





Eene Orde in Raade van 27 Junij 11. officieel geaddresserd aan Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur gelast, dat de Orde in Raade van 2 Nov 1831, voor het tegenwoordige gesuspendeerd zal moeten worden. Deze restrictie, welke ons niet weder vertrouwen kan, schynt in de Orde ingevloed te zyn, om de eigenliefde der Ministers te sparen, die hunne eigene veroordeeling niet ondertekenen, en eene dwaling beyden kunnen. Het is ons opinie, dat deze suspensie aan eene volkomen intrekking getykt staet. Dit schynt iets goeds te voorspellen, en kan ons eenige hoop doen voeden. Er bestaat nogthans gene rede om een volkomen vertrouwen te koesteren. Wy hebben altyd onze vyanden in Engeland; ja vele gevaarlyke midden in hetzelfde. Een ieder werkt ons onophoudelyk tegen.—Le Cerneau, 13 November 1832.

Uit de United Service Journal, boor Sept. 1832.

RUSLAND.

Het Russisch Gouvernement is, bezig om een verbande schaal, voorbereidelen te maken, ten einde zich van de toekomstige overhand van de Zwarte Zee te verzekeren. Op den 13 April, is de Scheepstimmerwerf te Nikolajeff, die Kiel van een Linienschip, van 120 stukken, gelegd geworden. Het zal gebouwd worden volgens de plannen, die onze Landsman Admiraal Gauc, heeft gemaakt en ingeleverd, en zal de Warschau, genaamd worden. Hy is tevens ook bezig, over de bouw van een ander Schip in dezelfde Werf, welke 130 Kanonnen zal voeren, en genaamd worden Blahodat.

BEDREIGDE EXPEDITIE NAAR DE SCHELDE.

Tacitus zegt, dat de menschen zonder onderscheid, altyd degenen haten, die zy beledigd hebben. Deze aanmerking, die waarheid van welke, in het gewoone leven door voorbeelden gestaafd wordt, door ideren grand van onrechtvaardigheid, die daagelyk boefend worden, van koelzinnige en het hart verhardende oververschelijkheid, tot de felste en overdragelykste vervolging, staet nu op het punt om opgehield te worden, door het gedrag zelve dat de Regeerders over het noodlot dezer wereld nu tegen elkanderen zullen houden. De vierde staet des Koninkryks, zoo als wy nu met allen eerbied de daagelykse drukpers moeten noemen, niet te vreden met den Koning van Holland, de Souvereiniteit over België te ontnemen, een land dat nooit wel bestierd is geworden, voor dat hetzelfde ontf, zynen schepter geplaatst is; schreeuwen nu om oorlog, tegen onze oude vrienden de Hollanders, alleenlyk omdat zy en hunne Regeerder niet besluiten kunnen, om zich te onderwerpen aan de besluiten, door zakere-Engelsche Nieuwbladen uitgevaardigd, en in dezen tegenwoordigen staat van opschudding kunnen dezen gemakkellyk oorlog in aanwezigheid roepen, die waarlyk gene geesten uit de grondelooze diepte zullen doen opryzen.

De manier mede, waarop deze oorlog geveerd zal moeten worden, is niet vernuft der ontwerpers van denzelfde waardig, want het schynt, dat zy, begryp naar eenen anderen Franschen verblyf in België, die waarschijnlijk niet beaandlaagd wordt voor dezelfde uiteindelyk in bestemming, voor stellen om eene Franche en Engelsche vloot naar de Schelde te zenden, ten einde de Hollanders te dwingen, om het Citadel van Antwerpen te ontruimen, en hunne toetreding te geven tot de laatste protocol der ongelukkige Conferentie in Londen. Kogele en schiet nu niet ingerepen worden, om datgene te weeg te brengen, wat slechte Franche, en slechtere redenering niet kan daarstellen, en het leven van Britsche Matrozen, de vermaardheid der zeevaart en de oer des lands moeten in de waagschaal worden gesteld, in dit wisselvallyk spel, waar koudte en moed om een klein nutting, en waar men alleen van de draakacht en het barbaarsheid der vromeligers, eene slagging door onderdomping zou kunnen verschaalen.

De talryke en luimert overtuigingen, door onze vloot en navale krygsmansingen over Vestingen en batterijen behield, hebben niet alleen gestrekt om zulke schielike manieren van aanval gemiddelen te maken, maar heeft ook aanleiding gegeven tot het afgeven van genootlyk verzoeken, dat Oorlogschepen met meer kunnen stryden tegen batterijen aan land, wanneer de laatste, verryklyk kunnen gebouwd worden, in zoo dikwylt als er is bestaan, dat naar eene billyke evenwyligheid ontrent het getal kanonnen der stryden de partijen getykt.

In 1829, passeerden, onder Sir Richard Strachan, acht linienschepen, Viissingen, en hielden in het voorby zee, zulke verschrikkellyk vuur tegen de Batterijen, dat de Franche Officieren, die by de Veldslagen van Austerlitz en Jena tegenwoordig waren, verklaarden, nadat zy zich hadden overgegeven, dat de Kanonnen, in die Batterijen, slechts een Antidoot, in vergelyking van die op Viissingen was. Een echter, wat was na dat alles, het effect, ontstaan door de verdelijding van de plaats tegen dat vuur, dat wanneer men alleen naar het gebalder oordeelt, zoo verschrikkellyk was? Wy, die dit nu schryven, kunnen die vraag met enige naauwkeurigheid beantwoorden; want wy gingen den volgenden dag, zynde als ik wel heb, de dag waarop de capitulatie gemaakt is, langs de gehele zeelinie, en vonden de borst weering volstrekt niet beschadigd van eenig aanblang, en slechts een eenige kanon ont gelid, sigtharig door het borst van een boom, welke natuurlyk niet van de linienschepen op de batterijen kon gevoeren zyn.

Als een contrast aan de swakke uitwerking te weeg gebragt door een zoo groote zwaarte tegen landbatterijen, moeten wy hier vermelden de uitdaging van een ander gevecht op eenen afstand van drie mijlen van de rivier de Leveche; het doel van de strijd, om te te wyken, wat door een goede artillerie tegen de grootste linienschepen kan gedaan worden, het is de Heeren Rothschild gecontracteerd, heeft inden eene klein daling ondergaan op onze boord, zynde by het aflopen gestooten op 7000. Het Volk is in een aller tylyksten humeur, en vindt zich niet geneigd om het Gouvernement in enige binner onderhandelingen in vergenheid te brengen.—Globe 17 Sept. 1832.

In het verslag van de gedeputeerde Staten van Zuid en Noord Holland, aan de Staten van de Provincie Holland, in hare Vergadering van 3 July 1832, wordt melding gemaakt, dat door de Stoomvaart, een nieuwe tak van uitvoer, zeer gewigtig voor Zuid en Noord Holland, en inzonderheid door het Westland is geworden, namentlyk de verzendingen, en niet slechts van eerste tuynvruchten, meloenen, enz. maar ook die van zeer vele druiven, welke uit Monster, Naaldwyk, Wateringen, enz. per stoombooten naar Engeland worden vervoerd; hebbende onder anderen, een enkel Koopman, in het vorige jaar, 30 a 35,000 Nederlandsch ponden blauwe druiven, naar dat ryk afgezonden, waarvoor aan de afleveraars of tuinders, 60 a 70 Centen per Nederlandsche ponden, of tusschen de 20 en 25 duizend Guldens betaald is.

PORTUGAL.

De staet van zaken in 'Vilte Novo', zal, voor het tegenwoordige, geheel en al onze insehpepingen van Wynen beletten, daar wy alle oogeblikken verwachten, dat die plaats door de Troepen van Don Miguel bezet zal worden, en het zal onmogelyk zyn, om onder zoodanige omstandigheden op den handel acht te slaan, en wy doen gene poging voor geen geld hoe ook genaamd, om thans vracht naar Engeland te nemen. Al de kleinere wegvierende Huizen, die slechts een beperkt Capitaal en credit alline hebben, en die van de geregheldheid van hunne remisen afhangen, om aan hunne verbintenissen te voldoen, houden dagelyk op met betaten, en zy moeten ongelukkiglyk geruineerd worden.—Het is bedroefd, want vele zyn, zeer yverige, eerlyke en nuttige Leden van de Commerciële zamenleving. Op dit oogenblik zyn wy door 24000 man troepen van Don Miguel omringd, verwachtende alle oogenblikken eenen aanval.—Times 21 Aug.

Extracten uit Engelse Couranten.

DE HAAG 16 AUG.—De Magistraten hebben den Publieken rondroeper in verscheidene gedeelten der Stad, eene waarschuwing laten proclameren, tegen het eten van onrype, en aanradende het matig eten van rype vruchten, (waarschylyk ten gevolge van de heerschende Cholera).

Het Hollandsch Oorlogschip TRITON, is op 11. Vrydag met een groot getal Matrozen voor de Vloot in de Schelde te Vlissingen aangekomen. Times 21 Aug.

BRUSSEL den 14 September.

Op een oogenblik, dat wy een zeer groot gebrek aan tyding hadden, en eene nieuwe beleving ter markt komt, zonder recht, om deselve openblyken, was de aankomst van Generaal Goblet, (van Louvain, in den Hoofdstad), een voorval, dat niet zonder verschillende gissingen, betrekkellyk het oogenblik van zyne aankomst, zal passeren.—De Ministers van dit Land, die het mededeelingsniet in de wereld waren, gedurende de zitting van het Congres, zyn nu zoo stilzwylig als iemand ter wereld; zoodat de wildis denkheden, zonder gewat van officieele berichten, het Fort langelyk aankomen.—De oppositie papieren, schryven eene verontwaardiging af, toonen duizenden van gevarn aan, door den staet van zaken, welke door het afgeaantschap van Zyne Excellentie is daargesteld. Zy herinneren ons met een geheimzinnig waarschuwing, aan zyn schielyk vertrek van London zyn langdurig verblyf alhier, en zyn spoedig terugkeeren op hunne biermede in verland, de laatste zetting van Lord Palmerston op weg naar Berlin, door eene thegnie van Couriers, en een aantal van omstandigheden, waaraan zy eene slinkste verontwijding geven, met elkanderen verzoenende, komen zy, met een toef hemst, dat de Conferentie, derzelve werkzaamheden in den vorm van een Ultimatum heeft geredeneerd, betwelk België aannemen moet, onder verbinding en bedrugging, dat de Conferentie zoude opbreken en uiteengaan.—In kanalen, waar ik tot nog toe de allerwaarschynlykste informatie bekomen heb, verzet ik, dat de hoop van hen, die de vervulling van de resolutie op een basis van eer en onafhankelykheid verlangen, maar beter groot had, dan deselve oedert de weiderschryfing van Generaal Goblet, en de Gouvernements Byeenkomsten, die onlangs geloude zyn, geweest is.—Zyne Excellentie was de brenger van zekere plannen, allelyk met betrekking tot de vaart van de Scheldelooze capitulatie van de schiel en de verweeling van Luxemburg.—Zy waren niet naar plan plannen, welke de Conferentie voor zich had, in de Merice waaraan zy zeer begerig was, dat het Belgische Gouvernement zoude treden, binnen den kortst mogelyken tyd, met het oogmerk om zoo veel als hen mogelyk was, den Koning van Holland te ontmoeten of genoege te geven.—Die plannen hebben niet van een Ultimatum zyn uitgang genomen op eene manier, welke waarschylyk tot een gelukkig en voorleeslyk resultaat leidt.

Het schynt dat een godel (of iets minder) per ton, voorgesteld is, aan Holland betaald te worden door alle Schepen, die de Rivier van de Schelde van Bath tot aan Zee op een afzeden af komen.—eene compensatie in geld in land zoude aan België voor dat gedeelte van Luxemburg gegeven worden, waerle het Fraktaat van November 1831, op gelijke voet, naarle aan Haar heeft toegekend.—en de Hollandsche Belgische schuld, zoude gecapitaliseerd worden. Aan deze twee laatste voorstellen, zal het Belgisch Congres, na eenige oppositie, hinnen toetemming geven. Het eerste is van eenen over erigen art, en zal waarschylyk een onderwerp van verlies N-gociation zyn. Indien men echter daarop mogelyk zyn staen, in de solle uitgestrekd, dan is België nog in staan om vrome handel aan haare Edele Haven te verzekeren door zich aan eene b-lasting te onderwerpen, waartv vrome handel worden.

Nietgestante echter het gunstig nansen, van de staet der Negocien werkellyk moet beschouwd worden, zoo er nogthans een zeer groot wantrouwen buitendandelyk betwelyk, te meereandele transactie binnen slaapt, en alle onderhandeling belet. De nieuwe beleving op Dingdag, by de Heeren Rothschild gecontracteerd, heeft inden eene klein daling ondergaan op onze boord, zynde by het aflopen gestooten op 7000. Het Volk is in een aller tylyksten humeur, en vindt zich niet geneigd om het Gouvernement in enige binner onderhandelingen in vergenheid te brengen.—Globe 17 Sept. 1832.

TURKEYE EN GRIEKENLAND.

Het Nieuw van het Oosten, by Prognosting, Het Turkisch overryk schelut only deszelfs onderhoor te zyn. In Griekenland wordt Koning Otto met groote eerbied verwacht. Zyne tegenwoordigheid wordt elk oogenblik in de stad, d. Dec. 1832.

DE NIEUWE BELEVING OP DINGDAG, BY DE HEEREN ROTHSCILD GECONTRACTEERD, HEFT IN DEN EENE KLEIN DALING ONDERGANGEN OP ONZE BOORD, ZYINDE BY HET AFLOPEN GESTOOTEN OP 7000. Het Volk is in een aller tylyksten humeur, en vindt zich niet geneigd om het Gouvernement in enige binner onderhandelingen in vergenheid te brengen.—Globe 17 Sept. 1832.

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OUZE SCHEEPS COMMANDEUR TE PORTUGAL, ADMIRAAL PARKER, schryft zyne Instruction, betrekkellyk de Neuftrajit, verder te hebben getrokken, dan nodig was, en heeft zich daardoor veel verontwaardiging aan den kant van de Engelsche Inwoonders aldaar op den hals gehaald. Miguel heeft dit gedrag, op zyne gewoone manier, wedergegolden door alle mogelyke belediging en verachting onze scheppen antedoen. De Oorlog Schepen waren niet gepennitmeerd, om zelfs hinnen schuiten naar de Haven te zenden, om water te halen, doch waren gedwongen, om de Portugeesche Barkasten tot dat einde te gebruiken. Het Stoompacket werd belet, om zich van kolen voor de reis naar Engeland te voorzien, welke het ten laatste verkreeg van een der schepen, die van Engeland waren gekomen, en alle soorten van Engelsche Koopvaardy schepen waren uitgesloten. Ter zeldere tyd werden, Amerikaansche, Oostenryksche, Brazilsche en andere Schepen vryelyk toegelaten binnin te komen. De Heer Hoppner, de Britsche Consul, was yvrig in zyne remonstrantien tegen dezen staet van zaken, doch ontving gene ondersteuning hoe ook genaamd, van den Admiral, zoo als in private brieven verzekeerd wordt. Er bestaat dertwylf gene hoop van redres, van Miguels Gouvernement.—Times 27 Aug.

PORTUGAL.

Kort gelden avandereerde de Cavallerie van Don Miguel een weinig dicht aan een, op eene berkenning van de ry and, toen Don Pedro zelve een Kanon op hen afvuerde, waardoor 4 man vielen. Het Eskalier van den Geweldenaar, die de Tang afgeaakt, en zooda op Woensdag den 5 dezer, zich laten vinden om Sartorius te attackeren, welke laatste geprepareerd was, om hen te ontvangen. Volgens rapport, heeft zy een rooster in gerechtheid, om, wanneer by Sartorius mogt veroveren, hem dan op te braden.—Globe 17 Sept. 1832.

GRENZEN VAN SERVIA, 2 AUG.—Private brieven van Constantinopol van 19 July, vermelden, dat het vechten in Syrien op eene desperate wyze plaats heeft. Men zegt, dat op den 27 en 30 July en op den 3 July ernstige gevechten hebben plaats gehad, die allen ten nadeele van de troepen van den Sultan zyn uitgevallen, en dat de Pachia in groot consternatie is.—Times 21 Aug.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 7, 1832.

It appears from Mauritius Papers received the day before yesterday (an extract from which will be found in another part of our columns), that an Order had been received there, directing the provisional suspension of the Slave Order of the 2d November 1831. We confidently hope, that a final retraction will follow this suspension, and that we may also soon receive a similar Order here.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID AFRIKAAN."

THE REVELATIONS OF MR. BRUCE THE TRAVELLER.

Sir—This Colony has had the honor of being the residence of Mr. A. F. Bruce, of the Madras Civil Service for about right months; in exchange for which he has enjoyed the protection of its laws and the salubrity of its climate, blessings for which it is particularly selected by invalids from the destructive East, and for which even Indians are not called to pay. He has also enjoyed the privilege of canvassing the conduct of the Government, a liberty in which he dares not to indulge as regards his own Presidency. Mr. Bruce, of the Madras Civil Service, for these qualifications is, therefore, and must remain, thus much in debt to the Colony, and he might have endeavored to square the balance against him by something like urbanity towards the measures of its Government, and not have heaped unmerited abuse on the policy it has pursued towards the Native Tribes (which he so evidently incapable of comprehending, and too much warped to an extravagant or to write in terms of personal and ungenerous invective against an absent and useful officer, who has no opportunity of vindication, of satisfaction, or reply.

Mr. Bruce of the Madras Civil Service, made his debut upon the political stage of this Colony after the short period of four month's residence. Vigorous, indeed, must have been his mind; greedy his appetite, and strong his digestion for Colonial information, to qualify him for a public appearance with so short a novitiate, and to deliver his dicta upon our affairs. But the fact is that he did so. He followed his esteemed friend, Dr. Philip, as a speaker at the Annual Meeting of the Philanthropic Society, in August last, where, in an address "full of infinite nothing," he was at length delivered of the important information, that the head of his family was a great West India proprietor.

Mr. Bruce, of the Madras Civil Service, is not an isolated variety, but a specimen of a very large class of characters, who think that they can master any subject at a single glance, and to whom heaven has accorded more fluency of language than discrimination, more nasal diction, less of intellect, with a greater insatiation to wield a postscript. We have had many like him here before in his short acquaintance with the Colony; I have known several. Even lately an agriculturist, after a six weeks' arrival, had the assurance to lecture the Colonists upon their modes of agriculture, whose brief opportunity could give him no idea of the climate, and whose knowledge of the soil was confined within the limits of the military lines of Cape Town. Why then, perhaps, Mr. Editor, will you very naturally ask, should I feel annoyed at the efforts of this new empiric for notoriety, seeing that others have practised it before him. Are their motives ostentation of vanity, excessive enthusiasm, or sinister purposes? It is in this, then, Sir, placed he is an Indian visitor, and because he has been so, he had many like him here before in his short acquaintance with the Colony; I have known several. Even lately an agriculturist, after a six weeks' arrival, had the assurance to lecture the Colonists upon their modes of agriculture, whose brief opportunity could give him no idea of the climate, and whose knowledge of the soil was confined within the limits of the military lines of Cape Town. Why then, perhaps, Mr. Editor, will you very naturally ask, should I feel annoyed at the efforts of this new empiric for notoriety, seeing that others have practised it before him. Are their motives ostentation of vanity, excessive enthusiasm, or sinister purposes? 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