

VERKOOPING

Door den Weeskamer, in het Distrik van Stellenbosch.

O P MAANDAG, den 4 JUNY, aanslantende, precies te 10 ure, zal op order van het College van Rechts, Wettensetraat, de Plaats genaamde "Wetgevend," gelegen aan Ruebel's Kasteel, in het District Stellenbosch, worden verkocht, voor Rekening des Boedels van wylen Pieter Benjamin Wiers, en nevenlatente weduwe Maria Jacoba Goberts, die geheld naasteschap aan genoemde Hooibehoeve bestaan heeft:

De Elzendaal-Plaats, genaamd Wetterveld, ten grootte van 27 Morgen en 200 quadraat Roeden te grond, met een stuk Esplanade daarvan, ten grootte van 30 Morgen en 395 quadraat Roeden, totaal 37 Morgen en 395 quadraat Roeden, te grond, en een huis, bestaande uit 1583 Morgen en 150 quadraat Roeden, en een aantal huizen enkele bestaande in Paarl en Stellenbosch.

De bewijzigende Esplanade, uitvlucht-metende 1583 Morgen en 150 quadraat Roeden, en een aantal huizen enkele bestaande in Paarl en Stellenbosch.

Wetgevend, Spiegels, Glas, en Aardewerk, Koorn, Graan, Haver, Rog, Wijn, Brandewijn, Legeren, een Brandewijnkoker compleet, Wijnkruiken en Landbouwgereschap, etc.

Wagens, Phleggen, Troepoorden, Ossen en Koeien, en de volgende Slaven:

Lafcari, van Mosambique, oud 65 jaren, en een vrouw.

Bengale, van Madras, oud 50 jaren, en een vrouw.

Carlos, (2) van deze Kolonie, 39 jaren, en een vrouw.

José, ditto, 31 jaren, met harre kinderen.

Isabella, geboren den 4 July 1825, en Rosina, geboren den 29 April 1829.

Sposse, van deze Kolonie, ontricht 58 jaren, oud niet meer.

Kind Rebecca, geboren den 19 January 1820.

Porsu, van Boulogne, ontricht 61 jaren.

Kind Maria, van de Kolonie, ontricht 33 jaren.

Weeskamer, Knap de goede Hoop, den 10 Mei 1822.

H. TENNANT, Secretaris.

BERIGT AAN CREDITEUREN.

DE Curatoren in den Boedel van wylen WILLEM DANIEL HOFFMAN Junior, moderaat alle Creditoren in voorde, Beeldhouwer en Byrcokont, bewijzen, op Dinsdag den 7 Juny, aanslantende, ten huise van den Heer C. C. MOORE Langemarkt No. 81.

Paartsche POSTWAGEN.

DE NIEUWE Ridderschap, Vlaamsche Postwagen.

**THE ADVERTISER AND THE INHABITANTS OF
KOEBOEG.**

Sir.—Every inhabitant of Koeberg, of which I am one, will certainly be grateful to you for the communication in your *Leading Article of the Commerce*, *Advertisement of the 1st instant*, and as such that John Fairbank, the editor of it, appears to concommittate himself about us, and believes so far as he has been led away to an act which we should abhor, and requesting us openly to come forward with it; you will therefore greatly oblige me by telling that gentleman, who I do not want to name, and are no wretches, who allow themselves to be instigated by firebrands or instruments who, as he imagines, are brought to motion; but dare to poison him, that such are the sentiments of all honest inhabitants.

Who, or what that gentleman maybe, I do not know, but from your Journal, I find he is the author of the well-known Missionary Phillips, and is Editor of the *Advertiser*; and for this reason, I am more surprised at the language made use of by him at the close of his article, whether, as it appeared to me, he advised us to prudence, sincerity, and loyalty? Who amongst us has asked him for his advice? Is not every one who knows us—not our respected chiefs already sufficiently convinced of it? That he denominates ours a country, whose inhabitants believe no longer and patient; yes, no missive? Is this, countrymen, a happy prospect? Who, amongst us, would care, and think upon April 1st, for we do not require your flattery; therefore, I would advise you not to meddle in future with as quiet and peaceful A agriculturists; and I assure you, that of your nameless prattle, in general, very little notice is taken.

Please have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

One residing in the neighbourhood of Koeberg,

and also, a subscriber of that Document.

May 28, 1832.

Sir.—By allowing the following a place in the *Zuid Afrikaan*, you will much oblige us:

We the undersigned, inhabitants of Stellenbosch, have, with the kind approbation, seen the declaration of the inhabitants of Koeberg in your paper of the 11th instant, relative to the so much desired emancipation of the new slave law. We join in these sentiments, in so far, as respecting that the inhabitants of Koeberg have been before us; and, in proof of our approbation, we have subscribed this with our own signatures.

(For the Signatures see the Dutch.)

ROBBERY OF TWO HORSES.

Koeberg, May 29, 1832.

Sir.—During the night of the 12th instant two of my horses (for one of which, some days previous, 1000 Rds. was offered to me) were stolen from my farm, as also two saddles and bridles. The following day I proceeded to look for them, and after having been absent from home for nine days, and traveling almost night and day, I discovered both the horses at the borders of Nieuwpoort, about 20 miles distant from the place where I had last sheltered my horses at break of day, and where the two thieves (being Hottentots) had remained that night, but upon the noise that we made they were very frightened, and, taking with them one of the bridles—I have given in some of this report to the police, and also reported it to the magistrate in this paper, in order that the competent authorities may by their attention upon similar cases, and derive instructions from it which may be useful to the public welfare.

Both these robbers passed several farmers in Zwartland, on the Berg River, & one of whom was recognized by me, a boy named John Groot, a boy who still had both his rings on his feet; the horses were also recognized to be mine. And however convinced the people were that both persons were deserting with stolen property, they nevertheless could not detain these free burghers, or demand from them where they had received the horses. If the law in regard to *passers* still existed, the discovery that they had no pass would have instantly detected them, and the robbers have been caught.

Putting this, however, aside, a more useful lesson is to be derived from it, namely, that it is no longer good to allow citizens to run along the roads, or in the streets, as I have often seen, left quite to themselves, so that escaping is become a trifle to them.

I have seen this evil frequently advertized in your Journal, but it appears little notice is taken of it. Our slaves practice for themselves a comfortable life among the colts if they only steal a sheep, or some such thing. If we had a *Lazare* Body a provision would then be made against this common grievance.—I am, Sir, &c.

H. A. VAN STRICHT.

Reply to "A. B." appearing in No. 110 of your Journal, under the head of "Choice of Trifles."

Sir.—I do not find it at all unlawful, that upon any estate being declared insolvent, information is given to our friends, and especially to those who are supposed not to read the newspapers, and an offer made to Friends to sue to such of his friends, but it does prevent perhaps, A. B. to chaff him self as Trustee to the Creditors, and this is likely the reason why A. B. expresses himself thus about it.

That A. B. caustic is the translation of letters as an agreement between the insolvent and the trustees, in order not to expose the former, I find it difficult of all grounds, for nothing else protects the trustee than the shield give which is repaid in such persons by the creditors, but everyone judges according to his taste.

If A. B., when taking an account certain Magistrate, had not, at that long since, I would almost have thought that a certain person was then by him to be formedly gendered the voices in insolvent estates in favor of his brother-in-law, Creditors, is stated, to have said, that a certain gentleman residing in town, and in whose favor other voices were given him as trustee, had directed him to accept the reshipment of his name, provided the last direction, of that certain person was also voted as co-trustee, but otherwise to decline it.

I believe that the Magistrate intended to be A. B. perhaps allowed the inspection of the schedule, because he considered it as harsh, and still less than he for that reason would be blamed and disgraced for neglect of duty.

If A. B. does not know how to occupy his leisure hours better I would advise him to become an attendant on children, for such persons are at present well paid.

May I request you to allow the above a place in your impartial Journal, and you will oblige.

A. WRITER OF AUTHORIZED LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID AFRIKAAN" AND THE PROPRIETORS OF SLAVES.

Mr. Erron—I often read your apology for the omission of a Leader, but they are not needed; as in the news, and give us your Correspondents letters, if they are of a public nature, are free from personalities, and are not frivolous.

Thus your Paper, instead of being a vehicle for advancing the interests of a particular party, would become a valuable public document—after this preface you will be prepared to bear that I differ from you on the subject of the proposed Slave Ordinance, and if slave proprietors will exercise a little modesty they will have doubts of their views being correct, when they are opposed to those of the British Government, and to the wishes of the wise and pious throughout Britain.

The clergy of the Cape should go forward, and taking a Text such as—Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them, illustrate the New Order in Council, by its analogy to Holy Writ. Would a well-educated slave proprietor object to the restriction of delaying for six hours the punishment of a slave?—The father who said to his son—"If I was not in a passion I would beat you," was a wise man.

Except that certain trifling forms are prescribed, a slave proprietor who is a good man, would really consider that his new Ordinance exists—Who has ever read the Act of Parliament for preventing Cruelty to animals?—Did the passing of that not make the Well-fathers and Goats, and the religious public, uneasy?—The real grievance, that every Colonist ought to feel is—that His Majesty's Ministers should have occasion to publish the new Order in Council, the provisions of which ought to have long since been the common law of every British plantation, and it does little less than indicate that cruelty in England is not cruelty in the British Colonies.

As an Englishman, I am come to a determination not to submit to any Spanish or Dutch code of laws, which may be in force in a British Settlement, if it militates against my civil rights. On the other hand, if a Spaniard equals me in civil law, where there is allegiance, required protection must be afforded.

Reverse every article of the New Slave Code, and suppose a slave proprietor to say—My slave shall sleep on the ground—I will flog my slaves before the wounds of a former scourging are healed—I will not allow my slave sufficient

time to eat all of eating enabled, and I

will procure excessive labour, my slave shall not be a barrier or protector should ever be permitted to plead the cause of his master, that would be extremely offensive to continue this mode of reasoning, and Lord Goderich letter would better illustrate.

The present complaints of the slave-holders are disgraceful, and will be referred to with regret by their children when the advance of mind shall have penetrated to their easels.

The present law is to secure freedom.

The Colony has continued stationary, or rather retrograde.

Whilst other countries have rapidly advanced.

When we assimilate ourselves to the present state,

I believe an English schoolmaster might be procured for every one of the 200 Field Cornicles, and the annual allowance should provide for board and education of all the youth in the Colony. It ought to be a source of the greatest happiness to us that we are connected with a people who have originated in every part of the habitable globe, whose Constitution is that of freedom and whose population are composed in their endeavour to "grapple to love and good work."

Civis.

ERIA 2

**THE ADVERTISER AND THE INHABITANTS OF
KOEBOEG.**

Sir.—Every inhabitant of Koeberg, of which I am one, will certainly be grateful to you for the communication in your *Leading Article of the Commerce*, *Advertisement of the 1st instant*, and as such that John Fairbank, the editor of it, appears to concommittate himself about us, and believes so far as he has been led away to an act which we should abhor, and requesting us openly to come forward with it; you will therefore greatly oblige me by telling that gentleman, who I do not want to name, and are no wretches, who allow themselves to be instigated by firebrands or instruments who, as he imagines, are brought to motion; but dare to poison him, that such are the sentiments of all honest inhabitants.

Who, or what that gentleman maybe, I do not know, but from your Journal, I find he is the author of the well-known Missionary Phillips, and is Editor of the *Advertiser*; and for this reason, I am more surprised at the language made use of by him at the close of his article, whether, as it appeared to me, he advised us to prudence, sincerity, and loyalty?

Who amongst us has asked him for his advice? Is not every one who knows us—not our respected chiefs already sufficiently convinced of it? That he denominates ours a country,

whose inhabitants believe no longer and patient; yes, no missive?

Is this, countrymen, a happy prospect? Who, amongst us, would care, and think upon April 1st, for we do not require your flattery; therefore, I would advise you not to meddle in future with as quiet and peaceful agriculturists;

and I assure you, that of your nameless prattle, in general,

very little notice is taken.

Please have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

One residing in the neighbourhood of Koeberg,

and also, a subscriber of that Document.

May 28, 1832.

Sir.—By allowing the following a place in the *Zuid Afrikaan*, you will much oblige us:

We the undersigned, inhabitants of Stellenbosch, have, with the kind approbation, seen the declaration of the inhabitants of Koeberg in your paper of the 11th instant, relative to the so much desired emancipation of the new slave law. We join in these sentiments, in so far, as respecting that the inhabitants of Koeberg have been before us; and, in proof of our approbation, we have subscribed this with our own signatures.

(For the Signatures see the Dutch.)

**Extract of a private Letter received per
LEDA, and dated Port Louis, Mauritius,
April 16th, 1832.**

A Volunteer Guard, by authority of Government, is to be organized and armed. It consists for the town and environs of Port Louis, of 750 men. The two populations are pined; the most punctual unanimity reigns amongst us.

The nomination of Officers has been publicly made, and, by means of sealed votes. The whole General Staff has been presented, acknowledged, and received by His Excellency the Governor.

Many respectable individuals of the colored population have been nominated as officers. There is no distinction amongst us; every one obeys his Chief.

Mr. Harry Adam, Commander-in-Chief.

What regards the orders, he consults about them with Colonel STEWART, the town Commandant. An order of yesterday, from the Commander-in-Chief, acquaints us with the uniform to be worn by the Corps of Volunteer Guards; it is to be made, and, by means of a survey, to be ready by the 20th May. A choice Corps is destined to give the first sign for all in the quarters, where their presence will be necessary. The arms consists of one musket, sword, and a brace of pistols, in as far as possible. We still want arms. The town of Port Louis is divided into 7 Wards. At eight o'clock in the Evening patrols of the Garde Corps, go to their respective Wards, and enquire about the men without omitting a single street, until half past five in the morning. Those persons who are not present at the call, have the amplest sight of seeing their names posted the next morning.

This good, useful, and incalculable organization has been created to give power to the Government and Garrison; we may flatter ourselves with the unanimity and mutual confidence which exists between the Garrison, the volunteers of Mauritius, and the population in general.

The most to be apprehended is that house and other property will be set fire to.

I have seen this evil frequently advertized in your Journal, but it appears little notice is taken of it. Our slaves practice for themselves a comfortable life among the colts if they only steal a sheep, or some such thing.

If we had a Lazare Body a provision would then be made against this common grievance.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. A. VAN STRICHT.

Address of His Excellency the Governor, to the Legislative Council of the South

Wales, at the opening of the present Session, on this 19th Day of January, 1832.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Before I proceed to state the business upon which I have called you together, desire to

express the satisfaction I feel in being enabled,

by your presence, to obtain the advice and assistance of Persons so long and so intimately acquainted with the affairs of this Colony.

If A. B., when taking an account certain Magistrate, had not, at that long since, I would almost have thought that a certain person was then by him to be formedly gendered the voices in insolvent estates in favor of his brother-in-law, Creditors, is stated, to have said, that a certain gentleman residing in town, and in whose favor other voices were given him as trustee, had directed him to accept the reshipment of his name, provided the last direction, of that certain person was also voted as co-trustee, but otherwise to decline it.

I believe that the Magistrate intended to be A. B. perhaps allowed the inspection of the schedule, because he considered it as harsh, and still less than he for that reason would be blamed and disgraced for neglect of duty.

If A. B. does not know how to occupy his leisure hours better I would advise him to become an attendant on children, for such persons are at present well paid.

May I request you to allow the above a place in your impartial Journal, and you will oblige.

A. WRITER OF AUTHORIZED LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID AFRIKAAN" AND THE PROPRIETORS OF SLAVES.

Mr. Erron—I often read your apology for the omission of a Leader, but they are not needed; as in the news, and give us your Correspondents letters, if they are of a public nature, are free from personalities, and are not frivolous.

Thus your Paper, instead of being a vehicle for advancing the interests of a particular party, would become a valuable public document—after this preface you will be prepared to bear that I differ from you on the subject of the proposed Slave Ordinance, and if slave proprietors will exercise a little modesty they will have doubts of their views being correct, when they are opposed to those of the British Government, and to the wishes of the wise and pious throughout Britain.

The clergy of the Cape should go forward, and taking a Text such as—Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them, illustrate the New Order in Council, by its analogy to Holy Writ. Would a well-educated slave proprietor object to the restriction of delaying for six hours the punishment of a slave?—The father who said to his son—"If I was not in a passion I would beat you," was a wise man.

Except that certain trifling forms are prescribed, a slave proprietor who is a good man, would really consider that his new Ordinance exists—Who has ever read the Act of Parliament for preventing Cruelty to animals?—Did the passing of that not make the Well-fathers and Goats, and the religious public, uneasy?—The real grievance, that every Colonist ought to feel is—that His Majesty's Ministers should have occasion to publish the new Order in Council, the provisions of which ought to have long since been the common law of every British plantation, and it does little less than indicate that cruelty in England is not cruelty in the British Colonies.

As an Englishman, I am come to a determination not to submit to any Spanish or Dutch code of laws, which may be in force in a British Settlement, if it militates against my civil rights. On the other hand, if a Spaniard equals me in civil law, where there is allegiance, required protection must be afforded.

Reverse every article of the New Slave Code, and suppose a slave proprietor to say—My slave shall sleep on the ground—I will flog my slaves before the wounds of a former

scourging are healed—I will not allow my slave sufficient

time to eat all of eating enabled, and I

will procure excessive labour, my slave shall not be a barrier or protector should ever be permitted to plead the cause of his master, that would be extremely offensive to continue this mode of reasoning, and Lord Goderich letter would better illustrate.

The present complaints of the slave-holders are disgraceful, and will be referred to with regret by their children

when the advance of mind shall have penetrated to their easels.

The present law is to secure freedom.

The Colony has continued stationary, or rather retrograde.

Whilst other countries have rapidly advanced.

When we assimilate ourselves to the present state,

I believe an English schoolmaster might be procured for every one of the 200 Field Cornicles, and the annual allowance should provide for board and education of all the youth in the Colony. It ought to be a source of the greatest happiness to us that we are connected with a people who have originated in every part of the habitable globe, whose Constitution is that of freedom and whose population are composed in their endeavour to "grapple to love and good work."

Civis.

Journal to meet all of troops embarked in it

