer Glaeser van Isthag was gekocht, en als een der heeren, die op de bysonkenk tegenwoordig was, richt tot den heer Holding, den Sekretaris der Landbou Maatschappij wil wendens, al by voor zichzelf kan oordeelen welke hoedzaamheid van wyne te Tulbach kan gemaakt worden, daar ik een dergelyk proef van de Villiers behoort geen aanspraak te maken op de lauwere van Tulbach voor de Paarsehe Maatschappij.

Kaapstad, den 11 September 1867.

EENIGE LEDEN.

Kaapstad, den 13ten Sept. 1867. Mynheer,—Daar de koorts in de stad sterk toeneemt, verwachten de inwoners dat de leden van onder anderen het Hollandsche Tooneelgezelschap, die de roede doen, en ieder is zulken bezoeken om te zien de afschepingen van de schoolen, en de verzameling van vulstia moet men toelaten om de roelen door de gehele stad moeten verbeterd worden.

REN HUISHOUDER.

men able and competent to do their duty to retire upon pensions, to raise juniors over the heads of old and meritorious officers, to discard the claims of tried men who have been struggling along on small salaries, and to appoint strangers over their heads at high salaries? If the government is possessed of what is vulgarly called a conscience, it must be a very curious one indeed to admit of the perpetration of such injustice.

APPOINTMENTS.—G. van R. van Oudtshoorn, Esq., as civil commissioner and magistrate of Stellenbosch; C. B. Cox, Esq., as ditto of Swellendam; J. J. le Sueur, jr., Esq., as ditto of Humansdorp; Justice of the Peace for Cape Town and the district thereof; and the several country districts; T. Tinley, Esq., as ditto of Beaufort, road magistrate, and Justice of the Peace for Cape Town and the district thereof; and all the country districts; E. B. Muskett, Esq., as district surgeon of Hope Town.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of Isaac Cornelis de Villiers, of Noordhoek, agriculturist, first and second meetings at the master's office, 18th and 25th Sept.—Thomas Venables, farmer, ditto at the magistrate's office, Fort Beaufort, 28th Sept. and 5th Oct.

INTERSTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of: Japie, alias Rajap, at the Master's office, 29th Oct.—G. Kamij, at ditto, 5th Nov.—J. W. Scott, and surviving widow J. van Boker, at the magistrate's office, Galesdun, 25th Oct.—H. E. J. Lotriet, at ditto, Beaufort, 26th Oct.—H. E. J. Boshoff and surviving husband J. H. van der Merwe, at ditto, Graaff-Reinet, 24th October.

SILK CULTURE.—W. D. Griffith, J. M. Hiddigh, J. C. Molteno, H. White, J. McGibbon, and J. C. Holding, Esqrs., have been appointed as a committee to prepare a book containing instructions for the propagation of the mulberry and other silk producing plants, and the mode of rearing silk worms. The book is to be printed in the English, Dutch, German and Kafir languages.

THE FEVER.—The Governor has by proclamation declared the Act No. 1 of 1856, for preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, to be in force within the Municipality of Cape Town. The Act authorizes the civic authorities to enter all houses and buildings and on finding infected persons not under medical treatment, to remove them to the hospital or other building open for such patients; they are also authorized to order the abatement of nuisances or cause them to be abated at the expense of occupiers. Who's houses or rooms are found overcrowded, they may order the removal of patients to some other fitting place, or failing such place, to the building provided by the Municipality. The penalty for refusing admission to authorized persons, or obstructing or using improper language towards them, is a sum not exceeding £10, or imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding one month.

The Commissioners have divided the town into six medical districts and appointed Messrs. J. Saunders, J. Smith, W. van der Berg, A. Donough, W. Chipperfield and F. van der Schyff as inspectors. They have also requested the government to appoint medical men to the several districts, and provide accommodation and medical and other comforts for poor patients. In consequence of this the old Granary buildings will be converted into a hospital, whilst the police surgeon has been directed to procure such additional medical assistance as may be necessary. Ross, Abercrombie, Graf, Roux and Browne have addressed a letter to the Government, reiterating their opinion that the prevalent disease is not analogous to the late Mauritius fever, but very like the low fever that has been common in many parts of the Cape in Janv. last. Not a word is said in the letter alluded to as to the infectiousness of the disease, or otherwise; probably the proofs have been so convincing that those medical gentlemen who held a different opinion, are now fully satisfied that it is highly infectious.

CAPTURE OF CONVICTS.—The two Irishmen, who with the Kafir, effected their escape from the Breakwater Station on the night of Sunday last, have been recaptured by Mr. John Ward and party in the Paarl Mountain. They had, it appears, broken into Mr. Wood's store at Klipmuis, and stolen property to the amount of about £60. Only a small portion of the goods was recovered. During the chase after the two Irishmen who finally took refuge in a cave in the mountain, the Kafir managed to get clear off. Much praise is due to Mr. Ward, Mr. Hare and others engaged in the pursuit of the fugitives for the determination with which they accomplished their purpose amidst hardships of no ordinary description.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT THE KNYSNA.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Knysna early on the morning of Monday last. The village was gaily decorated, and in the evening there was a general illumination. The party started next morning for an elephant hunt. The Prince has intimated that in consequence of his detention, through heavy weather, at the Knysna, he would not be able to visit Nachtwacht.

WAR IN THE FREE STATE.—A telegram received from Graham's Town on Friday, states that a patrol of 400 men, with a Witworth gun, had attacked a Basuto entrenchment in the Corranaberg. Fieldcornet van der Merwe and six or seven men had been wounded, the first mentioned badly, and 4 horses killed. Eight Basutos are supposed to have been killed.

TOT NET VAN HET ALGEMEEN.—The examination of the pupils of this institution, which extended over Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, gave very great satisfaction, in proving that this venerable institution had lost none of its former renown. A large number of prizes were awarded. On Wednesday evening a concert was given, and on Thursday there was a bazaar, both in aid of the funds of the institution. The amount realized was £100.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court this day gave judgment in the case of the Natal Marine Assurance and Trust Company vs. Wood. The judgment was for the plaintiff, for the two first calls, with costs, and in favor of the defendants as regards the two last calls. Like judgments were recorded in the other cases.

In the case of Van Rooyen vs. the Trustees of the insolvent estate of Brink, in which the plaintiff claimed interest upon her material inheritance, judgment was given for the defendants, without costs.

D'URBAN.—INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Turner, at D'Urban, has at this moment a mill which is driven as well by steam as by wind. The machinery is admirable, and will well reward the trouble of any body who comes to pay a visit to the mill. As we bear, the construction is quite on a new principle.

FEAR.—A case has recently been heard before the Resident Magistrate of Hope Town, which has led to some extraordinary exposures. The case is one where John Benjamin was charged with the crime of fraud. From the evidence of Johannes Kemper, it appears that in the month of July, 1854, he gave Gert Nel a promissory note for £50, payable on demand; this note Nel made over to Benjamin, and informed Benjamin of the amount and gave him a promissory note for that amount, and received the good-for-payable on demand a little after it fell due, and was charged £1 for interest; having only 10s. in his pocket he gave that to the accused, and at the latter's request gave a good-for for the remaining amount of 10s. The prisoner wrote it on a list, and the witness signed it; and further, at the request of the prisoner, signed a document which the latter drew up, purporting to be a note to Mr. Wykeham asking him to pay the ten shillings. About eight or nine months after this the witness received a letter from Messrs. Wykeham and Kock, calling on him to pay £298 on a promissory note in favour of Benjamin, for value received. Witness went at once to town, saw the promissory note, acknowledged the signature, but denied that he was indebted to Mr. Benjamin. He could come to no other conclusion but that the prisoner had made the promissory note from the 10s. order. This evidence was borne out by the evidence of the prosecutor who was present in the office of the prisoner when the transaction took place. The prisoner in answer to the charge said, "I have nothing to say at the present moment." There is also another charge against the prisoner, for which he is indicted at the next circuit session at Colesberg, for similar offences.—Great Eastern.

MR. JUSTICE FITZPATRICK arrived in King William's Town on Tuesday afternoon, and opened the Circuit Court for the following morning. The barrister on circuit are: Messrs. Bell, Purcell, Stockenström and de Wet. The latter gentleman acts as public prosecutor.—Ibid.

THE LATE P. H. ANDREWS.—We have the melancholy satisfaction of reporting that the remains of this gentleman have at last been recovered. They were found in the river by Mr. Hans Meintjes, about a mile or so below Adendorp.—G. R. Herald.

THE WINDVOGELBERG TRAGEDY.—Investigations are being made into this mysterious affair. It appears that the deceased left Queenstown on the Monday morning by the King Williamstown mail cart, and slept that night at the Windvogelberg hotel. On Tuesday morning, after making a few purchases, amongst which was the knife with which his throat had been cut, he engaged a Kafir as an auxiliary to his road party, and with him went to the part of the road, on the Queenstown side of the Windvogelberg where the road party was at work. He had a single glass of wine that morning, took some with him and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. He had a sum of money, about £20, which he had just drawn from the Divisional Council Treasurer. Deceased had also a watch, a new one bought in Queenstown a short time ago. It does not appear that he was seen alive again, after leaving the hotel, by any white man. Some facts tend to increase the mystery of the case. The tent belonging to the party had never been used as such for two months, the pole having been broken; yet the canvas has numerous large bloody stains on it. Beside the tent there was found an immense pool of blood, as much as, if not more than, would flow from a slaughtered sheep. The deceased watch chain was found in the remains of a fire by the dismantled tent. The body was found at the foot of a small patch of rising ground and could not be seen until some upon there was no blood beside it. The deceased's jacket was found a few minutes before the body was found it was lying in a thick patch of thorns and was deeply stained with blood. The search party did not move the jacket, but hunted about for spoors, and, strange to say, when they came back to pick up the jacket, it was nowhere to be found, and this too although they were not long away. A few yards off from where the body lay, a piece of old lam leather harness, made into a riem, was picked up. About 50 yards from the deceased's tent, a piece of old tent, on which the Basutos of the road party slept, was found, and had several marks of blood upon it. In the pouch of one of the Basutos, £15 in sovereigns was found: in the purse of the other 8 half-crowns were contained. The deceased's watch and money have not yet been found. In addition to detectives, our Chief Constable, Mr. Petrus, has visited the place and has collected all the evidence possible, and we hope to have the affair cleared up soon. In the absence of the Resident Magistrate, no preliminary examination has yet been taken.—Q. T. Free Press.

"ALBANIA" is to be the name of the new settlement in Waterboer's country, to be occupied by Cape colonists. Both the Journal and Great Eastern think that those who are so badly off in this colony as to have nothing to lose, or who can't make both ends meet anyhow, might do worse than become the subjects of King Waterboer.

FREE STATE.

From the Bloemfontein Gazette. Mr. J. W. Lowry is gazetted as field-cornet of the ward Middle Modderivier, in this district, in place of Mr. J. Steyn, resigned.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY.—Mr. J. P. E. Changuu is provisionally appointed to act as Government Secretary, till the arrival of Mr. Sieber, from Winburg, or other provision be made.

HOW WE ARE CIRCUMVENTED.—There are fifty Basuto spies, we have heard, in the camp near Corranaberg. Yet some people wonder how it that Moshesh knows our intended movements.

LETTER FROM THE COMMANDO.—It is reported that a portion of our forces is on the top of the Corranaberg; that the enemy have fled from above, by boring operations, to get at them from below. It is confidently asserted, that in spite of the solicitations and entreaties of the Basutos, the common or working people among the Basutos are leaving by hundreds for the Cape, and elsewhere. They say: "That it may be all very well for the chiefs, but that we have proved ruinous to the people." The Free State people might with truth say the same.

LATEST FROM THABA 'NCHU.

Extract from a private letter, dated Thaba 'Nchu, 28th August, 1867:—

"You may tell the Orange Free State Government, that a person, who has transactions daily with the Basuto, states as a fact, that hundreds of the poorer class are trekking to Acuin's Station, not wishing to lose the few cattle they have kept over by joining in hostilities against the Basuto; and that the chiefs are very much alarmed, and endeavoring by every means to induce them to remain—but all to no effect; that if the Free State Government move on quickly to Thaba Bosigo and the Kieme, they can easily be taken, as great dissatisfaction prevails among the Basuto. The different chiefs say, that the Basuto shall never have peace unless they show that they can either take the Kieme or Thaba Bosigo; they say no nation is beaten until one or two of their strongholds are taken by the enemy."

"Moshesh sent two niggers some time back, to His Honor the President, lamenting the robbery of his people towards the Free State. Will you, believe, one of these two honest Kafirs of Moshesh's own stamp, on his return to Thaba Bosigo, quietly entered my store, and committed an act of petty larceny, by putting a pair of trousers under his arm? When detected and questioned why he did so, he quietly replied, that he supposed they (the trousers) were there while he was looking at the others. So much for Kafir honesty!"

CHEERING NEWS.—From the Witterbergen we have the following very satisfactory intelligence from a trustworthy source:—"Sand River, Aug. 25, 1867:—I only returned from Molapoo's via Alrikookop, yesterday afternoon. At Alrikookop and around, the people are ploughing and sowing as if war did not concern them in the least. Several parties are living with their 'treks' on their farms by themselves. In Molapoo's country all is serene, and I believe there is nothing to fear from that gentleman; at all events nothing immediately. So far as I could observe, no corn is stored away. Where ever you go you find the 'mantjes' with corn standing by the kraals, and the kafirs are picking in all directions. Molapoo's new and—when finished—really large and fine house, is being steadily proceeded with, the door and window frames are all in, and when completed it will be as fine a house as stands in the Free State. Molapoo says that Moshesh sent one of his many sons with a large lot of cattle to Bloemfontein, but on arriving at Thaba 'Nchu the Kafir in charge of the stock got frightened and went back to Moshesh, leaving the cattle to take care of themselves."

"The 'trunk' at Molapoo's is a credit to the builder, and better than in the Free State. The Commandant's Station is beautifully laid out, and will serve as a pattern for many a garden. Mr. Holm seems to be quite a match for Molapoo's cunning, and I believe that the Free State has to thank him much in many respects. To wards strangers or sojourners from the Free State he is very obliging and hospitable, and very much liked by those who come in contact with him. The hut-tax from the Kafirs is still coming in."

"Moperi will pass here to-morrow with his 'trek' en route to Wietse's Heek. His both Apollo has just now arrived here."

TRANSWAAL.

(From the Transvaal Argus, August 21, 1867.)

Zoutpansberg was truly stated by us a few weeks since to be "a moral cancer" in the body of the Republic, and that it had lately come to light, but suspected long since, amply justify the application of the term to that portion of His Honor the President's dominions, those facts are a blot upon the pages of Transvaal History, and it behoves the Powers that be, to use every exertion to efface the black pestilential stain from its annals. The Zoutpansberg Commando has now been in the field upwards of four months, at a considerable amount of expence to the State, and to the serious inconvenience of every one of its inhabitants, our trade has been impeded, our markets badly supplied, in consequence of which the prices of the necessities of life have been so enhanced, as to press most severely on all classes of the community, from the Transvaal being as it always has been, an arid and ought to be, a country remarkable for the cheapness of all articles of daily consumption, it has become one of the most expensive to live in, in fact so much so, that it is now a matter of steady with most of us, how to make both ends meet, that this state of things will continue for any length of time, we do not think, in fact we have the greatest faith in the resources, the capabilities and elasticity of this fine land, and though this pressure may be but temporary, still while it lasts it is felt severely; with peace re-established, a fresh impetus will be given to every branch of production, and the Transvaal will again be what it has always been, one of the cheapest countries under the sun, in short The Land for the Immigrant, highly productive soil, cheap land with abundance of water, and Plenty, are the inducements it holds out. But this is a digression, we return to the subject with which we started. The Zoutpansberg Commando has been in the field for four months, and what, we ask, has been effected during those four months? We answer with a blush literally nothing; nay, not so, for if nothing had been done, it would have been far better, we are constrained to confess, much harm has been done, an amount of incompetence to call it by its milder term, has been shown, which cannot but exercise the most baneful influence upon the savage mind; to come to the point, we find the Commandant General, with a strong force of some 500 men at his command, after holding a Krygsraad with some of his subordinate officers, abandoning the town of Schoemansdal, and not an enemy in sight, and however incredible such a proceeding may appear to be, particularly to our distant readers, we can assure them that such is the fact. The town of Schoemansdal is a valuable possession of this Republic, it is the source whence we derive the largest supply of Ivory and Ox-trich feathers, which form the principal and best mode of remittance to our merchants, a town of twenty years standing, containing amongst other buildings, a new church, parson-

age and school, situated upon an open plain, such is the town that has been voluntarily abandoned by the redoubtable hero Paul Kruger, Comm. Gen. of the Transvaal force; aided and abetted by his incompetent if not original Krygsraad. Had the enemy at such a time appeared in superior numbers, we might think a sudden panic had seized the craven hearts, but not an enemy was in sight, these had hid themselves in the rocks and caves of the Zoutpansberg, and from the watch towers provided them by Nature, could not but regard these strange proceedings with astonishment mingled with contempt for the white man, and in particular for the Comm. Gen. The prestige of whose name is now fast fading. We trust that the Comm. Gen. will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his strange proceedings, pending which we will not pass judgment upon him, but the country expects that the Volksraad will rigidly enquire into this matter, and we have no hesitation in saying that the members composing that honorable body will be found to do their duty, and to set in conformity with the solemn oath they have taken. In conclusion we may state that up to the latest accounts received, the town of Schoemansdal, partly broken down, and totally deserted by its inhabitants, had not been touched by the natives.

TRANSWAAL.—PUBLIC MEETING.—His Honor the President convened a public meeting last Wednesday afternoon, the 15th August. Our small court room was well filled, and on taking the chair, His Honor the President stated to the meeting that he had called it together, in order to explain the present circumstances of the country, in particular as having reference to Zoutpansberg, and in his opening remarks impressed upon the meeting the desirableness of calm discussion, and the avoidance of all personalities. His Honor stated that it was well known that Sch-emansdal had been abandoned by the inhabitants, and that the commando that had encamped there, as being the nearest point to Zoutpansberg had fallen back. His Honor stated that in Pretoria volunters had come forward who had offered their services to Zoutpansberg in order to bring about the re-occupation of Schoemansdal, among these volunteers were men who had just returned from the commando, and he trusted that Potchefstroom would also send forth its band of volunters. A part of the Lydenburg district had already been abandoned, and other tracts of country would follow. His Honor put it to the good sense of the meeting whether it was for one moment to be tolerated, that portions of this Republic were to be abandoned in this manner? if so, where was this to end? It was a disgrace to turn our backs upon the enemy now, for in former times we had driven out a powerful chief, Matielakate, the country likewise had been cleared and Dingaan beaten in 400 men, and shall it now be said that 600 men are insufficient to put down such a comparatively weak chief as Katschler may be considered? The point now to be decided was this, shall we abandon Schoemansdal to the enemy, a town of twenty years standing that had just completed at great expence, a new church, parsonage, and school? Shall we abandon these, or shall we at once re-occupy what had been abandoned? His Honor thought there could be but one opinion on this subject; why the town had been abandoned was a subject for future consideration, but instant action was imperative, as it was more than probable, that Katschler would be the only chief that would be encountered, the others having probably already returned to their native fastnesses in the mountains. His Honor made a strong appeal to the good feeling and patriotism of those he addressed, and hoped no time would be lost, but that volunters would be found who would come forward with alacrity to re-occupy the country's tarnished honor, and also to enable those who had been obliged to abandon their all, and were now in a state of considerable destitution to regain what had been lost. The Government was prepared to afford the volunters every assistance in its power, it would provide them with ammunition and other necessities, and moreover allow them to retain such booty as might be captured, they were at liberty to choose their own commando, who however would be placed under the command of Schoeman as the head of the volunters. A good deal of discussion now took place the various speakers urging the necessity of being previously made acquainted with all the circumstances that have led to the present hostilities, as also the result of the sitting of the Hoog-Geregtshof at Zoutpansberg, and required information about its proceedings. His Honor the President replied, that in due course these proceedings should be made public, this was neither the time nor place for doing so, the Volksraad would shortly assemble, and all questions relative to Zoutpansberg would be duly investigated, the meeting had been convened by His Honor, for the purpose of ascertaining its views, whether Schoemansdal should be re-occupied or abandoned, all other matters would be considered in their proper time and place. It was then decided that circulars should be sent to the different Feld-cornets desiring them to use their best endeavors to obtain volunters to proceed to Schoemansdal, with the view of its re-occupation.

ACCIDENT TO MR. JAN VOS.—We regret to learn that Mr. Jan Vos met with a serious accident by upsetting his Cart, near Heidelberg, and getting entangled in some way, was dragged along with the Cart some considerable distance, whereby he was seriously hurt. The injuries sustained by this gentleman being merely flesh wounds, he is beyond danger, and we are happy to say, is recovering from the effects of the accident.

A NEW MINING COMPANY FOR THE TRANSWAAL.—Yesterday morning Mr. J. Angove arrived in town from Port Elizabeth. It is the intention of gentleman to consult with the merchants and leading men of Potchefstroom, with the respect to the formation of a mining company, and for the purpose he intends calling a public meeting. This gentleman has had the superintendence of various mines in Cornwall in England, and is a practical miner, he has also for some time acted in the capacity of superintendent of the "Midland Lead mines" near Port Elizabeth, having been specially engaged in England by the Company working those mines. We hail with peculiar satisfaction the arrival of such men as Mr. Angove. We have great faith in the Transvaal, its treasures which at present lie hid in view, will soon be unfolded by such practical men, we wish him every success.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—Circulars containing the conditions upon which volunters will proceed to Zoutpansberg, are now being distributed. These conditions will be noticed in our next issue; suffice it to say that the volunters will be placed under the command of Stepius Scher-



