





T) CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications have been received and will be duly noticed; they could not all be inserted for want of space.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN AUGUST 12 1831.

To fulfil the promise made by us in our last number, we will proceed to consider more closely the case of the Hottentots. We will commence with that which induced us more directly to resume the subject.

From an advertisement in the Zuid Afrikaan, No. 93, it is notified to the public the serious measures which were taken at Manchester, in England, by it appears, a number of 541 persons, on behalf of the Superintendent of the London Missionary Society in South Africa, JOHN PHILIP, D.D., and principally in consequence of the Judgment of the Supreme Court at this place, on the 1st July, 1830, in the case of Mr. MACKAY v. Dr. PHILIP. The most of our readers who have been present at the trial and judgment of this case, — the rest, either in or out of Town and in the Interior, yes, we may venture to say, the whole reading and hearing population of this Colony, have been made acquainted with the true view of the whole case. And when we still recall the same to our memory, or replace ourselves in the Court Room at this place, from the 12th to the 18th of July, 1830, and bring to your recollection what passed during these four days, we must then exclaim with surprise, — from whence then this cry against the Government, Judges, yea, all the Colonists, — from whence all those lamentations and ejaculations of pity for the defender of a case which was brought less before a competent Court, and unanimously given against him? Yes, for an Envoy, who had every and the best opportunities furnished him, — who, around and with him, had the only and best means for his defence and justification (if he had any) which can be had, — whom every Inhabitant of this Colony, it were, defies there, — whose own interests require it — if he will try to gain the object with success, which he confesses to have in view, and who does not dare appear, to refute the facts which are successively brought to his notice, in contradiction of several assertions in his renowned Researches? Let us recollect only the first step which was taken by both parties in this case. The Plaintiff, seeing for the first time in this Colony a Book of Publication, published by authority of the Defendant, and prior to which publication no other or similar attack was known on the Plaintiff, wherein a Libel appears on his name and character, and wherein his reputation, as late Magistrate of Somerset and as a private man, was greatly affected, sends to the Defendant a Denunciation and Insultation, wherein he is denounced, firstly, — that the paragraph in question, in as far as it relates to the Insultation (Plaintiff) is a false, malicious, and illintended Libel, and extends to the injury of his character as a private man, &c., and further demanded, if he would retract the said paragraph, and confess to the Notary and Witnesses his sorrow in having written and published the same, and would subscribe to such a declaration, — giving, in consequence thereof, to the Defendant, the opportunity to avoid the whole case coming to a trial. — But what did the defendant do? He puts himself instantly in the defensive, and so far from retracting the paragraph alluded to, he considered the same, on the contrary, as proved, unless the Plaintiff (viz. the person attacked and accused by him), whom no opportunity was afforded, prior to its publication, to refute or defend it, submitted to him, the defendant, the necessary proofs to convince him that the said paragraph was untrue. Let us see the answer to the insinuation itself; he therein says, — "If Mr. Mackay can prove to me that I have injured him, &c. And further, — "Mr. Mackay cannot expect that without the necessary proofs to convince me, &c., that I will subscribe the said declaration." What remained now for Mr. M. (the plaintiff) to do, than to call the Defendant before a competent Court, to remind him there that we should not act so lightly with the good name and reputation of our fellow-creatures, and to publish what we think proper, or what we hear from others, which so materially affects them; and further, to prove to him that the paragraph in question was a Libel, and which he fully substantiated to the satisfaction of all the Judges. And what course did the Defendant take, who was domiciliated here, (or, to use an ingenious expression, he had his Lares et Penates here,) and could well judge, that if the Supreme Court here was not a competent tribunal, he could do what he pleased without being accountable thereof to any person or court? He proposed an exception of incompetency against the Supreme Court. By this step he gained time, whereas the principal case (that of Libel) was at a stand until his exception was pleaded and decided. The exception was rejected, whereupon the defendant proposed to appeal to the King in Council, although with the same success as with the exception. But by those two means of delay the Defendant gained nine months' time (from 10th October, 1829, to 12th July, 1830,) to prepare himself for his defence. He therefore made use of that time, and made a journey of three or four months in the Interior, stopping most of that time in the District of Somerset, but with no other result than that his own witnesses could not prove what he had written, (probably upon

their authority), and consequently confirmed to the Judge that the paragraph was a Libel. — This we find in these self-same Researches a number of accounts, which, from time to time, have been openly declared to be contrary to truth; and upon which the writer thereof is called before the Judge of the World and his conscience, to make his defence, and to refute this contradiction made upon proper and solemn attestation. — If he remains quiet, takes the resolution of keeping the best of his argument by remaining silent here, expecting that his case is and will be defended and supported elsewhere, by partially informed and self-interested persons, without affording the Colonists an opportunity to prove their innocence, either on the whole or in part, before the whole world; then, certainly, we cannot look up with indifference on a man who has noted down every thing that is bad and shameful of the Colonists, and instead of being useful to a part of his fellow-inhabitants, the Hottentots, and labouring for their improvement and happiness, has exercised all the means in his power for their disadvantage and misery. — Is it then, not, really surprising, that he never has thought, that an Envoy (from whom he may have been sent) is not admitted in any community to contribute to the disadvantage of the civil policy and the established order. — Is it not dangerous, if the Colony is to be judged according to the judgment or the propositions of such an Envoy, who meddles himself with the politics of this Colony, in the government of which he takes no part, nor for which he is deemed to account, is it not terrible, we repeat it, when our Government and our Judges, yea, all the Colonists, are to be judged and condemned before and by an unknown, strange, and unlawful tribunal, in a strange and distant country, and composed of the friends of this Envoy, to which tribunal he has free access, excluding every one who may differ with his opinion, or who would prove facts by which they would come to a different judgment? Yes, when a number of crimes are alleged against him in a strange country, and decided by such a tribunal, without being allowed to defend himself? — Is it not dangerous, when we propose the cause and interests of all the inhabitants of this country, in a partial and artful manner, best suited to gain our purpose in a foreign land, and beg a favourable judgment by sly, elaborate means? — means so well selected, and calculated to gain and soften the most hardened and unfeeling breast (who labours under the idea that they really exist) of a feigned scheme of enormities, barbarities, and cruelties, committed here upon mankind, to excite them to humanity and compassion for their abject and distressed fellow-creatures, and to resolve to support them with heart and soul for their deliverance and protection! — Long, perhaps too long, we may have looked with indifference and without suspicion on the plans of some person, who, at the expense of all the rest of the population, appears to advocate the cause of the Hottentots. What serious consequences may arise from such plans and way of acting to the existing good order of affairs in this Colony? Yes, too long, perhaps, have we fostered the idea that these plans had no other object than the true happiness and welfare of those aborigines, gradually to civilize them, to make them capable to be at one time or other useful and good members of that society, which they might be by a wise and good management and provision in their present indigent and helpless state! But now, when we see and are convinced on all sides, that the man who appears to have been sent on this important calling, and favoured with such great confidence, instead of being useful and contributing to the happiness and salvation of the indigent therein, on the contrary, tries to impeach and hurt these inhabitants, amongst whom he is domiciliated; yes, to try to overturn the good order of society, and does not scruple to lay, or cause to be laid, his case, before his friends in England, in such a manner that they join together in a mass, and openly exclaim against an impartial British Court, who only gave one opinion of this case, "that they should have permitted the Rev. Doctor to be prosecuted with plain feelings of revenge in that lawsuit," and that he, the Doctor, had a claim on his Judges, and the whole community, of a perfect acquittal (a serious and shameful attack upon our Judges) that they openly accuse the two Representatives of the most enlightened states of Europe, of having cruelly degraded the Aborigines and made slaves of them; and that they openly declare, "that the case which was declared here by a competent Court to be a libel only forms a part of the many cruelties committed in the Colony," whereby the Colonists are stigmatized in a most shameful manner, the existing tranquillity secretly disturbed, the good order undermined — and if he, this Envoy or object of compassion, lends his ear, and acts according to the encouragement he receives from Manchester, will not scruple to attack in the most shameful manner our representatives from the Mother-country as judges, and to make them despised in the eye of the world; and by so doing we should see the sceptre of government secretly grasped by the hands of the Missionaries from the London Missionary Society. But now, we say, on hearing all this, and seeing us threatened with such serious consequences, now is the time, and more than time, that we begin to think seriously about the case, and show that we really are not such cruel, and from nature and without cause, such revengeful creatures; no; but on the contrary, that we really are greater philanthropists, and greater friends to the Aborigines, and to their true happiness and

welfare, than those who assume the name of being their defenders and supporters, and who have done everything to banish them out of society, and to make them stray like lost sheep without a shepherd. We are no enemies to Missionaries; but on the contrary we consider them as a useful class of men, if they answer the true purpose of their missions, "to civilize the Heathens, to make them useful members of society, and to prepare them for a future state." The Wesleyan and Herbut Missionaries wherever they are to be found, have tried to gain this object. As witnesses hereof, are the Institutions of the Wesleyan Missionaries and the Moravian Brethren at Gnadenthal, Groenekloof, Enon, Hemel & Aarde, Elin, and Klippraat River. If the only wish to be an eye-witness of what we here assert of the Herbutters, we need only repair to their Institution to be convinced of the truth. There, the Aborigines are really civilized, made useful members of society, and capable for a future state. Let us hear also, what the Bishop of Jamaica says of the Moravian Brethren. "As fellow labourers in the same vineyard (these are his words), it is my duty to bear witness of their fitness and zeal, of their prudence and well-regulated Religious Worship. The conduct of these gentlemen, and of all the Missionaries of their Church, is irreproachable, and an example for my own Church, to instruct with patience and meekness. Their number is small. I wish with all my heart that their establishment may increase and be more effectual." And we ask now, what good have the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society done to this period in the Colony for the benefit of the Aborigines? We have not yet seen any useful effects of their labours! But should we be in error, let these Gentlemen come forward, and with facts prove it to us; — their interest requires it. It is also important for us to know it, — and we assure these Gentlemen, if they acquaint us with it, and prove to us, the useful effects of their labours, that we then, and not sooner, will consider them as the true friends of the Hottentots and other Aborigines, and give them our thanks for having contributed to the welfare of our Colony and fellow-creatures. Other facts should, however, be proved to us, than that by their endeavours they have contributed to that state of liberty in which the Aborigines are at present, — a state which really has become no liberty, but a licentiousness swerving from society, and encouraging these Aborigines to neglect their happiness, and the care of their existence in this life, and their everlasting welfare. For we have witnesses of an increase of crime committed by the Aborigines since they have obtained their Magna Charta, which has increased to 200 per cent. We have witnesses of the collecting and meeting of Hottentots, who since that time resort to forests and deserts, and, as the wild beasts, (O! shame to mankind!) live by robbing! We have witnesses of those shameful, and for good morals so prejudicial, scenes which appear daily in our streets, and in the public roads, and which we also are obliged to see, of those Hottentots, who are left to themselves and helpless. Yes, we have witnesses, even at the Moravian Institution, who, evidently from the period alluded to, have experienced that the licentious liberty and release given to the Hottentots have had a very prejudicial influence on their useful Institutions, and have deprived them of many members and scholars. But we will soon resume this subject, and always have in view, that by discussing this subject we not only connect closely our own interest, but the interest of the Hottentots themselves, with the prosperity and welfare of the Colony, and that the Hottentots have the same call upon our intercession and defence as every inhabitant of South Africa.

Correspondence. TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ZUID AFRIKAAN." REQUISITIONS OF SLAVES TO REPAIR THE ROADS. Pietermaritzburg, August 1, 1831. Sir, — The insertion of the following hints in your useful Paper, will perhaps (if I judge right) have a salutary effect for the good and poor inhabitants of this village, who at such times when the roads are repairing, being required by the Overseer of Roads to furnish a boy to repair the said roads, are obliged to hire one of the idle and idle men of the village, who are not only useless, but who are a trifling charge on the system. This being placed in your columns, may attract the notice of our worthy Judges, especially as the Circuits are approaching, and the Honourable Justice, as is usual, hold his sessions at Stellenbosch. Who knows whether we will not then perhaps be assisted, and the intemperance above alluded to removed, which will be a great blessing to the poor village, who perhaps has not earned a dollar that day enabling him to pay the slave. For example, if it pleased the worthy Judge to direct those who may be convicted of any crime committed within the limits of the sub-division of the Paarl, and being condemned to hard labour, that they be employed in the repair of our roads, by which means, in future, those poor inhabitants who possess no slaves, and are yet obliged (to save the fine of Rds. 50 imposed upon each transgression) to hire one, may be exempted from that obligation. I am of opinion there are means for placing the convicts, who may be condemned to repair our roads, under the care of the Police, as we have a Justice of the Peace, a prison, and two constables. I am, Sir, &c. A. GOUZEMANER. BAD STATE OF THE ROADS AND THE RIVER "DE ZANDDRIFT" NEAR THE PAARL. Valley Josephat, Aug. 1, 1831. Sir, — Although a stranger to you, being yet a subscriber to your meritorious journal, I take the liberty to send to you a few humble remarks on the state of the roads through the Klippraat, and the Van Wyk's Rivers. — It would appear that the said correspondent is not fond of travelling by the N.E. part of the Colony, but avails himself rather of the two past wagons to convey him to town, and must be certainly afraid that, should one of these wagons be overturned in one of the rivers he mentions, he may lose his life. If he had been a traveller to the North East parts, he would certainly also have mentioned in his letter of July 27 last, our river called "De Zanddrift," and it would then also have come under the notice of our worthy Civil Commissioner, Mr. Rynveld, who, certainly would have restored to us our convenience. — Should this attract the notice of our worthy Civil Commissioner, I may then be confident that he will in this case, as well as in others where we have found him to be zealous in the promotion of our interests, issue the necessary instructions to the Superintendent of the Roads to repair the so-called "De Zanddrift" river, in such a manner that it may be passable, which is it impossible to do at present. We are sorry that we are deprived from going to church, the more so as we are at present favoured with a worthy Minister. It is true that the bare going to church will not save us, yet, at church, we learn the way to salvation. By inserting the above you would much oblige him who signs himself. A. SUTHERLAND. A DISTRESSED CREDITOR OF A CIVIL SERVANT. NEW ROAD TO NIEUWVELD, AND RAIL-COURSE AT BEAUFORT. Hartbeestfontein, Nieuwveld, July 24, 1831. Sir, and WORTHY FRIENDS, — Having heard some time since from cousin Gideon that you allow all sorts of letters in your Paper, even relating to the poor people, I therefore would request you to do the goodness to place a letter from me in your Newspaper, relative to a Gentleman of that class, who owes me money. — I would mention his name, but he is one of the Civil Servants who reside at Beaufort. — Sir, this person purchased a horse from me in the month of December last, a grey-horse with bridle hair, a white spot on his forehead, and four white legs, as good a shooting-horse as any one could wish; he promised to pay me 90 Rds. for the horse at the end of April last; but when I came to him at the time he told me that he could not pay me, as the Government had not paid him his salary for the quarter ending March, and requested me to allow him further time. As I do not like, Sir, to prosecute a fellow-creature, I gave him another month, at the expiration of which period I availed myself of brother Gideon going to Beaufort, and told him that I would not give him the acknowledgement of the chap's debt to me, in order to get the money for me; but when brother Gideon came to the person at Beaufort, the latter told him, that the debt could not pay him, as he had not yet received his salary. — Now, Sir, you can conceive that, when brother Gideon told me of this, I felt a little angry, and at first I determined to prosecute him; but afterwards I thought, that when I went to Beaufort to demand my money, which would be on the 31st of July, I would then certainly get my money. — Coming to Beaufort on the Friday preceding that day, I told my wife to prepare a tuition-chop, while I went to this person to receive my money, which would enable me at once to pay for the measurement of my place. I came to the person, and demanded my money, but really, Sir, he told me the same story. Now you may conceive that I was not a little angry, for I thought the fellow wanted to humbug me, and told him that I would not give him before the Judge, and which I certainly should have done, but when I came to cousin Hans, he said to me you must not do that, for it is true what the fellow says, for the Field Cornets have not had their pay since September last, and other persons also have not received any money yet; and old cousin Joachim, who lived in our late grand uncle Abraham's house, has also not received his money for the hire of his horse for the Judge when he was here the last time. — Now, Sir, I know I will not speak ill of the Government, but this is really not right that he will not pay his debts, I would therefore request you to acquaint our old Governor about this, that he may pay these fellows. For then I can also get what is due to me. — The chap at Beaufort talk of raising a subscription for making a straight road to the Nieuwveld; — that would be a famous thing for the whole Nieuwveld, for, as the road now is, we must risk about three stages (each of) more in passing by uncle Jary de Klerk, at Salt River, to come to mark it off. — If I get my money, I will, perhaps, also subscribe, but I won't pay until I see that they commence it, for the people at Beaufort talk a great deal, but seldom fulfil anything; — but I am confident if you bring the case before our good old Governor he would give a little money out of the Treasury towards it, and then they would certainly commence as it. — They talk also of making a Race Course here, but I believe nothing will come of that, for the Beaufort chaps are too shy for our Nieuwveld horses, and you must understand, Sir, that our horses are very famous. I would have written to you, Sir, something more, but I will rather postpone it to a future opportunity, for my fingers begin to get very sore already from writing so long a letter. — Do not forget to make me get my money, when I will send you, on my brother Jacob's going to town, a delicious piece of sea-coast meat; my wife will also have prepared some soap, and I will send you some of it also. — She is terribly plagued with hysterics; do you not know, perhaps, a remedy for that complaint? if so please to let me know. With best compliments from my wife and children to you and all acquaintances of the Cape, — I remain, A Simple but Candid INHABITANT OF BEAUFORT. EXCHANGE OF FARMERS AND SHOEMAKERS. Beaufort, 30th July, 1831. Sir, — The Inhabitants of this Village are anxious that you should announce, by means of your Journal, their wish to exchange the trade, two bad Tanners, if possible, for one who understands his trade and is inclined to work; and two Shoemakers (I do not know for what reason) for one on the same conditions. We can assure the exchange that most of the Inhabitants of this Village walk on old slippers. I am, Sir, &c. AN INHABITANT OF BEAUFORT. MORE TAXES — BRINGING NEWSPAPERS TO THE FIELD CORNETS. Graaff-Reinet, July 27, 1831. Sir, — Three Inhabitants of this District have recently been condemned in a penalty of Rds. 25 each, because they had refused to call for the Weekly Gazette and Letters for their Field Cornets; the Magistrate founded his judgment on a Proclamation of the Governor and Council of the 11 January 1831, and a subsequent Government Advertisement of the 16 February 1830.

We would wish to be informed through your useful paper, if the Inhabitants of other Districts (with the exception of the Cape District) are obliged to come every Saturday at the Post-office for the Gazette &c. of their Field Cornets, without receiving any remuneration for that duty. In the Gazette of the 15th June 1830, we find an Advertisement of the Civil Commissioner for the Cape District, for Tenders to forward the Weekly Post to the Field Cornets, and why must the Inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet do the same gratis. During the late administration of Landroet and Heemraider, no Inhabitant of this District was obliged to leave his home and business, and to ride for 16, 18, or 20 hours for the sake of going to the Public Office to receive the Gazette for the Field Cornets to the Messenger, who was desired to look out for an opportunity to forward these papers, if which he was to take proper notice. And why can this not also be done now? The Inhabitants, we think have a not great burden on their shoulders already, without being obliged to be used as pro-doe Letter-carriers. I am, Sir, &c. A. B. (From a Correspondent) In a letter dated Port Elizabeth, August 6, 1831, mention is made, that a Mr. Broadbent, a Blacksmith by trade, had been placed in gaol, charged with the murder of his wife. Parliamentary News. NEGRO SLAVERY. (Continued, April 16, 1831.) Mr. BRUCE observed, that this was a question surrounded with difficulties; and one to the consideration of which that House came under no circumstances of advantage, since they knew nothing of the state of society of Colonies at a distance of four thousand miles from the place at which they were debating. The importance of the question must be manifest, for it was considered that the Colonies contained upwards of sixteen millions of people, and all the property there was at stake when it was proposed to be affected by legislative enactments in this country. The Honourable Member who opened the discussion wished for immediate emancipation, but the Noble Lord opposed it from him on that point, and desired to proceed with greater caution, proposing to effect the ultimate object of emancipation by the means of gradual improvement. A gentleman who had been present, and who should be allowed to be heard, if they took pleasure in a society, or that they administered the rules of justice by punishing crimes only when they were committed by particular persons. He insisted that some inquiry was necessary before that House could pretend to legislate on the subject, for they knew absolutely nothing of the real condition of slaves at the present moment. There had been no real inquiry since 1789, and therefore the House was not in a state to pronounce judgment on the subject. How was it possible to pretend, that in the short space of twenty-two years a change of the most extensive kind had taken place in the condition and character of the negroes, for twenty-two years only had elapsed since their civilization had really begun by the abolition of that infamous slave trade, which had so long disgraced this country, and which the colonists never wished to be continued [no, no, no]? He repeated, that it had never been the wish of the colonists, but that it was adopted; it was the trade, not of the colonists, but of those merchants who had embarked their capital in the traffic of slaves. The colonists of Jamaica were particularly anxious for the abolition of the slave trade; and if they had succeeded in obtaining their wish some years earlier, the condition of the slaves would have been this time much ameliorated. He begged to remind the hon. Gentleman who had introduced this discussion, that the Resolution he had proposed would much rather benefit those of Mr. Ganning in 1825, for that Right Hon. Gentleman had never looked forward to anything like an immediate emancipation, and he referred the question of emancipation to the decision of the Colonial Legislature. The Hon. Member and the Noble Lord opposite had told them what had been done in the Crown Colonies, but the House ought to recollect that these colonies could not be properly compared with the others, on account of the peculiar differences of their situation, and the nature of the soil. The colony of Trinidad had been referred to, but that was a Spanish colony, and by the old laws of the colony, while under the Spanish dominion, the slaves were entitled to this species of compulsory manumission. The idea, therefore, of that manumission was familiar to the minds of the slaves in Trinidad, and the enactment of a law for that purpose by the Government which now ruled the colony was not likely to be attended with any difficulty or danger. The difference, therefore, between that colony and Jamaica was considerable, for in Jamaica a very different system had prevailed, and yet the House were called on to say that the same laws which were applicable to Trinidad should be made applicable to Jamaica. The latter was right in refusing the compulsory freedom of slaves, for three states existed as a property, and was recognised as such by various statutes. How, therefore, could such a right to compulsory emancipation be admitted while the slaves existed? The noble Lord would change the whole course of the law, and the owner, instead of holding his property at his own will, would hold it at that of others [cheers and cries of hear, hear! especially from Mr. O'Connell]. He repeated what he had said, for if that property which the Constitution had recognised, the title to which had been created and secured by law, could fairly be called a man's own, this property was so. It might be well enough at a popular assembly, and for those who considered the subject, to assert that there was not and could not be such a property; but from the opinions of such persons he appealed to the grave, deliberate judgment of those who from day to day decided questions upon the very principle that slaves were a property [hear!]. Before that position was denied, they must tear up the charters of the colonies; they must destroy the statutes that had been passed, and thus put an end to all evidence of the existence of the species of property. They might decide that slaves were not property, and that, in doing what was now asked of them, they were not destroying property, or shaking those institutions in which men had embarked their fortunes; but if they did so — if they determined thus to act in opposition to all the rules and principles which had before been recognised with regard to the colonies, they might do so; but he would ask them where was the justice of their proceeding? He would now advert to the provisions made by the Legislative Assemblies. The Noble Lord spoke of what had been done in the Crown Colonies; but he seemed to forget the amelioration that had taken place in the condition of the slaves in Jamaica, without any invitation from the Government. The distinction of colour had been an objection to emancipation; but the local Legislature had removed that objection; and by putting all men of all colours on the same footing, they had done more to abolish the distinction of colour than had ever been attempted by the Government. He begged to say that he was, and always had been, a friend to the amelioration of the slaves [hear, hear!]. He had, when holding an official station in the colonies, never been opposed either to their amelioration, or emancipation, and he referred for proof of this to the sentiments he had always expressed when he had the honor of holding office there under the Government. In the year 1816, without any interference on the part of the Government, a great deal was done for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves. The Legislative Assembly passed a law to legalize the power of devising the freedom of slaves. How had they done that? The Legislature had said, that any document which would be sufficient to possess personal property, should be sufficient to give personal freedom to slaves. The consequence was, that in that mode at least the slaves had no difficulty in obtaining their freedom. They had also passed other provisions to extend to the slaves the means of religious instruction. The number of Clergymen had been increased, and the Chaplains augmented. In addition to this, slave evidence had been admitted, and in what manner he would ask? The principle of the admission of slave evidence had been adopted by that House; but, in the instructions sent out by the Government in Mr. Manning's time, it had been adopted with the limitation, that the evidence of a slave should not be received against his master. That the Legislature of Jamaica, indeed, thought that limitation? They had not; but on the contrary, they adopted the principle of the admissibility of slave evidence without the exception, though they might have retained it in conformity with the Resolution of that House. He appealed to that House whether that was not legislating in earnest? It was true, perhaps, that the colonists had not done all that those who were sent by a certain Society required them, and that they trusted the Clergy of the Church of England in preference to those persons; but were they not right in thinking that they might more safely trust them? For the others were members of a Society which had persecuted and intimidated them, and which had succeeded in preventing for a long time any fair and temperate discussion of the question. He wished to remind those who talked of the Colonies, not having complied with the resolutions of that House; that those resolutions had never been frequently varied since 1823, and that the House had never wished to be carried incautiously into effect. Thus again he

would ask how the measures that had been carried into effect... the Crown Colonies... they should be carried into effect... the West India proprietors were called on to carry them into effect in all others... Now, with respect to the colonies, the observations he had formerly made upon Trinidad were applicable to the other colonies... But, then, it was said that the new system worked well in St. Lucia, which, however, like all the other crown colonies, was a small colony, in which if any evils arose from the new system, they would be rapidly remedied... He contended that the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica showed their sincere intention to carry into effect every possible amelioration of the condition of the slaves... All the reports of the church clergymen were favourable to the exertions of the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica... They spoke much of the improvement of the condition of the slaves in that colony... The Jamaica Legislature had done as much as they could with safety, and yet they were called on for immediate emancipation... What did those who made this call expect—a miracle? Would they not wait for the effect of instruction and improvement? Would they not wait for the same effect to be produced by the same circumstances upon the negroes of the colonies as on the population of the countries of Europe? With respect to the question of the increase or decrease of the slave population, there was one point which had not been adverted to, but which decidedly bore upon the subject, and that was, that a calculation could fairly be instituted with regard to the slave population, until the new race of slaves had descended; for none could be formed on the habits and character of those who had been brought to the colonies under the operation of the slave trade... Whatever information the hon. member for Weymouth might have obtained, he (Mr. Burge) could safely assert that it was not borne out by fact... In his calculations regarding the population, he had blended and confounded the whole mass, taking the highest possible rate at one period, and the lowest amount at another... He (Mr. Burge) had understood that the negro population exceeded 700,000; but it had better answered the purpose of the hon. Member to state it at only 600,000.

Mr. Burge said across the table, that he spoke of 600,000 negroes in the four crown colonies... Mr. Burge: On the other hand, the number of free colonists had been exaggerated... He doubted if any accurate return upon the subject had been, or could be procured; and he knew, that in Jamaica, for instance, it had been found extremely difficult to arrive at anything like a correct census of the free inhabitants... Those who resided in the colonies were the king's subjects, and were entitled to the protection of the king's government; and yet, not only had the Resolution been brought forward, but the Amendment proposed, without the slightest recognition of the rights of the West India Proprietors... He begged to know of the Noble Lord, whether he was prepared to abandon the policy of the Governments of 1823, 1824, and 1825, when the Resolutions were passed in this House, admitting the well-founded claims of the planters? The amendment only adopted so much of the Resolutions of 1823 as threw odium on the West India, while it omitted all notice of the independent rights of property... Did the present government mean to abandon to popular clamour all that belonged to the well-being of the slaves, and to the protection of the colonies? At a time when it was not pretended that Ministers were prepared with any measures, they were about to legislate *per saltum*, and the noble Lord would not take to take? Not to proceed upon any recognized principle towards colonies deriving their charters from the crown, but to adopt some fiscal regulation, compulsory upon the West India planters—to adopt a course which would satisfy those most hostile to their interests... The Noble Lord did not mean to legislate internally but externally, upon a new and untried principle—and to impose a tax, not for the purpose of raising a revenue, but of accomplishing a far different object... The colonies had been calculated, partly from design, partly from ignorance; but suppose the owners of the property in them took measures to defeat the object of the Noble Lord, what would be the consequence? Great injury, undoubtedly, to the mother country... Those who had incurred debts in this country, whose estates were free from incumbrance, would send their produce at once to the Continent, and those who acted as attorneys for others would not aid in the accomplishment of the purpose of the Noble Lord for the sake of a paltry commission... Only such proprietors as could not avoid it, from the obligations they had incurred, and yet they of all men were the last that ought to be called upon to sustain the burden of an additional tax... Hence it was obvious that the threatened measure would not touch the delinquent—those who were most guilty (if, indeed, there be anything like guilt in the case), would escape punishment, and it would fall with increased severity upon the weak and the innocent... The hon. member for Weymouth and his friend had, no doubt, a strong disposition to ameliorate the state of the slaves in the West Indies; but the very resolutions they proposed would defeat their own end, and the position they designed to benefit was wholly unprepared to receive the boon... Such was his answer to the hon. member, and to the Noble Lord (Mr. Burge) would say, that his amendment, while it excluded the most important part of the Resolutions of 1823, abandoned the great principle of national justice... He implored the house, in justice to the great interests of the empire—in justice to the possessors of vast properties in the West Indies, and in justice even to the slave population to pause before it adopted either course—that of the hon. member or that of the Noble Lord; for both would indubitably result instead of promoting the emancipation of the negroes... At all events, before the principle of the resolutions of 1823 was abandoned, the House ought to take care to be well informed upon the subject; and if the amendment of the Noble Lord were preferred to the resolutions of the hon. member, he (Mr. Burge) should think it necessary to move, as a farther amendment, that a Committee be appointed to inquire.

Extracts from English Papers.

POLAND.

(From the "Atlas," May 18.)

The latest news from the Continent are important... Poland, to which all the world looks, again weighs heavily in the scale of war... It appears from several sources of information that the late retreat of Skrynecki was a masterly manoeuvre, and not a disheartening step to which he was compelled... It was the object of Diebitsch to bring him to a general engagement, and for this reason he pressed him closely with the whole strength of his army... A rash or impetuous commander would have accepted the challenge, and have gained his cause... The Polish Generalissimo kept retreating towards Warsaw... Wives and children in the rear, an enemy in the front, would make an Italian act like a Pole; how then would the Poles act under such excitement? This Diebitsch felt; and having learned, from some experience, that the vicinity of Warsaw is not the invaders most advantageous battle-field, he, in his turn, retreated towards Siedlec, when he saw the object of his fessedly accomplished adversary... The Poles are now pursuers... They can always retreat with advantage; and, if compelled to fight, can choose their vantage ground... Not so the Russian army—an enemy in front, an active insurrection in the rear, disease in the camp, and demoralization in the troops, every advance or retreat costs them fearful losses... This, however, is the momentary loss alone; they have an inexhaustible bank to draw on; and as Nicholas can afford to pay in draughts of human blood, it may be long before the struggle ends, and it is hardly possible for the Poles eventually to succeed... If all the skill and heroism of a Charles XII. yielded to the force and stratagem of a Peter, what, but "to point a moral," can be the result of the unaided struggle of the Polish nation? A despatch from Skrynecki, dated Milozna, (two miles from Warsaw) April 23, states, that Diebitsch in person, at the head of his advanced guard, attacked the rear of the Poles at Rulow, on the 25th, where all his forces were concentrated... The Poles retreated; were again attacked at Minsk, and although masses of infantry and cavalry were brought against the reserve of the Poles at this position, yet, after a

battle of several hours, the Russians drew off, and the retreat of the Poles was covered successfully... Not a single prisoner was made by the Russians, except those who were sick of cholera and unable to retreat... Another slight affair with the new Lublin troops and a corps of Russians is alluded to by the Generalissimo; its result was wholly successful to the Poles.

(From the "Atlas," May 15)

The Russian account of the victory of Kreutz over Sierawski differs a little from the statements in the Warsaw papers... It tells us that Sierawski having crossed the Vistula at Iosofow, with fourteen battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and ten pieces of cannon, advanced to the village of Sterzeskowitz, where the Russians under Kreutz collected six battalions of infantry and twenty-two squadrons of cavalry, and gave battle to the Poles... The engagement continued till the night of the 16th, and on the following day was renewed with the greatest spirit by the Poles... The Russians conquered, and the Poles retreated to Apole... The open country and the force of the enemy preventing their retreat across the Vistula, Sierawski threw himself into a strong position at Kazimierz... A battery was erected so as to command this position by the Russians, and each eminence in succession was taken at the point of the bayonet... The disaster of the Poles was complete; they threw down their arms, and attempting to swim across the Vistula perished in great numbers... All the troops on the right bank were cut to pieces or dispersed: one colonel, three majors, fifty-two officers, and 2,000 soldiers taken, with 4,000 muskets, and baggage in proportion... The whole loss of the Poles is estimated at 6,000, and that of the Russians at 300... The battle altogether was of three days' continuance, during which the soldiers on both sides marched forty miles... The defeat of Sierawski cut off the communication between Dwernicki and the Commander-in-chief, and authentic details were wanting at Warsaw; yet it was believed that the active Dwernicki had achieved a great advantage over General Rudiger, near Luck... Skrynecki was preparing on the 26th for a grand attack on the concentrated army of Diebitsch, near Minsk... So highly coloured and so extremely varying are the accounts in the foreign journals, that there is no possibility of obtaining a clear view of the state of Poland... It is certain that encounters take place daily, and that their result is various and generally unimportant... Every Polish general has retreated before his adversary, but this is probably to keep up the communication along their line, and to be near their resources... The late affairs are probably altogether trials of skill between the generals, and as the game is nearly played out, we have only to wait a short time to see who first checkmates his adversary... General Diebitsch advances from Siedlec against Warsaw with his whole army... Skrynecki once more concentrates his forces in front of Praga... The reports from the army of Dwernicki speak with equal appearance of truth of a retreat over the Styx, after a defeat by the Russians, and an advance to Radzivilow, after a successful engagement... We have in the Nuremberg Correspondent a direct contradiction of the reported defeat of Dwernicki, and it is even said that the sufferers in the Styx were Cossacks of the Russian army... From the same quarter we learn that Sierawski having disobeyed the orders of the Generalissimo, and risked a battle, the consequence of which was a defeat at Kazimierz, he is recalled, and General Dzikowski appointed in his place.

NETHERLANDS.

The Regent of Belgium has sent an agent to the President of the Diet (Baron Munch Belinghausen) to pray that Belgium, in right of Luxembourg, might be considered a Member of the German Confederation... The President answered that he knew nothing of the Regent of Belgium, and that no proposal, tending to exclude the House of Orange Nassau from the Confederation, could be laid before the Diet... Major Kessels, who had been conditionally freed till the trial of Borremans was over, has been again arrested and imprisoned... The Court of Assize at Mons has sentenced the twelve prisoners accused of fire-raising, pillage, and murder—not with death, but the pillory and hard labour for different terms, of from twenty to five years... The Brussels papers of Wednesday tell us that the Regent's house was surrounded on Monday, and the Place Royal filled with malcontents, most of whom roared for a Republic, many threatened De Chokier by name, some called for instant war, and for a change of Ministry... The name of Leopold was not called, nor was that of the Prince of Orange... All the disposable force in the hands of the Regent was called out... Some of the papers affect to think unnecessarily, others wonder at the mystery in which the affair is enveloped, and all seem to dread the result of such an unsettled state of things.

IRELAND.

The Limerick Chronicle states that the Terry Alts have served notices on several Protestant clergymen in Clare "to increase the pay of their curates—otherwise to prepare for death!"... A letter from Limerick states, that on Sunday morning last, at four o'clock, O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steel met near Ennis to fight a duel... A great number of persons, however, having come on the ground, who appeared to be warm partisans of O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. Bridgeman [Mr. Steel's friend] would not permit his friend to fight, being under the apprehension that should any thing serious happen to O'Gorman Mahon the populace might become exasperated, and proceed to acts of violence... Such is one account of this affair... Another states, that Mr. Steel having received a Terry Alt's notice, warning him against any opposition to O'Gorman Mahon, charged Mahon with being concerned in it... Mr. C. Mahon responded the lie... A meeting was the consequence, but O'Gorman Mahon arrived on the ground in time to take off his brother, who, he said, should not fight, as the quarrel was his, and should be fought by him... This is all that has as yet transpired... In consequence of an "union of exertions," as Lord Forbes calls it, having been entered into at the Longford election between the friends of

Lord Forbes and Mr. Lafroy, the reform candidate, Mr. White published an address, in which he briefly but energetically denounced what he called the "coalition"... Lord Forbes immediately sent him a message, but Mr. White peremptorily declined to refer to a friend until after the election should be decided... The result was, that his lordship wrote to the refractory patriot, declaring that his expressions were false and libellous, and then published a "full and true" account of the transaction in the newspapers... The election subsequently terminated in the defeat of Mr. White; but we have not yet learned whether the affair of honour proceeded any farther... An affray took place near Ennis, on Sunday morning, between some of the country people and a small party of military, who went in coloured clothes to apprehend a man against whom they had informations... They were obliged to yield up their prisoner, but did not, even by that sacrifice, escape with safety... They kept up a running retreat to the house of the rector, and at last surrendered their arms to the mob... Sergeant Robinson, of the 5th foot was killed; two soldiers were badly wounded; three policemen received gunshot wounds; and from ten to fifteen of the peasantry lost their lives... The state of Clare is frightful beyond a ripion... Sir John Byng is shortly to be succeeded in the command of the forces in Ireland by Sir Hussey Vivian... On Wednesday last, a poor man, whilst working in the open air, in the parish of Adams-town, near Belfast, was struck dead by lightning... A large body of men passed through Athone on Saturday, and repaired to the residence of Mr. Maughan, of Littletown, near Ballymahon... They one and all, threw up the land which they held from that gentleman, and informed him that they would no longer pay him rent!... A similar occurrence has taken place at Capt. Caulfield's, of Retreat... Both of these gentlemen live in Westmeath, but their principal estates are in Roscommon... The land thus thrown up they will not permit any one else to occupy; nor will they suffer the landlord himself to cultivate or turn it to any account... Mr. John Byrne of Colroby, offered £s. 6d. a day to labourers, but not one of them would work for him... On Sunday night last, three houses were levelled on the lands of Derrycurssane, near Kilmash... On the same night seven houses were thrown down in the parish of Ballyear... The neighbourhood of Knock, county Clare, is a scene of waste and desolation... In Glasgow, a subscription has been commenced for the purpose of erecting a statue to the King... In Edinburgh, when the collision between the mob and the constables took place in Waterloo-place, on Tuesday-week, one of the latter was knocked down three times before he could get into a shop, and when he got in, the hemorrhage filled a basin with blood... On Thursday, during morning service, a number of men, amounting to about three or four hundred, assembled at Leith, at Coltbridge, which cannot be observed from the high road... They appeared to be in deep consultation... [The Edinburgh Evening Post, that offers to authenticate this fact, warns the magistrates of conspiracy, and states that in the late attack on the Provost, it was not the rabble, but well-dressed persons, who filled their hats with Macadamizing stones, to pelt the Provost from the terrace in Leith-street... The great sensation produced by the election seems happily to subside, and we regret that any parties should be found who could thus attempt to impute to preconcerted malice the ebullition of a moment... The Lord Provost is already far on his way to recovery.]

We learn that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command the renewal of the Royal gift of £2,000, out of his privy purse to the bishops and clergy of the Scottish Episcopal Church.—Edinburgh Journal... Sale of a Wife.—At one of those disgraceful exhibitions—the sale of a wife—which took place at Manchester some time since, the husband officiated as auctioneer for disposing of his worthless rib... "Who'll buy a wife?" said he, "a fine wife, a handsome wife?" "And say a good wife," whispered she... "No, no," rejoined the husband, "I won't cheat them."—Atlas, May 15.

Public Sale at Stellenbosch. ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, the Undersigned will hold a Public Sale on Commission, at his House, No. 2, Dorset-street, of different sorts of Household Furniture, without the least reserve, viz. Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Chests, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a Gun, Carpenters Tools, some Books, &c. too numerous to be mentioned. M. C. A. NEETHLING, Stellenbosch, Aug. 6, 1831.

J. F. SCHIKKERLING informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed from No. 1, Hout-street, to No. 23, St. George's-street (the House formerly occupied by Mr. Oldham), where he intends opening his Shop on Monday next, the 15th instant, in which Goods of the latest Fashions, will be offered for Sale.—He requests the favor of the Public, and will do his utmost endeavor to supply his Customers with any Article they may require at the most moderate Prices.

ABSCONDED. ON the 25th July last, a Slave Boy of the Undersigned, named JOSEPH, about 20 Years of Age, he is of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high; has marks of punishment on his shoulders. Also, on the 30th March last, a Slave Girl, named DIENA, about 19 Years of Age, rather yellow complexion, about 4 feet 9 inches; she has a wart on one of her cheeks. Any person lodging either of the above Slaves in one of His Majesty's Goals, will be rewarded. ISAAK PRETORIUS, J. L. Graaff-Reinet, Aug. 4, 1831.

FOR SALE, at D. S. ROSSOUW, dry Stink-wood Planks, ditto Yellow-wood Beams and Planks, at moderate Price. Paarl, August 10, 1831.

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to ARNOLDUS MAURITS MANNING, of the Strand, an Insolvent, on account of Sales held by him in his Capacity as Auctioneer, as well as on any other account, are hereby cautioned, to pay their Debts either to the first Undersigned, in Cape Town, who will attend for that purpose at No. 20, Strand-street, each day from 11 to 1 o'clock (Sundays excepted); or to the second Undersigned, at Paarl, before the 1st day of September next, so after that date all Claims then unpaid will be handed over to an Attorney for immediate recovery, without any distinction, and the 27th Article of Ordinance 64, subjecting the Debtor to Double Costs of Suit, will be rigidly enforced: F. GODF. WATERMEYER, Joint J. G. STEYLER, Trustees.

Special Meeting of Creditors. Under the Insolvent Estate of PETERUS JOHANNES CATS, of Stellenbosch, Wheelwright. A MEETING of the Mortgagees and Sureties under the Insolvent Property of the above Estate, specially, and all the Creditors who have proved Debts against the said Estate generally, will be holden on Friday, the 24 of September next, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Dwelling-house of Mr. C. F. JURGENS, in the Village, for the purpose of deciding 1st. Whether the Creditors will abide by the Articles of Sale entered into between the Insolvent and the late Mr. J. M. MOORE, in respect of a certain Piece of Freehold Land adjoining the Erf of said Moore, formerly the Property of the Insolvent; and if so, to decide upon the measures to be adopted for enabling the Trustees to grant a free and valid unincumbered Transfer of that Land to the Heirs or Executors of the said J. M. MOORE, deceased;—and 2nd. Whether the Creditors will abide by and enforce the Articles of Sale entered into between the Insolvent and Mr. HENDRIK JOHANNES OTT, in respect of a certain Slip of Land with a House and Store erected thereon, situate in the Village, and specially mortgaged to Mr. PAVAN HOUTVOUT KURRIER; and if so, to give directions to the Trustees for the measures to be adopted for completing the said Sale, and for granting a free and valid unincumbered Transfer to the said OTT. F. GODF. WATERMEYER, Joint C. F. JURGENS, Trustees.

SALE. Under the Insolvent Estate of PETERUS JOHANNES CATS, of Stellenbosch, Wheelwright. ON THURSDAY, the 1st of September next, at Ten o'clock, A.M. will be sold in the Village of Stellenbosch, the whole of the above named Estate and Effects consisting in: THE MALE SLAVES: Hendrik, of this Colony, a Tailor, 26 years; Jacob, of ditto, a Houseboy, 21; Philipp, of ditto, a Tailor, 23; Domingo, of ditto, in a Wheelwright, 57; September, of Bonaparte, a Mason, 55. FEMALE SLAVES: Bietje, of this Colony, a Housemaid, 41; Willem, of ditto, a Housemaid, 13; Sannie, of ditto, 13—4 months; Sannie, of ditto, 10—8; Rachel, of ditto, 12; Doortje, of ditto, a Housemaid, 27; with her Child, David, aged 10—8. And Further.

Before the Resident Magistrate on the spot, the following Immovable Property, viz.—1st. An Erf, or piece of Freehold Land, with the Buildings thereon, consisting in a Dwelling-house, Smithy, Wheelwright's Shop, Wagonhouse, Stable, Slave-lodge, &c. together with another Erf, or piece of Freehold Land and a piece of Garden-ground adjoining each other, situate in the Village as described in two Title Deeds, dated the 15th of October, 1750, and 24th of December, 1783, measuring per remaining extent, 396 square rods, 72 ditto feet. 2dly. A piece of Freehold Land, situate in the Village as described in the Title Deed, dated the 21st August, 1820, in extent 340 square rods, and 108 feet. 3dly. A piece of perpetual Quitrent Land, situate as aforesaid, more fully described by Quitrent Lease, dated the 1st January, 1817, in extent 1 Morgen, 398 square rods. 4thly. A piece of Freehold Land, being a part of the so called Callabaskraal, situate as aforesaid, more fully described by a Deed of Transfer and Diagram, dated 17th November, 1801, in extent 918 square rods, 114 ditto feet. F. GODF. WATERMEYER, Joint C. F. JURGENS, Trustees.

Sale behind the PAARL, District of STELLENBOSCH, Of the Insolvent Estate of HENDRIK JACOBUS VAN DER SPUY, Melt Son. ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 22d and 23d August next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, the Undersigned, Trustees in the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold: 1. The Place of, and VAN DER SPUY, called Pansel Diamant, situate in the District of Drakenstein, and a piece of Land adjoining, measuring together 279 morgen and 548 square rods, agreeably to Transfer made to the said VAN DER SPUY. 2. A Piece of perpetual Quitrent Land, adjoining the above Place and Lands, measuring 1,160 morgen and 94 square rods, agreeably to the Title Deed of the 28th March, 1831. Both Lots will first be put up by the rise and fall, as usual, and afterwards in one Lot by the fall, according to the Conditions of Sale. Likewise, the whole of the moveable Property, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Looking Glasses, Glass and Crockery-ware, Calinary Utensils, Farming Implements, Horse and Bullock Wagons, a Chaise, Harness complete, Wagon and Saddle Horse, an English Stallion, breeding Horses, draught Oxen and breeding Cattle; large Stalkvats and other Postage, Store Implements, Fermenting Tubs, Leaguers of new Wine; a Brandy Still, complete; Blacksmith's Tools, some outstanding Claims to the amount of Rds. 2,641, and various Articles too numerous for insertion. Also, the following Slaves: Achilles, of Mosambique, Labourer, aged 54 years; Simon, of ditto, Coachman, 41; Jofu, (2) of ditto, ditto, 31; Sabina, ditto, ditto, Housemaid, 40; with her son Fritzye, Nachtehaal, of Mosambique, Labourer, 60; David, ditto, ditto, 34; Doortje, of the Cape, Landress and Ironer, 39; Jofu, (1) of Mosambique, Mason, 44; Carel, ditto, Labourer, 44; Regia, ditto, Wagon-driver, 39; Willem, of the Cape, ditto, 19; Cetrus, of Mosambique, Labourer, 44. The Sale will be held at the above Place, and the landed Property will be sold before a special Commissioner: Cape Town, 15th July, 1831. G. H. MAASDORP, J. T. JURGENS, Trustees.

PUBLIC SALES OF CATTLE, &c. NOTICE. ON SATURDAY, the 13th of August next, the Undersigned will hold a Sale at the Place of Mr. G. MOCKE, at Pampoenkraal, of 100 slaughter and draught Oxen, and 50 Cows, well worthy the attention of Purchasers: Cape Town, July 19, 1831. C. J. OLIVIER, Sen.

SALE OF EXCELLENT FAT CATTLE. ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, a Public Sale will be held at the Place of Mr. S. S. BASSOS, Diep River, near Zwartland, of 400 excellent fat Sheep, 100 ditto trained draught Oxen, 40 slaughter Oxen, and 20 Cows. A Credit of Three Months will be given to those who purchase to the amount of Rds. 100 and upwards. J. VAN DYK, Auctioneer.

WANTED, Four or Five Boys, who are able to work with the Pickaxe and Spade; liberal Wages will be given.—Apply to J. WILD, 9, Castle-street.

WANTED, an able Confectioner, either a Christian or Slave.—Apply to G. C. GREFFRATH, No. 29, Plein-street.

ANNUAL Public Examination OF THE South African College. THE Public is respectfully informed that the Second ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the South African College will commence on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 9 o'clock A.M. and that the respective Classes will be examined in the order in which they are arranged in the Prospectus about to be published. By order of the Senate, JAMES ROSE INNES, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE Council of Directors of the South African College, will receive Tenders on TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, 12 o'clock at Noon, for building a Wall, inclosing the open area on the N.E. side of the College. The particulars may be known upon application to F. MARZELS, Esq. No. 10, Buitenzigt, August 5, 1831. J. DE WET, Hon. Sec.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. THIS MORNING, FRIDAY, August 12, Messrs. JONES & COOK WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, At No. 12, GRAVE STREET, The whole of the Effects belonging to Mrs. the Widow C. G. HORN, and the Rev. Mr. KAUFMAN.

CONSISTING of Household Furniture, Plate, and Plated Ware; Crockery, &c. among which, a handsome set consisting of a Coffee and Tea Pot, Sugar and Milk, Ever, all to match; a remarkably good English Clock, Dutch Press for Table Linen, an excellent Piano-forte by John Broadwood & Sons, expressly ordered from England. Also, a few Books, among which the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in 20 volumes, elegantly bound, and Cicero's Opera Omnia, in 27 volumes, &c. The Sale to commence at 1/2 past 10 o'clock.

AT the Sale of Messrs. JONES & COOK, TO-MORROW MORNING, will be sold without the least Reserve, A NEW CABLE, A WHALE BOAT, 5 Superior good Train Oil Pipes, and 50 Empty Butter Casks, well worthy the attention of Butter-dealers. August 11, 1831.

Investment per 'ELIZA JANE.' JOSEPH LEVICK & CO. HAVE received a large supply of cast-iron Pots, in various assortments from 4 to 20 gallons; also from 1 to 4 gallons, Soap Pots, from 7 to 20 gallons, R. Y. Scales, Scales, Roll Brimstone, Scotch, Blue, Green, Iron, Brass, Lead, and Cast-iron, copper Kettles, Boston Moulds for Waxworks, Jackets, Cones, Gallers, &c. A small lot of Smith's Anvil and Bellows, assorted sizes, cast-iron square Weights, from 10 to 50 lbs. each, Dutch Weight, brass and Iron Bolts, Cut Bills, Sheet Plates, Dutch shaped smoothing Irons, English ditto, Italian Iron, Tapes, and Letters' Irons, Britannia Patent Table Spoons, &c. in great profusion. Medial Instruments, in small cases, steel Pens, with round nibs, Scissors, Table and Pocket Knives, brass-drawing Combs, spotted horn Combs, toilet Looking Glasses, and French polished and other Frames. An assortment of White Coffin Furniture, Fancy stone Jugs, with metal Covers, China Jugs, Biscuits, Dishes with Vellies, Vegetable Dishes, Boxes for soap and Tooth Brushes, handsome Chamber Services, Table and Dessert Sets, Jelly and Custard Glasses, &c. &c. Stramberg's Blatthaus, No. 25, BURG STREET.

ESTATE Of the separated married People, JOHANNES WYDEMAN and ELIZABETH CORNELIA ISSELE. THE Undersigned: duly qualified thereto by the above-named J. WYDEMAN and E. C. ISSELE, will on MONDAY, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. dispose by Public Auction, of the whole of their Estate, consisting in a House and Premises, well suited for all kinds of Trade, situate in Tabernalet, at Diercysplein; also, the following Slaves: Otley, of Mosambique, and Cornelius, of this Colony; also, a Dutch standing Clock, a Prussian ditto, Mirror, with gilt Frames, Chairs, Chests, Chest of Drawers, Window Curtains, Bedsteads and Bedding, Silver, Glass, and Earthenware, and a variety of other Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils; some new Guns, Barrels, Ramrods, Locks, and other different Articles belonging to the Gunsmith's shop. Cape Town, August 11, 1831. P. M. BRINK, Esq. R. C. HOFMAN, Esq. At the same time will be sold on Commission, a Dutch Carpenters Boy.

POSTPONED SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. MR. H. F. W. MANNIER will cause to be sold by Public Auction, at his Residence near Wynberg, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Household Furniture, consisting in Mahogany Tea, Dining, and Sofa Tables, Mahogany Beds and Chairs, Washing-table, Clock Post Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Earthenware, and China Ware, Looking-glasses, a Piano Forte, a Wagon on Symp, Postage, &c. and a quantity of Timber Wood.

RECEIVED BY THE 'ELIZA JANE.' And for Sale at the Undersigned, HANDSOME Fringe for Window Curtains, Ditto, for Beds, Tassels and Drapery Rope for decorating Window Drapery, Tassels for Sofas and Ottomans, Bands and Rope for Bell-pulls, Rich Bell-cups Tassels; Likewise, Brass-work of the latest London fashion, consisting of Plain and Gilt Brass Poles for Window Curtains, Axes and Pins, Pole-ends and Ornaments, &c. &c. &c. J. ROBERTSON, 29, Grave-street.

NOTICE is hereby given to Relatives and Friends, that my dear beloved Husband, JACOB STEPHANUS van VILDEBERG, departed this Life at Great Drakenstein, on the 23 instant, aged 50 years and 8 months. E. S. DE WET, Wid. J. S. van VILDEBERG, Great Drakenstein, Aug. 5, 1831.

DIED, on the 3d instant, deeply lamented by her Family and Friends, CHARLOTTE, Wife of Mr. WILLIAM HAWKINS, and youngest Daughter of Mr. HANCOCK ROSS, aged 24 Years and 28 Days.

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