

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Sale by the acting Agent to the Orphan Chamber for the District of Graaff-Reinet.

ON MONDAY and TUESDAYS, the 17th and 18th of December next, will be sold by the Acting Agent to the Orphan Chamber, in the District of Graaff-Reinet at the Place called Naauwpoort, in the Field-Cornetey of Uitvoerende Revert, for account of the Estate of the late Hercules Jacobsen Horst, Jan's son the whole of the party below, being sold, viz:

The Opstaet (or buildings) on the Loan Place called Naauwpoort, situated as above.—
The Opstaet (or buildings) on the Loan Place called Hartesfontein, situated as above.

Household Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Horses and Bullock Wagons, Draught Oxen, Cows, Sheep, and Goats; and the following Slaves:

Slave of Mozambique, 61 years of age; Husband of this Colony, 24 years old; 1 black child.

Rachel (2), born 20th September, 1819; Adam, 21st December, 1823; Spouse, 26th May, 1826; Rebecca, 16th September, 1827; Beau, 18th October, 1830.

H. TENNANT, Sec. Orphan Chamber, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 15, 1832.

SALE.

Under the Insolvent Estate of ADRIAAN MARTINUS HORAK, of the Paarl, Wine Grower.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th of December, 1832, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be Sold, all the Property which remained unsold, belonging to the above Estate, viz:

Stukkets of different sizes, Leaguers, Pipes, Half Leaguers, Arms, Balloons, Tubs, Casks, Casks with Viniger, and some other Articles.

FURTHER.

(At Eleven o'clock precisely)

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, BEFORE A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER ON THE SPOT,

Peremptorily to the highest Bidder,

1. The fertile Est., situated in the Street of the Paarl, measuring per remaining extent 4 morgen, 154 square rods, and 15 ditto feet; on the same is erected, a large Dwelling with 4 Rooms, Kitchen, a Wine Cellar, a Hire House, Slave Houses, and a Stable for 10 Horses.

2. A piece of quirent Land adjoining the above, measuring 3 morgen, 10 square rods, and 72 ditto feet, both planted with 31,000 Vines, and all sorts of Fruit-tree.

The above S. Lots will first be put up separately by the rise and fall, and afterwards No. 1 and 2 together by the fall.

The Conditions of Sale may be viewed at the Master's Office, and at that of the Trustees.

A. P. HIRBNER, J. G. STEYTLER, Trustees.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, In the Estate of the late DAVID ANDRIES MULLER, and surviving Widow HESTER MAGDALENA LOUW.

ALL Persons having any claims against the above Estate, are hereby requested to forward the same, within six Weeks from this date, whilst those indebted to the same are hereby called upon to discharge their debts within the said period to the undersigned.

The Widow D. A. MULLER, No. 24, Castle street, Cape Town, 23rd Nov. 1832.

Farmer will usually be provided with Lodging.

Notice to Creditors in the Estate of the late Mr. GODLIEB ANDRIES WILLER.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity of Assumed Executor and Guardian over the Minor Heirs and Legatees in the Estate of the late Mr. GODLIEB ANDRIES WILLER and surviving Widow SAVINA DE VILLENAAR, hereby calls upon all Persons having any Claims against the same, on the said Estate, to forward the same within Three Months from that date to his Office, No. 21, St. George-street, after expiration of which time the Liquidation Account of the said Estate will be framed and closed. And as the half of the Estate is to be divided between the Relatives of the Deceased, the Holders of Bonds, by which the Deceased has bound himself as surety, are hereby specially called upon to give due notice thereof.

And all Persons who stand indebted to the aforesaid Estate are hereby likewise requested to discharge their respective debts or pain of prosecution by law.

P. H. WOUTERSEN.

Cape Town, Nov. 27, 1832.

NOTICE,

THE excellent Estate THORNLANDS, District of Swellendam, comprising 3 of the very best Farms in the Colony; containing together about 20,000 Acres of valuable Arable, Meadow, Pasture, and wood Land, a great part of which can be at all times irrigated, situated on Buffelshoek, and intersected by the Compagnie River. As also possessing several good Springs of water, offers a safe and very advantageous opportunity to the Purchaser, to invest his money. 1,500 head of Cattle (besides horses, mare and sheep) have been frequently fattened upon it at one and the same time. It is also admirably adapted as a central situation for a large Store, being only 6 hours from Port Beaufort.

The Estate may be either taken alone, or with the Stock consisting of a few hundred very fat Merino Sheep, &c. &c. at the option of the purchaser.

If not disposed of by Private Sale before Monday, the 28th January 1833, the Estate will be sold at the Commercial Exchange to the highest bidder. Terms to suit the Purchaser.

For Particulars apply to the Proprietors in Cape Town.

TO WINE MERCHANTS & GROWERS

ON MONDAY MORNING, the 17th of Dec. next the Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at his Place "Weigelaan,"

53 Stokkats, and 40 Riders.

M. DE KOCK.

all in excellent condition.

November 27, 1832.

TO-MORROW MORNING.

WAGON WOOD, & ASHWOOD PLANKS.

OF ONE INCH.

A QUANTITY of the above Articles will be sold at Meests JONES & COOKE's Commission sale TO-MORROW MORNING.

TO-MORROW MORNING, SATURDAY, the 1ST DECEMBER,

THE Undersigned will cause to be Sold at

Mr. C. W. ADAMS' Sale in Market-square, the whole of the effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. SUSANNA Jacob Schouta, Widow of the late HENDRIK NICOLAAS Kortz Sen., consisting in Bedding, Silver-ware, and other articles.

J. CORN. BRINK, Esq. Executor.

TO-MORROW,

MRS. the Widow J. H. MUNIK, is of intention to expose for Sale by Public Auction, TO-

MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st Dec., her Place called Baas Ariës Fontein, situated in the Cape District, to the West of Koerberg, measuring 34 morgen and 445 rods, with 20 morgens and 225 rods Quirrent Land, together with the Harvest standing on the same, consisting in 8 muids of Corn, 16 muids Oats, and 2 do. Barley. As also the following capital Slaves, viz.:—Francois, J. Mary, and Salomon, all of Mozambique. Further, Oxen, Horses, Breeding Cattle, Wagons, Farming and Garden Implements, &c. WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

22. Lavinia, brig. J. Brooks, from Downs Sept. 8, to this port and Simon's Bay. Cargo sandries and Government stores.—Brings a mail.

23. George and Mary, brig. T. Roberts, from Downs Sept. 15, to this port and Mauritius. Cargo sandries.—Passenger Mr. Towsey.—Brings a mail.

24. Governor Harcourt, bark. J. Millbank, from Mauritius 6 Nov., bound to this port and Bristol. Cargo sugar, Passengers, Mrs. Phillips and 3 servants. Brings a mail.

25. Tyne, brig. W. Brown, from Bourdeaux Sept. 15, bound to this port and Mauritius. Cargo sandries. Passengers, Messrs. Savary, De Zabilour, and Roquefeuil.—Brings a few loose letters.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

Nov. 22.—Cambarous, C. Geoffrey, to Buenos Ayres.

24. La Lydie, M. Rozier, to Mauritius. &c.

25. Catherine, B. Fenn, to London.

26. Britania, W. Ferris, to London.

27. Ferguson, A. Young, to London.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.

Barks—Susanna, Lady Hayes, Guardian, and Governor Harcourt.

Brigs—Oliver Branch, Wistoe, Calypso, Diana, Richard Bell, Mary, Lavinia, George and Mary, Lord Hobart, and Tyne.

Cutters—Lion.

VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY.

H. M. S. Pelorus.

Brigs—Fanny and Britannia.

Brig—Leslie Ogilby.

MARKT PRYZEN Tot den 23 November 1832.

Alloo per pond 7 — 74 St.

Almonds, per 1,000 lbs. 14 Rds.

Apples, per lb. 4 — 6 St.

Abricots, per ditto. 12 — 14

Aardappelen, per mudi. 34 — 6 Rd.

Azyn, per legger. 32 — 36

Balken, per stuk. 7 — 10

Bonen per mudi. 4 — 10

Bonken, per lb. 0 — 0 St.

Bordewyn, per legger. 5 — 17

Brandy, per legg. 86 — 88 Rd.

Droge Ossenlinden. 40 Dry O. Hides. 5 — 6

Buck Skins. 5 — 6

Eristen, per mudi. 6 — 10

Garci, ditto. 31 — 45

Honders per stuk. 1 — 2

Eenden en Makouen. 1 — 2

Duick & Musc. do. 1 — 1

Gans, ditto. 14 — 15

Kalkoenen, ditto. 2 — 3

Houtskolen, per sak. 2 — 3

Hooi, per 100 ponden. 2 — 2

Honey, per 24 lbs. 6 — 8 St.

Haver, per mudi. 34 — 34 Rd.

Kaf, per 10 sacken. 43 — 50

Kaseu. Kap, per lb. 10 — 12 St.

Kalk, schulp, pr. kann. 1 — 2

Kane, Shell, p. kann. 14 — 18 Rd.

Charcoal, p. sack. 1 — 2

Buck Skins. 1 — 2

Pear, per mudi. 6 — 10

Barley, per mudi. 31 — 45

Hene, per mudi. 1 — 2

Dates, per mudi. 34 — 34 Rd.

Chaff, p. 10 sacks. 43 — 50

Cheese, Cape, p. lbs. 10 — 12 St.

Lime, Shell, p. kann. 14 — 18 Rd.

Stone ditto. 1 — 1

Wheat, 10 muids. 110 — 167

Lentil, per mudi. 9 — 10

Flour, Sack, p. 100 lbs. 9 — 10

Maize, per mudi. 51 — 6

Elephant's Tooth, lb. 0 — 0 St.

Walnuts, per 100 lbs. 12 — 11

Pears, per lb. 2 — 4

Planks, ditto. 2 — 4

Planks, per foot. 84 — 92

Raisyns, per pond. 4 — 6

Raisins, per lb. 4 — 6

Straw, per 10 zakken. 44 — 5 Rd.

Tobacco, per lb. 18 — 25 St.

Tyger, Leeuwen & Struis. Lion, Tiger, & On.

Vellen, per stuk. 3 — 4 Rd.

Onions, per mudi. 5 — 6 Rd.

Feathers, Ost. ea. 4 — 5

Varkens, gesmet. 2 — 3

Pigs, fattened, es. 20 — 25

— unfatended. 4 — 6

— spleen. 1 — 2

— sucking. 14 — 24

Vet, of talk, per pond. Suet or Tallow, p. lbs. 8 — 9 St.

Vygen, per pond. Figs, per lb. 10 — 14

Wol, Schapen, p. lbs. 24 — 28 St.

Wyn, ordinary p. leg. 25 — 30 Rd.

Zuurmoesoenen, per 100. Oranges, per 100. 2 — 3

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

ADVERTENTIE.

HET Jaarlyks Examen der Studenten van het Z.A. Atheneum, sei pleine vindt in die saal van het Gebouw op Maandag den 10 December, en de vyf volgende dagen. De Ouders en Voogdes der Studenten, en allen die in de opleiding der jongd belang stellen, worden verbindiglyk uitgenodigd om tegenwoordig te sny.

Men sal dagelyks met de werkzaamheden te 9 ure open staang nemen.

Z. A. Atheneum 6 Dec. 1832.

Op Order van den Senaat.

JOHN PEARS. A. M.
Hos. Secretaris.

Premie uitgekoofd door het Genootschap van Landbouw, aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop

HET Genootschap van Landbouw aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop, advertenteert by dese, dat de ondernemende Premie door Genootschap zullen worden gegeven op den 21 December 1832, voeg de volgende artikel toe: verstrengelde Kolonie, al:

I. Voor het beste monster Wol, niet minder dan 100 lbs. eenne Premie van 100 Rds. of een stuk Zilverwerk van die waarde.

II. Voor het tweede besto ditto, eenne Premie van 50 Rds. of een stuk Zilverwerk van die waarde.

III. Voor het beste monster Rundvleesch, gepekel met Kaapsteel Zout, niet minder dan 400 lbs. en niet onder de som manjaan oud, eenne Premie van 50 Rds. of een stuk Zilverwerk van die waarde.

IV. Voor het beste Hammen, eenne Premie van 50 Rds. of een stuk Zilverwerk van die waarde.

V. Voor de heste drie syden Spek, eenne Premie van 50 Rds. of een stuk Zilverwerk van die waarde.

De mededingers moeten hunne monsters aan de Beurs zenden, op den 21 December 1832, tussen 9 en 11 urens de voormiddag, vergeude van gemaakten brief gerigt aan den Secretaris of aan het Genootschap, beide ten tijde van den Elegance die tot die ten getrouwte van den Regent moet den Elegance (des regts, onder oede) dat de Artikelen voor mededingers gescreuen, Kolonial syn in hien eugen voortbrengt. De Mededingers der Mededingers zullen indien sy zich daartoe genoegd mogen vinden, den tentoonstelling voor hamme Rokking pr Publicke vendule worden verkocht.

Het genootschap adverteert de mededingers dat ook Premies enzullen worden gegeven in de maanden Maart en Juny 1833, voor de volgende Artikelen, het voorbreyende der Kolonie:

In den maand Maart 1833.

Voor de beste 50 lbs. Hop. 100 Rds.

50 lbs. Tabak, het sy 10 rollen of bladeren 100 "

200 lbs. Rosynen. 30 "

namaking van Hollandsche Kaas. niet minder dan 25 lbs. 50 "

dito die Hollandsche ditto. 50 "

50 lbs droge Vygyn. 25 "

In de maand Juny 1833.

Voor het beste monster Maderanya, enne hoeveelheid niet minder dan 500 lbs. 100 Rds.

N.B. Het Genootschap soer verlangend dat die afkomst van het Wijnhuis te berigtien, dat hy de premie van dit Artikelen in het vervolg veranderd, en naad de Wijnhouwerten sterkeet aan om alle pogingen in het werk te stellen tot verstering van dit belangrijc produkt der Kolonie.

Voor het beste monster Bier, van eenne Awantitie niet minder dan 1000 lbs. 100 Rds.

N.B. Het Genootschap soer verlangend dat die afkomst van het Wijnhuis te berigtien, dat hy de premie van dit Artikelen in het vervolg veranderd, en naad de Wijnhouwerten sterkeet aan om alle pogingen in het werk te stellen tot verstering van dit belangrijc produkt der Kolonie.

Voor het beste monster Braedwyn, van niet minder dan een Legger, uit enigen Kelder. 100 Rds.

Voor het beste monster Bier, van eenne Awantitie niet minder dan 1000 lbs. 100 Rds.

Kaapstad den 9 October 1832.

Op last van den Comitee,

P. VAN BREDA. Az. Seer.

N. B. de aaneen Markt aan de oude Zoute Rivier is op Zaturdag den 22 deser bepaald.

Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

HET Committee van het Kaap de Goede Hoop Landbouwkundig Genootschap, maakt hiermede bekend, dat eenne algemeene Byeenkomst der Leden van het Genootschap zal worden gehouden, op Vrydag den 21 deser, te 11 urens a.m. in die Beurs, ten einde beoordeelers daar over de Artikelen, die er ter mededinging zullen worden tentoongesteld, qantestellen.

Kaapstad den 5 December 1832.

P. VAN BREDA. Az. Seer.

Kaapstad den 5 December 1832.

BENOEDIGD TE HUUR.

EEN zeer gericlyk Huis, gelegen in de Walestraat, synde eenne der middelste en luchtingen situaten in die stad, en eenne geschikt voor eenne kleine familie. —Kantoor, a'dig by de Pabieke Kastoren, en Tuinen.—Voor bixonders addresseeere men sich te No. 31. St. Georgestraat.

VERKOOPING VAN SCHAPEN, ZONDER RESERVE.

CORNELIS LANDSBERG, zal op den 14 deser maand, (o.v. Vrydag.) ten Dorp Stellentshoek, den dorps Afslager J. PIETERS, nad en meestbehdenden later verkopen twaalf honderd extra vette schapen, de attente van Slagters we waardig.

VERKOOPING VAN EXTRASPAANSCHE OF MERINO SCHAPEN.

D.E. Ondergeteekende zal zeker op Maandag den 17 December 1832, aan Pampoenkraal by de He. MOCKE laten verkopen 1350 extra Spaansche Schapen, van het heate ras, waaronder 400 extra vette lamms, allen nog ongeschorven.

F. P. HEINENBERG.

Geb. HEERGERS.

Op den eerste December 1832, overleed alhier, enige vrouwe Moeder, Mejufrouwe ANNA ELIZABETH SCHNIEDERS, weduwe van den Heer PIETER FREDERIK HAMMES, in den ouderdom van 66 jaren 3 maanden en 15 daage, wy eteven van dien enige vrouwe, en is van Famili en Vriende, enige vrouwe, en die buiten de Stad niet verkoop van Ruubeklog v-rachond te blyven.

P. C. HAMMES.

P. F. HAMMES.

P. J. HAMMES.

P. E. HAMMES.

Ook twee Leerlingen benoodigd.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

In het Hooge Geregtshof AAN DE KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

Zaterdag den 1 December 1832

In de Zaak van DIRK COTZER Insolvent, zyne Rehabilitatie verzoekende.

D.E. Meester gerapportieerd hebbende, dat hy overeenkomstig die Order van het Hof, de date 13 Aug. 1832, die Creditoreen die hul consent niet in geschrifte had den gegroen, tot de Aanvrage van Rchablae, van den voornameen Insolventen, dior eenne Advertentie in de Gouvernement Gazette had opgeopen, om te verschynen, en redens opgetegen, indien er enige bestonden, waren de gezegde Cotzer, zyne Rehabilitatie niet soude gekomen.

Daar geen der Creditoreen van den voornameen Cotzer, verschynen zyn, om redens voor het tegendeel opgetegen, sou word gelast, dat de gemeide Cotzer, dadelijk wordt gehertelijkt, gelijk zulks geschied by desezen Op Order van het Hof.

T. H. BOWLES. Registratore.

D.E. Ondergeteekende heeft ontvangen per

dezezen Artikelen, eenne balen 30 daams gebekte Zeil-

Glas, Linnengoeden, Kousenwaren, Handschoven, Handkramery, Zaden, Satin en Linten, Dames en Kinder Laarzen, Schoenen en Corsetten, Donstable en Devonshire strop Handgelen, van Moore & Bucknill. Mana en Jungens fyne laarschen, ledere, en sabel Kalotien witte en geprinte Hemden.

Broeken, baatjes, onderhaatjes, en schotsche mutsen, deens en spreyen, plaid, merino, bomberen, sari, molskins, Fustians, effs en gekleurde beversteens, knankins, enz. enz. enz.

ERICH LANDSBERG. Burgstraat No. 7.

Geland van de WELLINGTON, en te koop.

At mooi Paard Snugger, voor welles opregte.

Heid met instaat.—Hetzelft is van eenne lichtblauwe kleur, en ontrent 15 palmen en 1 duin hoog. Verdere byzonderheden zyn te vermenen op aanvraghy by

RICHARD STONE.

OPROEPING VAN CREDITOREUREN EN DEBITUREN.

In den Boedel van wylre Mejufrouwe ANNA ELIZABETH SCHNIEDERS, Weduwe van wylre den Heer PIETER FREDERIK HAMMES.

ELK item dat tot die ten getrouwte van den Regent moet den Elegance (des regts, onder oede) dat de Artikelen voor mededingers gescreuen, Kolonial syn in hien eugen voortbrengt. De Mededingers der Mededingers zullen indien sy zich daartoe genoegd mogen vinden, den tentoonstelling voor hamme Rokking pr Publicke vendule worden verkocht.

Het genootschap adverteert de mededingers dat ook Premies enzullen worden gegeven in de maanden Maart en Juny 1833, voor de volgende Artikelen, het voorbreyende der Kolonie:

In den maand Maart 1833.

Voor de beste 50 lbs. Hop. 100 Rds.

50 lbs. Tabak, het sy 10 rollen of bladeren 100 "

200 lbs. Rosynen. 30 "

namaking van Hollandsche Kaas. niet minder dan 25 lbs. 50 "

dito die Hollandsche ditto. 50 "

50 lbs droge Vygyn. 25 "

In de maand Juny 1833.

Voor het beste monster Maderanya, enne hoeveelheid niet minder dan 500 lbs. 100 Rds.

N.B. Het Genootschap soer verlangend dat die afkomst van het Wijnhuis te berigtien, dat hy de premie van dit Artikelen in het vervolg veranderd, en naad de Wijnhouwerten sterkeet aan om alle pogingen in het werk te stellen tot verstering van dit belangrijc produkt der Kolonie.

Voor het beste monster Braedwyn, van niet minder dan een Legger, uit enigen Kelder. 100 Rds.

Voor het beste monster Bier, van eenne Awantitie niet

mindier dan 1000 lbs. 100 Rds.

Kaapstad den 9 October 1832.

Op last van den Comitee,

P. VAN BREDA. Az. Seer.

N. B. de aaneen Markt aan de oude Zoute Rivier is op

Zaturdag den 22 deser bepaald.

Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

HET Committee van het Kaap de Goede Hoop

Landbouwkundig Genootschap, maakt hiermede bekend,

dat eenne algemeene Byeenkomst der Leden van het Genootschap zal worden gehouden, op Vrydag den 21 deser,

te 11 urens a.m. in die Beurs, ten einde beoordeelers daar over de Artikelen, die er ter mededinging zullen worden tentoongesteld, qantestellen.

Kaapstad den 5 December 1832.

N. J. LOTZ.

TE HUUR.

TWEE Huizen, in die Bieg en Kerk-straat,

en in Pathus Zulker, in die Leewenstraat, gen Huis

is te huuren, op Zaterdag den 13 deser, des morgens te 10 urens, ten huise van den Heer C. C. MOCKE. Lange-straat No. 81, ten einde te beslaan of de Piantas „Dunnefontein“ voor die hoge te Tender daarvan ontvangen, al of niet zal worden verkocht. Creditoreen niet present synde, zullen worden verkocht.

De weduwe S. LEIRBRANDT. Kerkstraat No. 1.

Kaapstad den 5 December 1832.

TE KOOP OF TE HUUR.

EEN zeer gericlyk Huis, gelegen in de

Walestraat, synde eenne der middelste en luchtingen

situaten in die stad, en eenne geschikt voor eenne kleine familie. —Kantoor, a'dig by de Pabieke Kastoren, en Tuinen.—Voor bixonders addresseeere men sich te No. 31. St. Georgestraat.

VERKOOPING VAN SCHAPEN, ZONDER RESERVE.

CORNELIS LANDSBERG, zal op den 14 deser

maand, (o.v. Vrydag.) ten Dorp Stellentshoek,

den dorps Afslager J. PIETERS, nad en meestbehdenden later verkopen twaalf honderd extra vette schapen, de attente van Slagters we waardig.

Kaapstad den 5 December 1832.

N. J. LOTZ.

OMTRENT

300 VERSCHE ZOETEMELKSCHE

KAZEN, zullen OP MORGEN,

ten 10 urens, a.m. in die Pakhuisen van den Heer WOLFF & BARTMAN in de Houtstraat werden verkocht.

AAN WAGENMAKERS EN TIMMERMEN.

OP MORGEN, alcone hoeveelheid van

Wagenmakers, Schamels, tangelen, enz. en eenne party droge Stinkhoutplanken verkocht worden, op die Vendule

3 ryd Ponics, en een Charet, alsmede 50 Vlaanderse Koeten, de meesten van welken melkgeweke syn, en een oprakte Boulangerij Bul, en

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Eene Order in Raade van 27 Juny II, officieel geaddresseerd, aan Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, gelast, dat de Order in Raade van 2 Nov 1831, voor het tegenwoordige gesuspendeerd zal moeten worden. Deze restrie, welke ons niet weder verontrusten kan, schijnt in de Order ingevloed te zyn, om de eigenliede der Ministers te sparen, die hunne eigene veroordeeling niet ondersteeken, en een dwaling belyden kunnen. Het is ons opinie, dat deze suspensiæ aan 'éene volkomen intrekking geïg staat. Dit schijnt 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 vanden in Engeland; ja vele gevarieerd midden in hetzelvige. Een ieder werkt ons onophoudelik tegen.—Le Cernne, 13 November 1832.

Uit de United Service Journal, voor Sept. 1832.

RUSLAND.

Het Russisch Gouvernement is, bezig om op eenne verbazende schaal, voorbereidelen te maken, ten einde zich van de toekomende overhand van de Zwarte Zee te verzekeren. Op den 13 April is, in de Scheepstimmerwerf te Nikolajeff, de kiel van een Linieschip, van 120 stukken, gelegd gevorden. Het zal gebouwd worden volgens de plannen, die onz Landsman Admiral GREIG, heeft gemaakt en ingeleverd, en zal de Warschouw, genaamd worden. Hy is tevens ook bezig, over de bouwing 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 gewoon leven door voorbeelden gestaft wordt, door iederen grond van onregtvaardigheid, die volkzaamheid en het hart verhardende onverschilligheid, tot de felste en overdringelycke vervolging, staan nu op het punt om opgehelderd te worden, door het gedrag zelve dat de Regeerders over het noodlot deser wereld na tegen elkaander zullen houden. De vierde stant des Koningrycks, zoal als wy nu met allen erbijden dat dagelyksche drukkers moeten noemen, moet te weden met des Koning van Holland, de Souvereiniteit over 'Belgie' te ontnehmen, een land dat nooit wel bestierd is geworden, voor dat hetzelfe onder zynen schepter geplaatst is; schreeuwen nu om oorlog, tegen oure vrienden de Hollanders, allelyk omdat zy en hunne Regeerder niet besluiten kunnen, om zich te onderwerpen aan de besluitende, door zekere Engelsche Nieuwsbladen uitgevaardigden, en in dezen tegenwoerden staat van opschudding kunnen dezen gemakkelijk oorlog in nauwzicht roepen, die waarlijk gene geesten uit de grondloose diepten zullen dooptren.

Den manier mede, waarop dese oorlog gevierd moet worden, is het verstand der ontwerpers van denselven waarin, want te weten dat men niet alleen de Fransche, en in Belgie, die waarachtig niet bestreden, wordt, van denzelfde uitwendigheyt in bestelling, voor dat de Fransche en Engelsche stoot naar de Sâbâde te senchten ende de Hollanders te dwingen, om het Citadel van Antwerpen te contraineren, en hunne toestemming te geben tot het latste protocol der ongelukkige Conferentie in London. Kogels en schoten moeten ingespeeld worden, om daartoe te weeg te brengen, wat slechte Fransche, en slechte redening niet kon daarstellen, en in leuen van Britische Matrozen, de vermandheit der zeemagt en de eer des lande moeten in de waagschaal worden gesteld, in dij wisselende spel, waerinde dat men mocht kunnen nitriggen, en waar men alleen de dwanshoud en latvâringheit der verordining, eene slag op der onderneming zou kúnnen verwachten.

De talyke en luiservlyke overwinningen, door onse vóórt en navale krygsonnisse over Vlissingen en batterijen behalve, hebben niet alleen gestrekt om zalkie schuylke manieren van aanslag en overval te maken, maar heeft ook aangeleid tot hore plagen, en gevarieerd vermeden, dat Oorlogs soldaten met eene kannone streden tegen batterijen van land, wanneer de bestand, vóórtig kunnen gegeduld worden, in so dikwijls als er is bestand, dat men nihelyke evenwichtigheid ontrent het getal kanonnen der stredende partijen, gelykt.

In 1809, passerden onder Sir Richard Stratton, zalkie schepen, Vlissingen, en hadden in het voorby, zalkie zalkie van verschrikkelijk kúnnen tegen de Batterijen, dat de Fransche Officieren, die by de Veldslagen van Austerlitz en Jena tegewoording waren, verlaarden, nadat sy zich hadden overgegeven, dat de Kanonnade, in die Battaliës, slechts een kinderspel, in vergelyking van die op Vlissingen was. En echter, wat was nu dat alles, het effect, ontstaan door de verdediging van de phaats tegen dat vuur, dat, wanneer men alle naar het gebouw oordert, zou verschrikkelijk was? Wy, die dit en schryven, kunnen die vraag met enige nauwkeurigheit beantwoorden; want wy gingen den volgenden dag, tynde also ik wel heb, dat die wantrop de capitale gemaakte is, langs de gehele zee-line, en vonden de borst wering volstrekt, niet beschadigd, dan is Belgien nogte meer verder, en eenige kannone uit gelijk, sigtbaarhang, en slecht, en eenige kannone uit gelijk, sigtbaarhang, door het loslaten van een houten beelde, en dus niet van die schepen op de batterijen kon geworpen sijn.

Aan den contrast met de swake uitwerking te weng gebragt, door een so groote zeemagt tegen landbatterijen, moet wy hier medien, de uiting van gen under gevecht op een laag pincéte in deszelfe vrije hevechten; het doet ten goede, om te bewijzen, wat derze goede artillerie tegens-

zelfs de grootste liais schepen kan gedaan worden. Het kleine leges, dat, onder Lord Lyndook, in 1814, na Antwerpen marcheerde, estableerde eene post in eenne bogt, geformeerd door de Polder Dyk, op eenigen afstand onder Lillo. De plaats wordt genaamd "Post Frederik," ofschoon gene vertoning van fortificatie, boven de nauwlyks sigthellingen van twee schietgaten, een van welke op een regte hoek met de cours der rivier was, terwijl het ander in eenne liais van dien hoek op den stroom uitkeek. Een lange achtuiter polder was, op een dijk duin howitzer in het tweede geplaatst. Van deze post trachtten de Fransen ons uit te dryven; en op eenen zeer schonen en stillen avond kwamen twintighuisch linie schip met het ty afzakken, en ankerden, dijt de Vlaamsche wal, ontrouw 600 yards van de Britische battery; door harre positie was hy beveigd van het voor de vaderlandse vaders, en alhier de vaders van dat van den Howitzer. Zoalder allen digt gemaekt was, opende ry de volle laag; en wanner leveren rook genug waren, om in den coring succes te verspreken, nu als velen thans van dordeel syn, dan kon de uitdag hier niet lang twyfchelijc gewest zyn; want het gebulder van de Fransche artillerie deed werkelyk de dade dreunen, doch ofschoon de arde schoot, de enigste Britische Howitzer, werd niet in disorder en tot twyfchelijc gebragt; en ofschoon de artilleristen op huse post, gereden om ten minste een schot voor achting terug te schieten. Dit buitengewoon gevecht duurde jarig 30 a 35 000 Nederlandse ponden blauwe druiven, na dat ryle afgezonken, waarvan aan de afeveraars of tuinders, 60 a 70 Centen per Nederlandse ponden, of tuschen de 20 en 25 daizend Gulden betaald is.

PORTEGAL.

(Extract uit eenen brief van Oporto,
dd. 18 Aug.)

De staat van zaken in 'Ville Novo', zal, voor het tegenwoordige, geheel en al onz' inschepingen van Wynne beletten, daar wy alle oogenblikken verwachten, dat die plaats door de Troepen van Don Miguel bezet zal worden, en hetzal onmogelyk zyn, om onder zoodanige omstandigheden op den handel acht te slaan, en wy doen gene poging voor geen goed hoe ook genaamd, om thans vrach naar Engeland te nemen. Al de kleinere wedvryende Huizen, die slechts een beperkt Capitalia en crediet althier hebben, en die van de geregeldheid van hunne remisen afhangen, om aan huue verbiuven te voldoen, houden dagelyks op met betaen, en zy moeten ongelukkiglyk geruineerd worden.—Het is bedroefd, want vele zyn, zeer yverige, eerlyke en nuttige Leden van de Commerciale zamenleving. Op dit oogenblik zyn wy door 24000 man troepen van Don Miguel omringt, verwachtende alle oogenblikken eenen aanval.

Times 2 Aug.

BRUSSEL den 14 September.
(Van eenen Correspondent)

Den HAAG 16 AUG.—De Magistraten hebben door den Publieken rondroeper in verschedene gedeelten der Stad, eenne waarschuwing laten proclameren, dat het eten van onryke, en aanstaande het matig eten van ryke vruchten, (waarschynlyk ten gevolge van de heerschende Cholera.)

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

BRUSSEL den 14 September.

Oouze Scheeps Commandeur te Portugal, Admiraal Parker, schijnt zyne Instruction, betruckelyk de Neutraliteit, verder te hebben getrokken, dan nodig was, en heeft zich daardoor veel verontwaardiging aan den kant van de Engelsche Inwooners aldar op den hals gehaald. Miguel heeft dij gedrag, op zyne gewoone manier, wedergoden door alle mogelyke belediging en verachting onse schepen aante doen. De Oorlog Schepen waren niet gerepenteert, om zels hûne schuiten naar de Haven te zenden, om water te halen, doch waren gedwongen, om de Portugeseesche Barkassen tot dat einde te gebruiken. Het Stoompacket werd belet, om zich van kolon voor de reis naar Engeland te voorzien, welke het ten laaste verkeeg van een der schepen, die van Engeland waren gekomen, en alle soorten van Engelsche Koopaar schepen waren uitgesloten. Ter zelder tyd werden, Amerikaansche, Oostenryksche, Brazilysche en andere Schepen vryelyk toegelaten binnengaan, om zaken te doen. De Heer Hoppern, de Britische Consul, was yvrig in zyne remonstrantien tegen dezen staat van zaken, doch ontving gene ondersteuning hoe ook genaamd, van den Admiral, zoal als in private brieven verzekerd wordt. Er bestaat derhalve gene hoop van redres, van Miguels Gouvernement.—Times 27 Aug.

PORTEGAL.

Kort geleden avanceerde de Cavallerie van Don Miguel een weigdig dant van een, opene berkenning van den vd, and, toen Don Pedro zelve een Kanon op hem afgewaardoorde 4 man vielen. Het Eskader van den Gouverneur is de Tang afgeslagen, en soude op Woensdag den 5 dec. zich laten vinden om Sartorio te attackieren, welke lastig geprepareerd was, om hem te ontvangen. Volgens rapport, kef sy ay rooster in gevechteld, om, wanner sy Sartorius mogt geroveren, hem daer op te braden.—Times 1832.

GRENZEN VAN SERVIA, 2 AUG.—Private brieven van Constantinopel van 19 July, vermelden, dat het vechten in Syrien op eenne disperate wyze plaats heeft. Men zegt, dat op den 27 en 30 Juny en op den 3 July ernstige gevechten hebben plaats gehad, die allen ten malede van de troepen van den Sultan zyn uitgevallen, en dat de Pacha in groot conserstare is.—Times 21 Aug.

TURKEYE EN GRIEKENLAND.

Het Nieuws van het Oosten, blif ongunstig. Het Turksche overvryk stond ony denselsch onthouding te gry. In Ginecaud wordt Koning Otto met onghuld verwacht. Zyne genoeghoid wordt elk ogenblik mér te dankelyk. Gise 7 Dec. 1832.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

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 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 honour of being the residence of Mr. A. F. Bruce, of the Madras Civil Service for about eight 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 employed the privilege of canvaizing the conduct of the Government, a liberty in which he dared not to have indulged in 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 endeavoured to square the balance against him by some thing like giving rewards to the measures of its Government, and not have helped himself abuse on the policy it has pursued towards the Native Tribes, (which he is evidently incapable of comprehending, and too much warped to understand), or to write in terms of personal and dangerous invective against an absent and useful officer, who has an 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."

Policy, dictated by the wants of the many *civilized*, certainly paramount to those of the *barbarous* few, demanded this safeguard; and if it fell with some harshness on Gaika, it was only as it may. I have no propensity to illustrate it, nor their fitness in the various stations, nor the chimerical and romantic vagaries of the *practicals*, who have for these few years past brought themselves into disrepute by their impolitic and unwaried conduct. However, my design at the present opportunity is not to indicate the obliquity of his policy, but merely to show the *impropriety* of the positions of the teachers in the Free Schools.—The public is aware that the disuse of the four old teachers, it was generally understood that a master, qualified to teach the English and Dutch tongues, should be appointed to each school for that purpose. A short period elapsed ere teachers were elected, and then, to my knowledge, neither of them knew much of the Dutch language. This was in 1818. In 1819, in consequence of the aggression of the Caffers, and the representations of our ally, General Bruce, Waterloos, and his son, who had recently returned from the Cape, the Colony was compelled to call in the services of Graham's Town and Upper Caffes Drift posts—belonged to the new Missionary Institution of Theophilus, and committed many most brutal murders. The boldness of this onset aroused the whole Colony to arms. Lieutenant Colonel Wilshire was appointed to lead one of the largest commandos that ever entered Caffaland, and he scarcely returned when a savagery broke into the Colony, drove everything before them, and proceeded beyond the village of Littonage, a distance of 150 miles, rapaging their harvest of destruction with the firebrand and assegai. In that and the following year they were expelled, but had hardly been driven with their own limits, when they organized a fresh and more violent invasion; for the first time in their history attacking fortified points—those of Graham's Town and Upper Caffes Drift posts—belonged to the new Missionary Institution of Theophilus, and committed many most brutal murders. The boldness of this onset aroused the whole Colony to arms. Lieutenant Colonel Wilshire was appointed to lead one of the largest commandos that ever entered Caffaland, and he swept the country as far as the River Kei, but with little execution, the enemy retiring before him.—The Colonial Government, harassed by these continual daring and wanton depredations, was compelled to call in the services of Graham's Town and Upper Caffes Drift posts—belonged to the new Missionary Institution of Theophilus, and committed many most brutal murders. The boldness of this onset aroused the whole Colony to arms. 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DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Albany, Nov. 18, 1832.
Sir.—Your inserting the following letter, may be serviceable in deterring the parties alluded to from exposing each other, and augmenting bitter feelings in our already too-much disunited Society.—Yours very truly, A DORMOUSE.

"On aline !!! to see, with what revengeful ire,

"Our pill-box batteries on each other fire."

Sir, my gall rises!!—Stop—here's vulgar, smacks of too much Billinggate for my greater shame, and is altogether unfit for the supercilious eye; nothing is palatable or agreeable down except high life, Shakespeare, and the musical glasses—So I'll try again—Hem!!—My indignation is awakened to a state of alarm, on reflecting upon the tendency of a certain correspondence from this District in your valuable Paper, whenever Johnny Newcome of the Lancet, with his goose-quill spurs, wants to crow lord paramount of our duc-hill. That this Johnny is too apparent for the most fanfrolic delicacy to shrink from conjecturing; and if conjecture jumps to a right conclusion! I goes, as Jonathan says, he presumes o'er much on his stock of hear-say scandal and superficial experience acquired during his short residence among us. Class.

His arrogance is so great, and his disposition to take the shoes off the feet of his brother Bolus, an glaringly manifest, that if one did not know how easily the tails of many a man of woman-kind, are dashed, by a sudden dash and start of person as well as of language, one might save one's breath to cool one's porridge; and not only tolerate his wearing the motley, but even subscribe for the new cap with silver bells.

Bat, (yow,) that forbidding word hat again! the consequences to the old "Society" Hermetic Society, are of such diabolical nature, few, as I hinted before, having Paganish ears of tympanum, so nice to distinguish between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, that a plain person like myself (and I think the public voice joins me); being uninterested in the renewal of the fees of the Montagnes and Capulettes—The Ghouls and Gibbels cannot help deprecating that Maelstrom, in which the crew of the little cock-boat Albany, is aught to be engulfed by an abhorrence to either party.

Yet, notwithstanding, my feelings of wrath, I readily acknowledge that Bolus has had his faults. Nay, I think the public under *singular* obligation to Johnny for his brave, new seal in endeavouring to bring several real grievances, to book, for instance, the forlorn state of our established Religion, the Settlers Funds, &c. &c. I further allow him credit for acting as a whistler to beset the said Bolus. Nevertheless, Bolus is at bottom a good fellow—his talents in his profession are well-known and duly appreciated.

Oh! if the Tyrants of His Order in Council of the 27th June last officially addressed to His Excellency the Governor, direct that the Order in Council of the 2d November is to be suspended for the present. This restriction which cannot frighten us again, appears to have been inserted in the Order to save the self-love of the Ministers who can sign the condemnation of their own acts, and confess an error. It is our opinion that this suspension is equal to an absolute retraction. This appears to be sure it stands very high according to his own shewing; to that pass then; but before concluding with the Bombastic Buriono, I must beseech Johnny a line or two of advice. I do not look well (whatever he may mean) to find him at break of day, as one may say, fishing in a troublous river, his hook baited with *selfishness*, so undisguised, that it must be gullible indeed that he will catch. We should copy the example of the by-gone Cornet Olafpol, of the gall Galen-Head, and them on the morrow peacably, till the praise tried and honorable drudge shall enable him to take the field as a sputnik or knight errant for his master, the public and me for dexterous and enterprising that rings in its sound, on behalf the stamp of Majesty. These squabbling persons among individuals of a recently formed community, are disgraceful to and embarras of its rising importance. Such bickerings ought not to soil (though they too frequently do) the pages of Colonial Journals, they had better keep the peace by remembering that Mrs. Grundy may say of them—"The De la barrel, the better herring." By dispassionate readers in England, &c. the correspondence of said Journals is taken to be a criterion of our moral condition and capacities for receiving the benefit of the present praiseworthy rage for emigration; and they are cautiously examined as lights and shades of character in those pictures of our collective wisdom or folly.

In every profession of life,
Each neighbour abuses his brother.'

and our Medicis here and elsewhere throughout the Colony, seem rather waspish. Between their *peony* *siller* fees, the small pox, &c. &c.; they have now, and heretofore contended an exposure and canvas of their respective merits and demerits on the arches of our Lilliput world; and therefore, I pronounce them fair game.

From this time forth, in all cases of private controversies prejudicial to public interest between the "Thwackums and Squares" of our adopted country, I shall rouse from my snug birth in "steamy hollow," turn Harry Thunder, and try the utmost my humble efforts, "to hang Mr. Abramang."

I am, Sir, &c.

A DORMOUSE.

Extracts from English Papers.

BRUSSELS, SEPTEMBER 14.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a moment when we were suffering under a severe dearth of intelligence and a new loan come into the market without a rumour to agitate it, the arrival of General Goblet in this capital, was an event not likely to pass without a variety of conjectures as to its object. The ministers of this country, who are the most communicative in the world during the sitting of congress, are now of all men the most taciturn, so that the wildest ideas have full play without danger of any official restraint. The opposition Journals take the alarm and point out a thousand perils to the state from the mission of His Excellency. They remind us, with a mysterious distrust, of his sudden departure from London, his long stay here and his quick return. They couple with this the hard pursuit of Lord Minto to the road to Berlin by a brace of couriers, and combining a number of circumstances to which they give a sinister bearing, conclude at once that the conference have reduced their labors into the form of an *ultimatum* which Belgium must accept under the penalty of dismemberment. In quarters

where I have hitherto obtained the most correct information, I learn that the hope of those who desire the completion of the resolution on a basis of honour and independence were never more grounded than they have been since the resumption of General Goblet and the Government Meetings which have been recently held. His Excellency was the bearer of certain projects solely relative to the navigation of the Scheldt, the capitalization of the debt, and the partition of Luxembourg. They were nothing more than projects entertained by the Conference, into the merits of which they were anxious that the Belgian Government should enter with as little delay as possible with a view to meet the King of Holland as far as they could. They had nothing of the form or spirit of an *ultimatum*, and have obtained a reception which is likely to lead to a happy and beneficial result.

It appears that a florin (or rather less) per ton is proposed to be paid to Holland by all vessels going up or down the river from Bath to the sea—a compensation in money or in territory is to be given to Belgium for that part of Luxembourg which is to be given to Belgium for that part of Luxembourg which the treaty of November 1831 allotted to her on similar conditions. Yet, what was after all, the effect produced on the defences of the place by this fire, so formidable to judge by the sound alone?

We who write can answer the question with some accuracy for we went along the entire sea-line on the very next day, being, we believe, the day of the capitulation, and found no part of the parapet injured so as to be of the slightest consequence, and only one solitary gun dismounted, evidently by the bursting of a shell, which could not, of course, have been thrown from the line-of-battle ships.

As contingent to the feeble effect produced by so large a naval force against land batteries, we must here mention that if one did not know how easily the tails of many a man of woman-kind, are dashed, by a sudden dash and start of person as well as of language, one might save one's breath to cool one's porridge; and not only tolerate his wearing the motley, but even subscribe for the new cap with silver bells.

Bat, (yow,) that forbidding word hat again! the consequences to the old "Society" Hermetic Society, are of such diabolical nature, few, as I hinted before, having Paganish ears of tympanum, so nice to distinguish between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, that a plain person like myself (and I think the public voice joins me); being uninterested in the renewal of the fees of the Montagnes and Capulettes—The Ghouls and Gibbels cannot help deprecating that Maelstrom, in which the crew of the little cock-boat Albany, is aught to be engulfed by an abhorrence to either party.

Yet, notwithstanding, my feelings of wrath, I readily acknowledge that Bolus has had his faults. Nay, I think the public under *singular* obligation to Johnny for his brave, new seal in endeavouring to bring several real grievances, to book, for instance, the forlorn state of our established Religion, the Settlers Funds, &c. &c. I further allow him credit for acting as a whistler to beset the said Bolus. Nevertheless, Bolus is at bottom a good fellow—his talents in his profession are well-known and duly appreciated.

Oh! if the Tyrants of His Order in Council of the 27th June last officially addressed to His Excellency the Governor, direct that the Order in Council of the 2d November is to be suspended for the present. This restriction which cannot frighten us again, appears to have been inserted in the Order to save the self-love of the Ministers who can sign the condemnation of their own acts, and confess an error. It is our opinion that this suspension is equal to an absolute retraction. This appears to be sure it stands very high according to his own shewing; to that pass then; but before concluding with the Bombastic Buriono, I must beseech Johnny a line or two of advice. I do not look well (whatever he may mean) to find him at break of day, as one may say, fishing in a troublous river, his hook baited with *selfishness*, so undisguised, that it must be gullible indeed that he will catch. We should copy the example of the by-gone Cornet Olafpol, of the gall Galen-Head, and them on the morrow peacably, till the praise tried and honorable drudge shall enable him to take the field as a sputnik or knight errant for his master, the public and me for dexterous and enterprising that rings in its sound, on behalf the stamp of Majesty. These squabbling persons among individuals of a recently formed community, are disgraceful to and embarras of its rising importance. Such bickerings ought not to soil (though they too frequently do) the pages of Colonial Journals, they had better keep the peace by remembering that Mrs. Grundy may say of them—"The De la barrel, the better herring." By dispassionate readers in England, &c. the correspondence of said Journals is taken to be a criterion of our moral condition and capacities for receiving the benefit of the present praiseworthy rage for emigration; and they are cautiously examined as lights and shades of character in those pictures of our collective wisdom or folly.

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