

De Zuid-Afrikaan

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Master's Office, Cape Town, Sept. 5, 1834.  
EDICT.

THE Next of Kin Legatees and Creditors of Pieter STEIN, late of Cape Town, deceased, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the Next-of-Kin and Creditors of the Deceased, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Saturday, the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely: and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; and then and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Person or Persons, as shall then be appointed by the said Master to be Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, Sept. 5, 1834.  
EDICT.

THE Next of Kin and Creditors of JOHANNES STEPHANUS MEYER, late of Groot Fontein, in the Field-Cornetey of Boujeaman's River, in the District of Somerset, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said JOHANNES STEPHANUS MEYER died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the Deceased, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Somerset, on Saturday, the 18th of October next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon precisely: and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; and then and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid, and Tutor or Tutors Dative of the minor Heirs of the Deceased.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

Under the Insolvent Estate of JAN HENDRIK VAN EYK.

ON THURSDAY, the 2d of October next, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold on the Spot, before a Special Commissioner of the Court, peremptorily to the highest Bidder, the House and Store, No. 3, Leeuwen-street, Cape Town, in extent 26 square Rods, 15 ditto Feet, and 20 ditto Inches, containing a Hall, Bed-rooms and Parlours, Kitchen, Pantry, a large Yard, and Out-buildings, an extensive Store-loft, Stable, and many other Conveniences.

F. GODF. WATERMEYER, Sole Trustee.

In the Estate of the late HILLETTE ALETTA SMIT, Widow of Mr. THEUNIS GERHARDUS VAN SCHALKWYK.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Executors Dative to the above Estate, requests all Creditors and others having Claims against the Estate to forward the same according to the 30th Article of Ordinance No. 104, within Three Months after this Notification to their Agents, Messrs. A. CARSTENS and J. C. GIE, M., while all those indebted to the above Estate are warned to pay their respective Debts also within the said period to the above mentioned Gentlemen.

Cape Town, Aug. 29, 1834.

ANDRIES STEPHS. FOCOLYN GOOS,

GIDEON CHRISTIAN BESTER.

PUBLIC SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW MORNING, Saturday, 13th September, of a variety of Manufactured and other Goods, viz.— Silk Velvet, green, sky blue and olive Lace, Casemeres, Satin Jean, printed and fancy Ginghams, hair cord Dimity, Tape Checks, Jaccones, Nainsook, Cambrics, Lace Checks, Handkerchiefs, and a variety of other Manufactures: a few excellent Hunting Watches, Woodville and Manila Segars, Tobacco, Eau de Cologne, Sweet Oil, Soya, Looking-glasses, Tinderboxes, Clasp Knives, Coffee Mills, &c. &c.

WOLFF & BARTMAN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

WILL be positively Sold, at Mr. JONES' Commission Sale, a strong Dray with new Harness and two excellent Horses.

ON MONDAY NEXT

PUBLIC SALE will be held by the Undersigned, at their Stores, of a variety of Fresh Goods just landed—also, Sugar, Coffe, Rice, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

HAMILTON ROSS & CO.

PUBLIC SALE

ON WEDNESDAY the 1st, and THURSDAY the 2d October next, will be sold by Public Auction, the extensive and valuable Property in Somerset-road, belonging to Messrs. HUDSON, DONALDSON & DIXON, consisting of—Three Wine Stores of 100 feet each, under double Story, Five do. 100 do. single do. Two do. 150 do. do. do. Two do. 80 do. do. do. with four extensive Yards, Cooperage, &c. &c. &c.

A. G. OLTHOFF.

PASTURAGE FOR MERINO SHEEP.

PASTURAGE for about 10,000 head of Merino, or fine woolled Sheep, may be had on Major PARLBY's Estate at Klein River Valley, at the rate of One Schelling per Head per Month; Proprietors making their own Kraals, and furnishing their own Sheeples, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HAMILTON ROSS & CO., or to Major PARLBY on the Spot.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned daily sustaining damages in his Sown-lands, and even in his Vineyard, by a party of Gentlemen hunting under the name of certain Mr. Blair hereby informs them, that he will not allow this transgression in what soever manner on his Property, he being determined to prosecute them according to law.

J. M. A. VAN BLOMMESTEIN.

Saxenburg, District of Stellenbosch, September 1834.

TO LET.—An able Cook and Washerwoman.—Apply to A. BRINK, No. 32, Breedestreet.

M. R. E. M. GORDON is about to leave the Colony, and requests that any Claims against him may be sent in for settlement to his address as underwritten.

Rustenburg,

Rondebosch.

FOR SALE

On very favourable terms, a House and Premises in Boom-street.—Apply to A. CARSTENS.

WANTED to Hire a Cook and Housemaid.—Apply to J. TOWNSEND, Heerengracht.

Sept. 12, 1834.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold in the Village of Caledon, on the 16th instant, Without the least Reserve, 1,600 Wethers, 80 Oxen, and 30 excellent slaughter Cows, well-worthy the attention of Butchers and others.

Sept. 6, 1834.

C. C. MULLER.

## THE SALE OF THE REMAINDER OF MR. MURPHY'S FURNITURE

(Under Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady D'URBAN.)  
TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, the 13th inst.  
Will be performed by the Private Amateur Company,

"Uigt en Kunst,"

With new Dresses, Decorations, &c.,  
VALMONT DE SAINT PRIEST,  
OR  
DE SCHIP-BREUKELING.  
A Play in 5 Acts, by J. E. DE WITTE van HEMSTEDE.  
THE AFTERPIECE.

NOGNETZOO,

WITH A SMALL INTERMETSO

OF  
CASTOR EN POLLUX,

(By an Amateur.)  
N.B. No Tickets will be sold at the Doors of the Theatre, but may be had from Mr. P. A. LEX, at the House of Mr. VAN DER CHYS, No. 7, Church-street, at which Place the Subscribers are requested to send for their Tickets, until To-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

The Performance will commence at 7 o'clock, and the Doors of the Theatre be opened at 6.

4. A large Parlour, with a view of the Town and Harbour, about 18 by 30, recently Papered, with a Stove, and teakwood Roof, and neatly Papered.

3. A large Dinner Saloon, about 20 by 40, Ceiled, with an entrance in the house and on the stoop.

4. A large Parlour, with a view of the Town and Harbour, about 18 by 30, recently Papered, with a Stove, and teakwood Roof.

5. Dining-room, about 16 by 25, with a Stove, having a view on the Garden, erected by the present Owner.

6. Six Bed-rooms, one provided with a Stove, and some papered.

7. Two Pantries, one of them having an entrance into the Kitchen.

8. A good Kitchen, well lighted, with a door fronting a large Yard.—The Out-buildings belonging to this Lot are—

1. A newly erected double-storyed House, Teak-wood Roof, containing two lower Rooms, with a Passage and a large Loft.

2. A Baking-house, with Oven and Kitchen.

3. A large Store or Provision room.

4. Five Apartments for Servants.

5. An enclosed Fowl Yard.

6. A Wood Loft.

7. A Stable for 8 Horses, with Forage Loft.

8. A Cow House.

9. A Coach House.

10. A Pump, provided with Water throughout the Year.

11. A large Reservoir.

Lot 2.—A piece of Garden Ground, walled round, fronting the Street, planted with Orange and all sorts of Fruit Trees; Both these Lots will be first Sold separately by the rise and fall, and then jointly by the fall.

Lot 3.—A piece of Garden Ground, walled round, with a small House containing 5 Rooms. This Lot commands the finest View of the Town and Harbour, and is well adapted for a Summer retirement.

Lot 4.—A piece of Ground, nearly entirely Walled, provided with a running Fountain, situate next to the Garden of Mr. JUGENGS.

As also the following valuable Furniture:—

Also the following valuable Furniture:—

BIRTH.

ON Wednesday, the 10th instant, at "Feldhausen," the

Property of Sir J. F. W. HERSCHEL, K. H., of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 8th instant, Maria Elizabeth Johanna Denys, second Daughter of the late G. C. Denys, aged 27 years and 11 months, deeply and sincerely regretted by her sorrowing Relatives.

MARKT PRYZEN.

Tot den 11 September 1834.

Aloe per pond. Aloë per pond. 4—5 St.

Amandalen, per 1,000. Almonds, per 1,000 1—2 Md.

Appelen per lb. Apples, per lb. 5—6 St.

Apricot, per ditto. Apricots, ditto 6—8

Aardappelen per mud. Potatoes, per mud. 7—9 St.

Arya, per logger. Vinegar, per logger. 40—48

Balken, per stuk. Beams, each. 6—7

Banen, per mud. Bananas, per mud. 8—10

Berry Wax, per lb. Berry Wax, per lb. 12—16 St.

Butter, per lb. Butter, per lb. 18—30

Brandy, p. leang. Brandy, per leang. 197—216 Rd.

Dry Ox Hides. Dry Ox Hides. 5—7

Buck Skins. Buck Skins. 6—11

Eendien en Makouwen. Ducks & Musc. do. 8—12

Erwten, per mud. Peas, per mud. 8—12

Garas, ditto. Barley, per mud. 4—4½

Hoenders per stuk. Hens, each. 1—1½

Ganzen, ditto. Geese, ditto. 1½—2

Kalkoene, ditto. Turkeys, ditto. 2—4

Houtskalen, per zak. Charcoal, p. sack. 3—4

Hoot per 100 ponden. Hay, per 100 lbs. 3—3½

Honing, ditto. Honey, per lb. 10—11 St.

Haver, per mud. Oats, per mud. 3½—4½ Rd.

Kaf, per 16 zakken. Chaff, p. 16 sacks. 3½—31

Kazen, Kap, per lb. Cheese, Cape, p. lb. 8—10 St.

Kash, schulp, pr. & aam Lime, Shell, p. ¼ aam 1½—2 Rd.

—Steen. Stone, ditto. 1—1½

Koorn, 10 Mudden. Wheat, 10 muids. 69—110

Linnen, per mud. Lentil, per mud. 10—14½

Meel, fyn, per 100 lb. Flour, fine, p. 100lb. 5—6

Melies, per mud. Mais, per mud. 5—6

Olfiantstanden pr. pond. Coriander pr. 15b. 28—28

Okkernoten per 100. Pears, per lb. 3—5

Persike, ditto. Peaches, ditto. 3—6

Planken, per voet. Planks, per foot. 8—9

Rosynen, per pond. Raisins, per lb. 4—6

Roggie, per mud. Rye, per mud. 4—4½ Rd.

Stroo, per 16 zakken. Straw, p. 16 sacks. 23—25

Tabak, per pond. Tobacco, per lb. 6—8 St.

Tyger, Leeuwen & Struis. Lion, Tiger, & Osse, per stuk. 3—5 Rd.

Vellen, per stuk. Skins, ditto. 10—12 Rd.

Uyen per mud. Onions, per mud. 10—12 Rd.

Voedera, Strois, pr. stuk. Feathers, Ost. ea. ½—½

Varkens, gemeste. Pigs, fattened, ea. 30—40

—ongemeste. —unfattened. 7—15

—spoen. —suckling. 1½—2½

Vet, of tall. per pond. Suet or Tallow, p. lb. 12—14 St.

&lt;p

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

**PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.**  
OP WOENSDAG MORGEN, DEN 24 DEZER,  
Zal eenne publieke Verkooping worden gehouden aan de Pakhuizen van

F. R. Tessaar, No. 19, St. George's straat.

**VAN** de gewone verscheidenheid van Britsche en Uitlandsche Manufacturen, ingevoerd per laatste aankomsten.

**MEEST ZONDER RESERVE,**  
Om plaats te maken, voor een uitgezochte assortiment Artikelen, (hoofdzakelyk voor deze Markt ontbonen), en per "Hinda," van Liverpool, verwacht wordende.

Bestaande in de volgende, te weten:

Ruwe en witte Long Cloth, Baftas, Hemdenlinnen en Madapalans, Chita met zwart, witte en bronne gronden, Voerhuis, blauwe roode en fancy Checks, Canton Cords, nieuwoudesche Drill, witte, zwarte en vale Molekin, gedrukte Beavertens, ligtgrond, pinkblauw en buff Florentines, donker gestreepte Nankinet, Cassinet, Linnebasai, Cottonades (Durels-sterk), pink en gekleurde Lambic Voerlinnen, dito dico Jacoonts, zwart Linnen en gekleurde Keemrik, witte en gekleurde Dekens, Witney en Roos Dekens, Chitens Shawls, Tibet dito en Sjerpen, Zaai en Grin, Garen, enz. enz. enz.

Alsook beste Zweedsche Teer, gekookte en rauwe Lynolie, gele en fancy Windsor-Zeep, blauwe en witte Styfcl, hooedjes Zout, enz. enz.

Te veel om te melden.

**PATENTE PYPLOOD.**

**LEVICK, ZOON & SHERMAN,**

**H**EBBEN per Adams en Charles Carter ontvangen, patente Pyplood, wagenmakers Diesels, geassorteerde Verkroppen, haren Besens, goedkoop Vlaen en Strykstokken, geassorteerde Violsnaren, patente Schapschaven, Zeppotten, Vuurlatten voor Smisblaashalzen, Seinen, Wielen voor Kruiwagens, Hielbollen voor Schampschers, roode en zwarte Lak, Ouwels, Blauwstenen Knikkers, Saffraan, Timmermanns en ander gereedschap.

De Ondergetekende neemt tevens de vryheid, zyne Kruindieners en algemeene Negotiowinkel geopend te No. 37, Breestraat, het Publiek antreheren.

JACOB WATERMEYER, No. 37, Breestraat.

JACOB WATERMEYER, neemt de vryheid, de liefhebbers van Muzyk, te herinneren, aan de zeer uitgebreide en uitgezochte verzameling gedrukte Muzyk, de laatste vroothengselen van de beste Duitsche Componisten, onlangs ontvangen van de Heere JOHANN ANDRE & Co. van Offenbach aan de Main, eene Lyst waarvan hy in de S. A. Commercial Advertizer en Zuid-Afrikaan, van den 5 en 11 July II, heeft bekend gesteld.

N.B. Hoeplyzer, Sikkels, Graven, Hagel, Spykers, Styzel, Blauw, Aardwerk, Lym, enz. te koop, tegen lage prijs.

Yserpakhuis, No. 25 Bergstraat.

ONTVANGEN PER "ADAMS," "CHARLES CARTER," En andere late aankomsten.

**WITTE**, groene en roode Baai, breedte en kleine Voerhuis, gebleekt en ongebleekt Linnen, blauwe en witte Baftas, fyn en middelslag Hemdenlinnen, Duvelasterk, fraue Molekin en Beddeyk, rode en blauwe Meubelchits, Heeren extra fyne en gestreepte Hemden, witte en zwarte Keemrik, Jacoont, gedrukte en gekleurde Netdelock, Gambrong, Zaai, Gryn, Elin, Naalhaarkoord, Drift, Tabak, Dondelsoenen, WOLFF & BARTMAN.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EN FRAAIJE en sterke Charret met twee makke Paarden en Tuigen, kunnende de Koopacht des verkiezende op rechten worden gehouden, mitte stellende goede securiteit.

Alsmede te Huur een bekende Metelaarsjoren.—Voor verdere hyzonderheden vervoeg meen zich ten Kantoore van den Procurer POUPART No. 5 Pleinstraat Kaapstad.

EEN HONDERD PONDEN STERLING STRYKGELD.

**PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING ZONDER RESERVE.**

MORGEN den 20 dezer, van eenne verscheidenheid Negocien en andere goederen, bestaande in Kant, Satin Jeah, enz. enz. enz.

Witte, groene en roode Baai, breedte en kleine Voerhuis, gebleekt en ongebleekt Linnen, blauwe en witte Baftas, fyn en middelslag Hemdenlinnen, Duvelasterk, fraue Molekin en Beddeyk, rode en blauwe Meubelchits, Heeren extra fyne en gestreepte Hemden, witte en zwarte Keemrik, Jacoont, gedrukte en gekleurde Netdelock, Gambrong, Zaai, Gryn, Elin, Naalhaarkoord, Drift, Tabak, Dondelsoenen, WOLFF & BARTMAN.

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A. CHIAPPINI, & Co.

**BEKENDMAKING.**

DE Ondergetekenden behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, verzoeken alle Handelaars en anderen, reen crediet te verleenen aan iemand boegenaam, voor Rekening van het Schip "Blackstone" CHARLES FORDHAM, geweven Kapitein, daer sy voor deseyle niet aanspreeklyk zullen zyn.

Thomson, Watson, & Co.

Nieuwe Factuur per "Charles Carter."

DE Ondergetekenden hebben per "Charles Carter" ontvangen, een groot assortiment Goederen, expresselyk opgegeven, bestaande in extra suprafyn zwart, blauw, brain, olykleur, gree en Oxford gommed Lak-en, gekleurde Cassinieren voor broeken, ryk Onderbaardragoed, zwarte zaden Fluwel, Gomelastiken en Web-Kristallen, Shawl Onderbaardragoed, fancy Drift en Satin Jean, enz.

Alsmede enige weinige kasten extra fyne zwarte en vale

Hooden, met brede en smalle randen, volgde de laatste smaak, en de aandacht des Publieks wel waardig.

WOLHUTER & Co., No. 49 Kasteelstraat, hoek van de St. Georgestraat.

300 LEGGERS WYN.

TE Koop by den Ondergetekenden, omtrent 150 leggers Wyn, 3 jaren oud, 7 pCt. Brandewyn, 150 ditto 2 ditto, 3 pCt. ditto.

op aanvraag te zien en te proeven. De conditien van betaling zullen aannemelyk worden gemaakt.

Buitenkant, 18 Sept. 1834.

C. L. HERMAN.

TE HUUR.—Eene zeer gezonde Min en bekwame Kindervrouw, zonder Kind, en een kleine Huis-jongen van 14 jaren oud.

Alsmede de zeer aangename Cottage "The Hope," gelegen boven den Tuin van den Heer C. MCKENZIE, zeer geschikt voor eenne nobele familie, synde laats bewoerd geweest door den Heer MAUD.—Adres Breestraat No. 72, by Stoop van het Commissiehuis.

T. ZIEDEMAN.

Wynberg, den 18 Sept. 1834.

The Heeren WOLFF & BARTMAN, Afslager.

**PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.**

DE Ondergetekende daartoe behoorlyk ge-

kwalificeerd, sal op aanstaande Donderdag den 25 dezer, te

12 ure precies per publieke Veiling laten verkopen, dat

sterk en wel gebouwd Glas en Aardwerk in kleine koopjes tot

gerief van Huisoudhouders.

A. J. REIS, q. q.

De Heer J. G. PIETERSEN, Afslager.

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BREDA, 7 Juny.—Wy vernemen, dat het Gouvernement geresolveerd is, op een plan, om enige fortificatie en hoofdverdedigingswerken, op verscheidene belangryke plaatzen en punten van het Eiland Java, opterigt, en dat twee van onze Officieren van de Ingenieurs, naar din Kolonie sullen vertrekken, om aldaar, onder zeer voordeelike voorwaarden, vyf jaren te verbouen.—*Times*, 13 Juny 1834.

Volgens de *Courier Français*, syn de 3 Noordische Maandagen ten uiterste verontwaardig, over de vryheid, die Engeland en Frankryk, zonder hunne toestemming te vragen, genomen hebben, om eene viervoudige alliantie met Spanje en Portugal aan te gaan. De verandering in het Britsche Ministerie, heeft een nadeelig effect op de fondsen te Weenen gehad.—*Times*, 19 Juny.

### DON MIGUEL EN DON-CARLOS.

(Uit *Gulligan's Messenger*).—Men zegt nu, dat *Don Miguel* syn verblyf te St. Petersburg van Berlyn zal nemen, in plaats van in Oostenryk of Italië. *Don Carlos* en syn gevolg zullen eindelyk na Holland vertrekken, en aldus verblyf houden.

De *Federal* van Genoa, kondigt de aankomst van *Don Miguel* te Genoa aan, met syn gevolg, uit 150 personen bestaande.—*Times*, 30 Juny.

SPANJE.—Het is eene aanmerkenwaardige gelijkhed van omstandigheden, dat de Spaansche fondsen op Vrydag den 20 Juny, zoo wel te Amsterdam als te London, eene grote daalting hebben ondergaan.—*Times*, 23 Juny.

CONGRES TE WENNER.—Het Duitse Wenner Congres heeft deelselv Zitting op den 12 Juny gesloten; doch niets is nog van de Resolution, daarin genomen, uitgelekt.—*Times*.

PAARISSE IN BRUSSEL.—(Rotterdam, 23 Juny).—Briefen van Berlyn zeggen dat een Pruisische Ambassadeur weder naar Brussels zal worden gezonden; en dat, om alle moeckigheden voort te komen, er slechts door de twee Gouvernementen Diplomatiche Agenten of Charge's D'Affaires, zullen worden gezonden.

's HERTOGHOBOSCH, 22 Juny.—Op den 18 Juny is eene divisie der Artillerie naar Maasricht gemaarcheerd. De Hertog van Saxe Weimar heeft syn Hoofdkwartier nu naar Boxtel verplaatst.—*Times*, 25 Juny.

SPANJE.—Te Madrid is, volgens tyding van 9 Juny vārdaar, eene zamenvvering ontdekt, welker oogmerk was, de herstelling van de Ministerieke Portefeuilles des Heeren ZEA en BURGOS; tevens syn belangryke papieren in bezig genomen. Het Diplomatiche Lijghaam, heeft in alle vertrouwinge eene hoofdrol gespeeld, wenschende om verlichte tyranney te herstellen. Het schijnt, dat men plan had, om de Regent te bedriegen, door een ontwerp, welke ledene zoudie, dat de Noordse Mogendheden en het Pauselyke Hof, Donna ISABELLA II. erkenden; doch Koninig Christina V. niet in den strijd, en sy zelve openbaarde al dien intriges aan hare Ministers. De Russische Ambassadeur verlaat Madrid voor St. Petersburg. De drie Noordse Mogendheden, makende het heilig verbond uit, hebben dus nu niet langer Representanten aan het Hof van ISABELLA.—*Times*, 23 Juny.

ENGLAND, FRANKRYK, RUSLAND.—Kantoor van de Times, 17 Juny 1834.—Onze express van Parys, heeft Dagbladen van eerstelingen 15 dezer, gebragt. De Moniteur bevat eene Koninklike Ordonnantie, waarby 80,000 man in active dienst worden opgeroepen, zoo als by de Wet van 5 Mei II. geauthooriseerd was. De Constitution, beoordeelt eene verschiedenis van bewegingen en voorbereidissen aan das kant van de Britsche en Russische Gouvernementen; waaruit dat Blaikie, dat vroeg of laat tuschen Engeland en Rusland een oorlog zal plaats hebben. Het drukt een vertrouwen uit, dat Frankryk zich by Engeland voegen zal, indien zoondane oorlog als onvermijdelijk beschouwd wordt. Het Dagblad 'Le-Temps', verschilt echter van de Constitution, en zegt, dat het Britsche Gouvernement plan heeft, om van Tripoli, op de kust van Barbaryce, te nemen, met oogmerk om den invloed tegengaan, welke Frankryk in staat is, door het bezit van Algiers, uitte-sfene. De wyze van redenering van laatsigemelde Blaikie toont aan, dat er genoegzame reden van jalouzie tuschen de Fransche en Engelsche Gouvernementen bestaat; om de gemeenschap van belangen, waarvan de Constitutionale spreekt, onmogelyk te maken.—*Times*, 17 Juny.

### RUSLAND EN ENGLAND.

PARYS, 12 July 1834.—De Constitution heeft het volgende:

"Wy vernemen, dat het Hof van St. Petersburg, van Engeland eens explicatie heeft gevraagd, ontrent hure bauitengewone toernissen en -wapingen in de Middellandsche Zee; deze, by die geleghoedheid overhandigd, eindigt met te verklaren, nota, by die toernissen staan van vrienfeschappelyke betrekkingen die tuschen de Mogendheden bestonden, en na do openlyke explicatie, door Rusland van haren kant, gegeven, is het moeyek om de bewegingen van zulk eenne indruk makende byeenvergadering van Zeevaart, te begrijpen. Het antwoord van Lord Palmerston, is nog niet bekend; doch hetgeen Rusland voorovert, en haren kommer opwekt, is, dat het nu volkomen bekend is, dat de Engelsche Vloot behalve dat sy volkomenlyk bemand is, gelast is, om 7000 of 8000 man te nemen van Malta en de Jonische Eilanden, aan boord te nemen. Een maatregeel zoo als dese, kan alleen genomen worden met een oogmerk, om eene Zee-postie in de Bosphorus te nemen, ten einde de bewegingen van Rusland gedateestan.—*Times*, 14 July.

### DE COMPENSATIE VOOR DE EMANCIPATIE.

Het blykt uit tyding van Demerara, tot aan 28 Mei loopende, ontvangen, dat de Commissie, benoemd om de waarden der Slaven te bepalen, hūnne beffigden geëindigt en de Documenten naer Engeland hebben gesonden. De gemiddelde waarde, volgens hūne opgaf, is, voor Demerara £ 121 5 0, voor ieder slaf, en voor Berbice £ 113 4 0, voor ieder derhalve sal de Kolonie van Britsche Guiana, tot een groot aantal in de £ 20,000,000 geregtigd zyn.—*Times*, 11 Juny.

## WETGEVENDE RAAD.

### Handelingen van den Wetgevenden Raad aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

Kamer van den Wetgevenden Raad, Zitting, No. 22.

Maandag, 25 Aug. 1834.

De Raad vergaderde volgmen adjournement, en Zyne Excellence de Gouverneur aanvaardde de Stoel.

Na het gehed, werden de minuten der voorgaande vergadering gelezen en bevestigd.

Landoopery Ordonnantie. De Raad resloveerde op dezelve. Memoriaen ten aanzien van dezelve, van Caledon, Worcester, en Bokkeveld werden ter tafel gelegd.

Motie gemaakte en voorstel gedaan, dat het volgende de tweede clausule zal zyn.

"II. En wordt verder vastgesteld, dat geen Hottentot, Bosch-

jeaan of ander mannelijk persoon afkomstig van het Hotentotsche Boashlemani geslacht, en geboren van din Kolonie, en gene zoondane vergunning van aanwyzing van landeryen hebbeende gekomen, als hieronder is vermeld, en na niet voornamlyk synde overtuigd van dieftsal of van enige andere misdaad—die op eenne eerlyke wyze en in syn eigen regt zal beaiten eenig aantal schapen of vee, niet minder dan tien, of bokken niet minder dan honderd, of reed of personeel eigendom, ter waarde van £10 binnen een jaar, na het promulgan van deze Ordonnantie, aanzoek zal gedaan hebben by eenigen Civelen Commissaris of ander persoon, aangeleid door den Gouverneur, om te ontvangen en te verleem, of te rapporteren op zoondane aanwoek, en oene verleeming of aanwyzing van landeryen, van genoegsame uitgatrektheid voor het ondherood van zoondanen aanzoek, en syn huisegin, en zyn zynree als voornmed, of die, hetzij by zoondane vee of eigendom als voornmed bezit of niet, maar synde zyde van vader van een huisegin, binne zes maanden, na de promulgatie dieser Ordonnantie aanzoek zal hebben gedaan by eenigen Civelen Commissaris of persoon aangeleid als voornmed, om gene vergunning of aanwyzing van landeryen van genoegsame uitgatrektheid, om den verzoeker in staat te stellen eene vaste en bepaalde residentie daarop te hebben, en die in gevolge van zoondane aanzoek, als voornmed, zal hebben gedaan, dat indien eerlyke persoon, die voornmed, zal deserden of zoondane dienst verlaten als voornmed, dat indien eerlyke persoon, die voornmed, zal hebben gedaan, of zyn zynree als voornmed, zal deserden of zoondane dienst verlaten, zyn nietig, ongegrond of onwaar; zyda zoondane persoon worden geoordeeld en beschouwd als te zyn gedrot, en de dienst van zynen of haren meester te hebben verlaten, zyn de genoegzame wetige reden of verschrooing.

Stemmen deszelfs als op de 7de clausule.

Motie gemaakte en voorstel gedaan, dat het volgende de 11de clausule zal zyn:

"XI. Ka. wordt verder vastgesteld, dat alle personen die geen eerlyke middel van bestaan hebben, en die zonder geoorloofde bezigheid syn of voornmed, zal streken, of gerekend worden te strekken tot eenig persoon reizende naar enige plaats, waar by wetiglyk gedavaard is te verschynen; noch tot enig persoon die begevede naer den naasteen Veldkornet, Vrederegerter of Resident Magistrat, mett de voorname om enige klage in te brengen, om magistrat te geven aan zoondanen Veldkornet, Vrederegerter of Resident Magistrat ten aanzien van enige misdaad of overtredding."

Stemmen deszelfs als op de 7de clausule.

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Stemmen deszelfs als op de 7de clausule.

De Raad adjourneerde te 3 uren tot Zaturdag den 30 Augustus te 1 uren.

The Author of the Letter dated Graham's Town, August 29, and signed "A Colonist," is requested to favor us with his name. Dr. Gir's Letter will be inserted in our next; it came too late for insertion in To-Day's Paper.

## THE

## ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, SEPTEMBER 19, 1834.

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 1st of July last, and passed by a majority of 187 to 52; it was sent up to the Lords the following day, and there read for the first time.

It was beyond the general expectation that, if the Bill passed at all, such a large majority would have voted for the same, which might be inferred from the violent outcry and prolific predictions of the Editor of the *Times*; for instance, "that by an expensive Establishment of Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Clerks, Secretaries, &c., &c., and by the cost of building, altering, enlarging, maintaining, or contributing to the maintenance of workhouses and Workhouse Establishments (say at least 200), so many certain and heavy additional weights to the already bitterly complained of burdens that attach to the existing system, would be constituted; instead of lessening the amount of Poor Rates (as the proposers and Advocates for the Bill maintained), it would, on the contrary, increase the same; that (and here the *Times* resumes, à la *Advertiser*, his usual tone of dignity and moderation, as we had an example on Saturday last) "it is false, most stupidly or most wickedly false, to say, that this is an economical measure;" that, "if that Bill passed, the condition of the Slaves in the Colonies would be preferable to that of the Laborers in England;" and so on, which the Editor of the *Times*, has demonstrated in his Leading Article of the 27th June last, an extract of which is inserted in another column of this day's Paper.

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## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

of any other person,—or upon any ground, the property of Government, without having previously obtained the permission of the owner of such ground, or of the Civil Commissioner of the District in which such ground is situated, or upon any common, or *utique* place or road, unless when prevented from sojourning therefrom, by their own sickness, or that of any of their family, or by the swelling of rivers, or the inclemency of the weather, or other necessary cause, shall be deemed and taken to be *wilfully living idle*.

*Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 10th Clause:*

"X. And be it further enacted, That all persons not having wherewith honestly to maintain themselves, and being without any such lawful employment as aforesaid, who shall have been travelling from place to place, for the space of three days, or who shall be travelling, or pretending to be travelling, in search of such lawful employment as aforesaid, and who shall not show, that during the time when they have been so travelling, they have procured their subsistence by honest means,—or that, since the commencement of their journey, or the loss of exhaustion of their honest means of subsistence, they have, by every means in their power, really and truly endeavoured to obtain such lawful employment as aforesaid,—or who being found travelling, shall refuse to declare, or shall not truly declare, the place from which they commenced their journey,—or who shall refuse to declare the purpose for which, or the place to which they are travelling,—or who shall not show how they can procure their subsistence by honest means during the time required to enable them to reach the place to which they are travelling,—shall be deemed and taken to be *wilfully living idle*: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any person travelling to any place at which he has been lawfully summoned to attend,—nor to any person proceeding to the nearest Field-Cornet, Justice of the Peace, or Resident Magistrate, for the purpose of making any complaint, or giving information to such Field-Cornet, Justice, or Magistrate, touching or concerning any crime or offence."

*Votes same as on the Motion relative to the 7th Clause.*

*Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 11th Clause:*

"XI. And be it further enacted, That all persons not having wherewith honestly to maintain themselves, and being without any such lawful employment as aforesaid,—who shall have deserted or left the service of their last employer before the expiration of the period for which they were lawfully engaged to serve, without the leave of such employer, or without some sufficient lawful cause or excuse for so doing, shall be deemed and taken to be *wilfully living idle*: Provided always, that if any such person as aforesaid shall desert or leave such service as aforesaid, for the purpose of making any complaint against his or her employer,—and if the Judge or Magistrate to whom such complaint shall be made, having jurisdiction to hear, determine, and dispose of the same, shall find and adjudge the same to be frivolous and vexatious, or untrue; such person shall be deemed and taken to have deserted, or left the service of his or her employer, without any sufficient lawful cause or excuse for so doing."

*Votes same as on the Motion relative to the 7th Clause.*

*The Council adjourned at 3 o'clock, until Saturday, the 30th August, at 1 o'clock.*

### ORDER OF THE DAY.

30th August.

Vagrant Ordinance; referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

[Notice of Motion as in our last.]  
(Signed) K. B. HAMILTON,  
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

[FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE—Sept. 12, 1834]  
Proclamation by His Excellency Major-General Sir Benjamin D'URBAN, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas it has been represented to me that the Laws now in force prohibiting persons from crossing the land boundaries of the Colony, and carrying or removing slaves beyond the same, have of late been infringed;

And whereas by an Ordinance (No. 23), entitled "An Ordinance of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for facilitating the commerce with the Cafres, and other Nations living beyond the boundaries of the Colony, and for consolidating the several Proclamations and Ordinances relating thereto," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any persons, excepting the military on duty, and licensed traders on their journey to and from the Border Fairs, or other persons licensed to trade privately under the authority of the said Ordinance, to pass into any parts beyond the boundary of this Colony, without a written passport, signed by the Civil Commissioner of the District through which such person shall pass out of the Colony, and the Officer commanding His Majesty's Troops, when any are stationed therein; and any person duly convicted of such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, nor less than £5, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months, for the first offence; and for the second and every subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding £20, nor less than £10, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding four months;

And whereas by an Ordinance (No. 81), entitled "Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for the better Regulation of the Trade carried on beyond the Land Boundaries of this Colony, between the Inhabitants thereof and the Cafres and other Nations residing in Africa," it is amongst other things enacted, that if any person shall, without having obtained such Licence as is therein mentioned, proceed towards the Land Boundaries of the Colony, for the purpose of trading beyond the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, incur and be liable to a Penalty of £50: And whereas by an Act passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," it is amongst other things enacted, that, except in such special cases as are in and by the said Act permitted, if any persons shall carry away or remove, or contract for the carrying away or removing of slaves or other persons, as, or in order to their being dealt with, or otherwise used, in any such case, the said persons, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of £100 of lawful money of Great Britain, for each and every slave so carried away or removed, and all property or pretended property in such slaves or persons as aforesaid shall be forfeited: And whereas by the said act it is also provided that, except in such special cases as are in and by the said act permitted, or otherwise provided for, if any persons shall carry away or remove, or contract for the carrying away or removing of slaves or other persons, as or

in order to their being dealt with as slaves, then and in every such case, the person or persons so offending, and their procurers, counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall be, and are declared to be Felons, and shall be transported beyond seas for a term not exceeding 14 years, or shall be confined and kept to hard labor for a term not exceeding 5 years, nor less than 3 years, at the discretion of the Court before whom such offender or offenders shall be tried and convicted.

And whereas the carrying away or removal of slaves from within that Colony to beyond the land boundaries thereof, is not such special case as is in and by the said act permitted: Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim and make known, that all persons offending against the said enactments and provisions of the laws above-mentioned, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

### GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of the Settlement, at Cape Town, this 11th day of September, 1834.

(Signed) B. D'URBAN.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) K. B. HAMILTON, Acting Sec. to Gov.

### Extracts from English Papers.

The advocates of West India Slavery were fond of asserting the condition of the slaves to be preferable to that of our labourers. This was not true. It will be true if the Poor Law bill.

Let us compare the condition of the slaves under the Emancipation Act with that of the English laborers under the Poor Law Bill.—God forbid it should ever become an "act."

By the Slave Emancipation Act of last session, the slaves (we use the word "slave" for the sake of brevity) are to work for 45 hours in a week, and in return for this labour their employers are to find them in food, clothing, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance. Slaves that may be discharged, or unable to work through infirmity or old age, are to be supported by their employers; and the measure contains many other enactments, which provide for the well and comfortable treatment of the slave. What the condition of our agricultural laborers now is, as compared with that of the slave, must be too well known to require that we should pain our readers by describing it; but, pitifully distressed as the condition of this class of our fellow-countrymen is, this Poor Law Bill will inevitably sink them to a still lower point of misery, and suffering, and degradation, and we believe that these are terminated it must be difficult on our side to acknowledge officially the persons at present reigning.—Times, July 2.

Our Brussels correspondence makes mention of some facts, which throw additional light on the mischievous absurdity of leaving the relations of Belgium and Holland in the provisional state under which they have suffered since the commencement of the reign of protocols. There never was greater folly than that of leaving the Dutch King in possession of a foot of territory on the left bank of the Scheldt, which ought to have been made throughout the south-western boundary of Holland. If this practice of carrying off Belgian subjects be continued longer, owing to the facility of encroachment presented by the Dutch possession of the left bank of the river, the British Parliament, failing our diplomatic potencies, must take the game into its own hands, and settle the question in a way that will tend to reinforce our system of negotiations, by some little infusion of sincerity and common sense.—Times, July 2.

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### Extracts from English Papers.

The advocates of West India Slavery were fond of asserting the condition of the slaves to be preferable to that of our labourers. This was not true. It will be true if the Poor Law bill.

Let us compare the condition of the slaves under the Emancipation Act with that of the English laborers under the Poor Law Bill.—God forbid it should ever become an "act."

By the Slave Emancipation Act of last session, the slaves (we use the word "slave" for the sake of brevity) are to work for 45 hours in a week, and in return for this labour their employers are to find them in food, clothing, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance. Slaves that may be discharged, or unable to work through infirmity or old age, are to be supported by their employers; and the measure contains many other enactments, which provide for the well and comfortable treatment of the slave. What the condition of our agricultural laborers now is, as compared with that of the slave, must be too well known to require that we should pain our readers by describing it; but, pitifully distressed as the condition of this class of our fellow-countrymen is, this Poor Law Bill will inevitably sink them to a still lower point of misery, and suffering, and degradation, and we believe that these are terminated it must be difficult on our side to acknowledge officially the persons at present reigning.—Times, July 2.

Again, the slaves are not to be removed from colony to colony; whereas, by the Poor Law Bill, our labourers may be carried from one end of England and Wales to the opposite extremity, there to be cast into a workhouse, to be ill-fed, ill-clothed, and subjected to all kinds of personal insult and irritation, until worn out and desperate, they consent to be transported to Canada by means of emigration, at the expense of their parish, or are betrayed into some act which will colonize them in Botany Bay at the expense of the country. Nor is this all. The slaves are not only not to be removed, under any circumstances, from colony to colony, but they are not even to be transferred from one plantation to another in the same colony, except with the consent of two justices of the peace, which consent must be given in writing, and must not be given, or to be of value, unless the justices have first ascertained that such transfer will not have the effect of separating the slave from his or her husband or wife, parent or child, or from any person or persons reported to bear any such relation to him or her, and further, that such transfer will not probably be injurious to the health or welfare of the slave so transferred. But the principle and the policy of the Poor Law Bill, as Lord Althorpe himself openly declared in the debate, is, that when our starving labourers shall be transferred to workhouses in distant parts of the kingdom, though their families may be carried off with them, yet so soon as they arrive at their place of destination, husband and wife, and parent and child, are to be separated from each other, and confined in distinct partitions of their prison-house.—Times, July 2, 1834.

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