

Published at No. 4, Waterstreet, Cape Town every Friday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the Post on the same Day.



De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyrinusque mihi nullo discrimine agitur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL V. VRYDAG DEN 4 APRIL 1834. No. 200.

KENNISGEVING VAN VERTREK.

DE Heer HEIDEMAN gedwongen zynde de Kolonie vroeger te verlaten, dan hij verwachtte, was niet in staat naar verlangen persoonlijk afscheid te nemen van zyne vrienden, waarom hij door middel van dit blad alle zyne vrienden...

DE HE. BROWN, beoogenende hebbende met het Franchiser in de onderzochte takken, van de Medische Faculteit, maakt hiermede bekend, dat hij verblijft in aan No. 4 Kortmarktstraat, Hoek van het Grootvliet.

DE snelzeliende Schooner "Courier", Kapitein PALMER, zal in de aanstaande week gereed zyn, vrucht naar de Algebaai inkomende, waarna zy, aldaar ontlast zynde, een eerste Lading direct voor Londen, zal innemen.

VOOR VRACHT OF CHARTER. DE snelzeliende Bark Eliza Jane, zal vrucht voor enige plaats innemen, na hare tegenwoordig lading ontlast te hebben. Te bevragen by Kap. FRIDAY aan Boord of by JAMES CARPRAE & Co.

NAAR LONDON, DE fraaye snelzeliende Bark, Amity, Kapitein JOHN GRAV, het grootste gedeelte haren lading ontvanger hebbende, zal dadelijk Zee maken. Heeft zeer goede gemakken voor Passagiers. Byzonderheden kunnen worden vernomen by den Kapitein aan boord, of by SIMPSON BROTHERS & Co.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. aan Sikkland, van Beesten en Schapen. OP WOENSDAG den 9 dezer, ter Plaatse van den Heer JAN BERRER, van 50 Slagtveesten en 1200 Schapen, voor rekening van den Heer JOACHIM STRYMAN; de attentie van een ieder wel waardig.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. van 2000 Extra vette Schapen. OP MAANDAG den 21 April aanstaande, zullen voor rekening van A. A. VAN NIEROP, & Co. ter Plaatse van den He. MOOKS, aan de Pampoenkraal, worden verkocht, bovenstaand getal van 2000 Schapen.

TRAANBRANDERY.—Vischhoekbaas. BENOODIGD, eenige weuige bekwame manschappen, voor de Walvischvaarten. Daar er een aantal ryklyke oppositie gedurende dit jaar in de Simonsbaai vrucht wordt, behooven gene anderen dan bekwamen en gewilligen, aansoek te doen.

DE Ondergetoekende presentiert te huur, zyn Huis en Erf staande en gelegen aan de Pampoenkraal in het Kaapche Distrikt en in den besten stand van het Dorp, zeer geschikt tot het droyen van alle Nering. Te bevragen by den Ondergetoekenden aan de Pampoenkraal, of in de Lange straat, No. 84, by C. C. MOOKS. J. G. MOCKE, Sr.

VERKOOPING VAN EXTRA VET SLAGTVEE. OP Morgen, precies te 9 uren (ten einde de Heeren Slagtvee instaat te stellen, van het door haa te knopen Vee nog tegen Zondag te Aennen slagen), zullen op de Plaatse van den Heer JAN UYS, Pampoenkraal, verkocht worden, 80 extra vette Slagtvee, 30 Slagtvee, en 40 zoo geleerde als ongeleerde Trekossen; volgens het laatste bericht van Beaufort van den 13 Maart, waren de Beesten nog in 300 seuen extra staat, als nog in dit jaar zyn opgekomen, en de attentie van de Heeren Slagtvee wel waardig.

NU ONTPAKT.—Eenige kasten suprafyne Maas en Kinderhonden, met brede en smalle randen, welke tegen blyfke pryzen te Koop zyn; alsmede eenige dozynen Amerikaanse Stoelen.

TE HUR.—Een Slavenjungen geschikt zoog tot Boeren als alle andere Werkzaamheden; alsmede ook een afdrager by een Steenvormery.—Te bevragen by C. C. MOCKE, Laagstraat, No. 84.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

A Public Sale will be held at the Stores of WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY, TO-MORROW MORNING, Saturday 29th instant, of a great variety of China Goods, consisting in Sarnets, Camblets, Lutestring, black and colored sewing Silks, black and colored Satins, twilled and figured Levantines, Waistcoatings, black and colored Paunch; Combs, Baskets, Tea Caddies, Trays, preserved Ginger, Chow Chow, bamboo Stools, Toys, Soy, loaf Sugar, Sperm Candles, yellow Soap, and other Goods.

THE HARP TAVERN, AT THE TOP OF BARRACK STREET. J. C. ECKLEY

HAS a Stock of the choicest LIQUEURS, also, Foreign Wines and Spirits of the best description, which he is resolved to supply at such rates as shall secure the approbation and patronage of the Public.

ABSCONDED, FROM the Insolvent Estate of J. C. FLECK, Esq. the Slave "Dolly".—He is a Malay, of short stature, about 35 years of age, has his beard long on his chin, was dressed in a white duffel jacket, leather trousers, field shoes, and a Malay hat on his head; statters rather in his speech; is a mason by trade, and is supposed to have let himself in the country as a Freeman.—Whoever lodges him in prison will receive a reward of Rds. 10; and those who harbour the said Slave will be prosecuted.

WITH feelings of great sorrow, the undersigned has to communicate to Relatives and Friends the untimely end of their unfortunate Child DENNIS CHRISTOPHER RUSCH, who, at the age of 5 years, 9 months, and 4 days, was, on the 23d instant, unforeseen to his parents, whilst in charge of another person, drowned in the sea, near to Mr. LIZSCHE's place, Green Point, trusting the sincere participation of Friends. They beg the visit of condolence to be excused.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY. March 20. Sophie, Hambro' ship, L. Heinrichsen, from Batavia Jan. 29, to Hamburg. Cargo sundries. Passenger, Mr. Vidal. Put in for refreshments.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY. March 20. Gem. T. Rogers, whaling. 20. Acasta, H. Harris, whaling. 23. Eleanor, W. Havelock, to London. 23. Rival, G. Burney, to Halifax. 25. Sessan, S. Pearson, to Boston.

MARKT PRYZEN. Tot den 26 Maart 1834. Aloe per pond ..... Aloes per pound 4 — 4 1/2 St. Amandelen, per 1,000 ..... Almonds, per 1,000 1 1/2 — 1 1/2 Rd.

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TO-MORROW.

Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the "S. A. Private Widow Fund." THE Shareholders are invited to attend a Meeting on TOMORROW, the 29th instant, at 10 o'Clock, A.M., at the South Wing of the Exchange.

PUBLIC SALE. AN Inside Sale will be held at the House of Messrs. WOLFF & BARTMAN, TOMORROW MORNING, Saturday the 29th instant, of the remainder of fine Goods, as advertised in former Advertisements, chiefly without Reserve.

TO-MORROW, WILL be sold at the Commission, Sale of Messrs. WOLFF & BARTMAN, a quantity of excellent Sole Leather, tanned Goat Skins, and a quantity of dressed Sheep Skins.

Sale of bastard Fatherland Cattle. MESSRS. WOLFF & BARTMAN will cause a Public Sale to be held on the 18th of April next, at the Place of Mr. E. A. EGGER, at the Wynberg, of 30 bastard Fatherland Cows, which most all calve in the month of May next, together with two teams of young bastard Fatherland Oxen. The Cattle is in excellent condition, and well-worth the attention of Purchasers.

PUBLIC SALE. H. W. HENDRIKS, of Somerset, will cause to be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of April, at the Place of Mr. JAN UYS, Pampoenkraal, 2,000 excellent fat Wethers. The same will certainly be present.

TUESDAY MORNING, INSIDE SALE. AN Inside Sale will be held at Mr. JONES' Store, on TUESDAY MORNING next, of a great variety of fine Goods, without Reserve.

SALE AT THE "WITTE ZAND." On WEDNESDAY, the 2d APRIL, OF the Hull of the French Ship "L'Aigle," as it now lies on the Witte Zand Beach; a quantity of Rope, Sails, and Masts suitable to be cut up into Planks.

POSTPONED SALE, OF THIS DAY. WILL be held on TUESDAY Next, the 1st of April, Without Reserve, at a Credit of 4 Months, March 27, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE. THE Undersigned wishing to dispose of his Property, situate in the District of Stellenbosch, will cause a Public Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 7th of April 1834, by the Auctioneer, J. G. FRIEDRICH, of his fertile Corn and Wine Place, named Vlaggeberg, in the above District; together with the Corn, Barley, Oats, Rye, and Brandy, of the last Harvest; large and small Postage, and other Articles required for a Wine Place; likewise, 60 young draught Oxen, Wagons, Horses, Brandy Kettles, and an assortment of Merchandise, too numerous to mention.

PUBLIC SALE. THE Undersigned, Testamentary Executors in the Estate of the late Mr. FRANCOIS RABOUY, will cause to be sold by and under Administration of Mr. JOHANNES GYSBERTUS FAURE, at the Place Blaauwklip, situated at Muldergat, District of Stellenbosch, on the 8th and 9th of April next, the whole of the Effects of the above Estate, consisting in:

1. The Place called Kafferkuis River, alias Vriensche Hof, adjoining the place Blaauwklip, in extent 11 morgen and 403 square rods, planted with 20,000 Vines, different sorts of Fruit trees, and provided with water.

2. A Quilnet Place situate in the Cape Downs, in extent 32 morgen and 430 square rods.

3. A Half share in the fertile Corn Farm, called Berghoep, situate near Pampoenkraal's Church, well adapted for the breeding of Spanish Sheep, and also provided with water.

As also, Household Furniture, silver, plated, and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, Building Materials, Cattle, (amongst which are an excellent span of well-trained Horses) covered and open Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. Corn, Barley, Oats, and Rye. Further, 35 clever Slaves, amongst which are Wagondrivers, Herdmen, Millers, and Tanners; and what further may be offered for sale.

IN the beginning of next Month, the day to be hereafter notified, will be publicly sold at the place of Mr. P. H. FAURE, near Stellenbosch, by and under Administration of Mr. J. G. FAURE, 1400 excellent fat Sheep and Goats, well worthy the attention of Butchers and others.

PUBLIC SALE AT JOOSTENBERG. WILL be sold, at the above place, by and under Administration of Mr. J. G. FAURE, 60 Draught Oxen.

WHEREAS on the Night of Saturday, the 22d instant, my Stable was broken open by some miscreants, who, though interrupted in their plan of robbery by the prompt interposition of my servant, succeeded in effecting their escape, carrying off with them one of my Brides. I hereby pledge myself to pay the above sum for such information as shall lead to the detection and prosecution of the said Housebreakers.

SALE.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN HOGG of Worcester.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th April next, at 10 o'clock, a.m. will be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Supreme Court, before the Resident Magistrate, of Worcester, on the spot, certain Erf, situate in the best part of the Village of Worcester, measuring in extent, 400 square rods, being lot No 3. in Ward O, according to diagram of the 31st Jan. 1832.

ON the 5th April, will be sold at the Place of Mr. JAN UYS, Pampoenkraal, 90 very fat slaughter Oxen, 30 ditto very fat slaughter Cows, and 40 trained and untrained draught Oxen. According to the last account from Beaufort, of the 13th instant, the Cattle were in such an excellent state as have not been brought from the Interior this year and well worth the attention of Butchers.

ON the 15th April next, will be sold at Mr. H. VAN NIEKERK's place, Joostenberg, under administration of Mr. J. G. FAURE, 70 slaughter and trained draught Oxen.

FOR SALE, At the Stores of the Undersigned. CHINA Matting, of superior quality, striped Linen, for the lining of pleasure Carts.

FOR SALE, Mahogany and Field Bedsteads, Mahogany Chairs French polished, Japanned and stained Rosewood ditto, Horse-hair Seating of all wrights, Curved ditto for Stuffing, Brass Moulding, Chair Nails, Curtain Pias and Arms, Drawer Knobs, Dinnity, White and Colored Fringes.

FOR SALE, ALL that very desirable and extensive Property belonging to the Undersigned, eligibly situated at the corner of the Stat and Looyers Plein, comprising a substantial House and Premises, containing on the ground floor, a parlour, dining, breakfast, and sitting-room, with pantry; and in the back-yard, a kitchen, wood loft, coach-house, and stable, with three servants' apartments; on the upper floor, six bed rooms.

EXCELLENT SALT for sale at the Undersigned's Salt Pan, "Yzerfontein." Fine salt per muid ..... Rds. 3 0 0 Middle sort ditto ..... 2 0 0 Coarse Salt ditto ..... 1 4 0

FOR SALE OR TO LET. A COMPLETE COOK.—Inquire at the House of the Widow H. C. VOËT, No. 38, St. George's street.

WARNING. THE Undersigned, having Farmed the place Riet Valley, hereby requests those persons who are in the habit of outspanning their Wagons, and graze their Cattle on the said place, to abstain from so doing, as he will be under the unpleasant necessity of sending all Cattle found on the said place to the Pound; he further request the public not to shoot on the above mentioned place.

NOTIFICATION. THE Undersigned hereby informs the Public that having placed their Farms, situate at the Klein Diepers Mond (purchased by them in partnership) under charge of Mr. CORNELIS BREUKAMP, of Caledon, they request the Public to observe his commands with regard to the said places.

20 Rds. REWARD. WHEREAS on the Night of Saturday, the 22d instant, my Stable was broken open by some miscreants, who, though interrupted in their plan of robbery by the prompt interposition of my servant, succeeded in effecting their escape, carrying off with them one of my Brides. I hereby pledge myself to pay the above sum for such information as shall lead to the detection and prosecution of the said Housebreakers.

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om de les te mogen doen, waartoe men heeft goedgekeurd, dat Z. E. door de bydragen zelve, twee jaren geregeld van...

Dese aanvraag van Z. E. om een speciale macht of autorisatie, doet ons vraag ontstaan: Zyn de Deelhebbers al dan niet gerechtigd en bevoegd geweest om zodanige macht...

Brussel, 10 JAN.—Ghent blijft in eenen staat van groote opschudding verkeeren. Byeenkomsten worden nog gehouden, ofschoon dezelve niet zoo talryk zyn als in het eerst...

DE NEGATIEVE BEANTWOORDING IN BEIDE GEVALLEN, zou van zelf alle verdere discussies hebben doen ophouden, ook zou het...

Extracten uit de Engelse Couranten. Extract uit de Morning Chronicle, 21 Jan. 1834. HOLLAND.—Den Haag, 16 Jan.—Met een Russische Courier, gisteren alhier angekommen...

Petersburg, behouden zyn aangekomen. Hunne Koninklyke Hoogheden die des nachts in Strelina hebben vertoefd, vertrokken in den morgen naar St. Petersburg...

In het begin dezer maand (January), is eene afdeeling van het garnizoen van Maastricht, 15 wagens escorterende naar Lanaken gegaan, heft dezelve aldaar met stroom beladen, en vervolgens met geweld binnen de Vesting gebragt.

Berlin, 6 January.—Alles schynt aanteekendigen, dat er weinig hoop is op een spoedige beëindiging der zaken van België en Holland. Onze eigene Diplomaten by de Conferentie wordt te huis verwacht.

PORTUGAL.—Falmouth, 18 January.—Van Lissabon hebben wy tot den 13 dezer tyding ontvangen. Don Miguel's leger was nog te Santarem. Men zegt, dat de Franschen hunne uiterste pogingen hebben aangewend, om in het Kabinet van Don Pedro invloed te verkrygen...

Staatskunde.—ENGELSCH EN RUSSISCH. Morning Post.—Een ongetuigd lot schynt over alles te hangen, waarin Lord Palmerston betrokken is. Hy wordt Burger-oorlog in het Land van eenen Bondgenoot, door aan de vyanden van denzelfden naam, door aan de wet van Engeland, troepen te verschaffen.

Belgie.—De Belgische Ministers schynen in eenen staat van dissolutie te zyn;—twee der voornaamste plaatsen zyn ad interim gevuld, en niemand wil de voortdurendheid derzelve op zich nemen.—Atlas, 19 January.

De verwisseling van Courtiers, tusschen St. Petersburg en Berlin, is zeer druk en die menigvuldige Communicaties worden toegeschreven aan de Scheepswapening van Engeland. Eenige denken dat dezelve plaats hebben, ten gevolge der Het schynt indertyd te hebben, dat men op gene schikkingen over die geschillen enige hoop heeft, ten minste niet op die terugkomst in den Haag, van den Prins van Oranje, uit St. Petersburg.

RUSLAND.—London, 21 Jan.—Van St. Petersburg hebben wy over Holland tyding tot den 4 dezer ontvangen. Dezelve vermeldt, dat de oorlogs voorbereidselen met groote levendigheid door geheel Rusland voortgezet werden, en het schynt, dat men geloven moet, dat de Keizer Nicolaas, zyn voornemen niet zal laten varen, om Militaire bezitting van Constantinopel te verkrygen.—Morning Chronicle 21 Jan. 1834.

De oulangs'plaats gehad hebbende Debatten in de Fransche Kamers, over het onderwerp des traktaats van Rusland met de Porte, zyn door de Ministeriele organen van de drukpers, op zulk eene wyze behandeld geworden, als welke door vele alhier is beschouwd geworden, als de aankondiging eener vredebreuk geworden, als de afzonden tyd, tusschen Rusland en de twee vereenigde Mogendheden Engeland en Frankryk. Dit onderwerp is alhier, natuurlyker wyze, een

onderwerp van toegenomen en nog toenemende conversatie geworden. Het gevoel tegen de schraapzuchtige staatkunde van Rusland, is zonder twyfel groot. Nogthans kan het niet ontkend worden, dat deze oorlogzuchtige geruchten vereenigd met de financieele schikkingen, tot het daarstellen der sommen, welke tot de inwerking gebragt der Emancipatie Bill, alsmede tot andere doeleinden vereischt worden, sedert de laatste dagen aanleiding hebben gegeven, tot die daling in de geldmarkt.—Morning Herald 13 Jan.

PARYS, 19 JAN.—De Constitutionnel zegt:—Eene telegraphische depeche heeft juist de Minister van Marine bekend gemaakt, met het stranden van de Superb van 74 stukken, in den Archipel op de rotsen van het Eiland Paros, na bloot gesteld te zyn geweest aan eenen hevigen storm. Men zegt, dat er eenige manschappen gebleven zyn. De Kapitein, die over dit schip met 800 manschappen voorzien, het bevel gevoerd heeft, hiet d'Oysonville. Het bevel wordt op twee miljoenen geschat.—Morning Chronicle, 22 January.

PORTUGAL.—Falmouth, 18 January.—Van Lissabon hebben wy tot den 13 dezer tyding ontvangen. Don Miguel's leger was nog te Santarem. Men zegt, dat de Franschen hunne uiterste pogingen hebben aangewend, om in het Kabinet van Don Pedro invloed te verkrygen, ten nadeele der Engelschen; doch dat Pedro dit wyselyk geopposeerd heeft.

STAATKUNDE.—ENGELSCH EN RUSSISCH. Morning Post.—Een ongetuigd lot schynt over alles te hangen, waarin Lord Palmerston betrokken is. Hy wordt Burger-oorlog in het Land van eenen Bondgenoot, door aan de vyanden van denzelfden naam, door aan de wet van Engeland, troepen te verschaffen.

Het schynt volkomen duydelyk te zyn, dat het tractaat tusschen Rusland en de Porte naar alle waarschijnlijkheid de bron zal worden, van eenen bittschen stryde in Europa. Dat Engeland in Frankryk er ten hoogsten belang by hebben om de Dardanellen voor hunne schepen open te hebben, is zoo duydelyk als het onmogelyk schynt, dat zy zulven onderwerpen aan de bepalingen van eenen alliantie, die aan Turkeye moet worden toegevoegd, en worden, om hetzelfde volkomen overdragt aan Rusland, die het niet kan uitloopen, zonder de vrde van het vasteland te verlaten. Het is waar, dat eene betogelende magt thans alle uitbarsting van eenen onrustig gevoel van tegenstand, bedwingt, en nog eenigen tyd langer kan voortduren, om de tegen elkanderen strydende grondbeginselen uit een te houden; doch er moet een tyd komen, wanneer Russische Disposities, deszelfs sluier afdoende en alle zinneden van ontwykingen en evasien ter zyde stellingen, deszelfs waretrokken zal ontdekken, en dan zal er slechts, deszelfs waretstaan, welke ingelagen moet worden, of de vyrliefde van Europa zal van gene hoogere reputatie zyn onder het m-nchedom, dan de vryheden van Polen, sedert de waardeige Constitutie, voor het eerst de Poorten van Warachow daar.

Mooten wy naar dit tydgewykt wachlen, of door eene verklarung van onze oogmerken eenen onmiddellyken oorlog te verwachten van moeyelykheid gebragt, waaraan geen welken bevestiging is. Het volk van Engeland vraagt twee dingen, niet kunnen natuurlyk zyn, doch ongelukkiglyk met elkander te vragen eene vermindering van belasting, en byna terzelfter tyd eischen zy van de Ministers een oorlogzuchtig manifest of verklaring.—Wy weten zeer wel dat een nieuwe oorlog, nieuwe belastingen zal doen ontstaan; want, zoo als de zaken financieel kende moeyelyk de middelen uitvinden, om zelfs in den Noghans, is het deszelfs party, die te gemoedkoming en dat de Ministers eene maatregel by der hand zullen nemen, welke de noodzaakelykheid voor belasting zal vermoederen. Wy weten, dat, wanneer Rusland om in eenen oorlog te vertragen, de bescherming van onze Zeezeegen, de zaak aan onze zyde het voor eene wonderbaarlyke onbestendigheid, om zoo eene kostbare beweging te begrren, op hetzelfde oogenblik dat wy van 19 January 1834.

Men kan zich geen denkbeeld vormen van de drukkende ongemakken, ontberingen en armoede, welke er geleden worden door de Eigenaars, Kapiteinen en Passagiers, bykans 500 op hun vertrek staande schepen, nu in de onderscheidene havens en ankerplaatsen, velen van welke door tegenwind opegehouden zyn voor 8 en 9 weken en eenigen zelfs zoo lang ja £20 voor de Eigenaars, behalven de onkosten van de Passagiers.

De beslissing van deze zaak appears also to have caused a total disappointment in the Tribunal of the first instance, of which Mr. REDDIE is President. On the 21st February, being a court day for hearing and deciding a number of cases, five or six advocates, and more than twenty witnesses attended from 10 o'clock in the morning till dusk, without the Judge, Mr. REDDIE, appearing, notwithstanding he was sent for at his estate, situate near to the town. This is, indeed, an unfortunate circumstance, a mockery of justice, and will certainly not escape the attention of Government.

The Supreme Court has again resumed its functions, by holding its first session on the 1st of February last, before a numerous auditory. Mr. JEREMIE was also present, but did not speak. His countenance, however, betrayed a confusion, which he felt and could not conceal. His presence must have annoyed the Court; the public suffered from it, and he himself must have experienced a more painful sensation. The situation of Mr. JEREMIE is indeed awkward and insufferable, not only in Court, but every where.

Uit de Gouvernements Courant, van Vrydag den 21 Maart 1834.

GOVERNEMENTS ADVERTENTIE. ZYNE Excellentie de Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, onder de voorzigtigheid der Acte van het Parlement voor de afschaffing van de Slaverny, gedatord den 28ten dag van Augustus 1833, de volgende Heeren te benoemen als Assistent Commissarissen voor deze Kolonie, als:— De Heer P. M. BRINK. De Heer E. CHRISTIAN. De Heer W. GADNEY. De Heer D. J. KUYL. De Heer H. A. SANDENBERG. De Heer J. J. L. SMUTS.

Uit de Gouvernements Courant van Vrydag den 21 Maart, 1834.

ONDER SEKWESTRATIE ZYN GESTELD: De Boedel van James Low, van Kaapstad. Byeenkomst in deselve op Zaterdag den 12 April. De goederen en effecten van deszen Hoedel geest 40 £ waardig zynde, zoo zal de Meester te zyn er redenen tot het tegendeel worden aangevoerd, sammiery voortgaan met het rangschikken der schulden en den opbrengt dien volgens doen verdelzen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Want of space prevents us from inserting in this day's paper the letter signed "A Shareholder of the College," and "A Shareholder;" they will, however, not be forgot ten.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN. CAPE TOWN, APRIL 4, 1834.

NEWSPAPERS, up to the 4th of March last, have been received by the "Mary Ann" from the Mauritius. The accusation brought by Mr. JEREMIE against the Supreme Court, the decision whereof was looked for with much anxiety, was rejected in the middle of February by the Executive Council. The motives of the rejection have been notified, as well to Mr. JEREMIE as to the Court, and are, if reports are true, couched in strong terms against Mr. JEREMIE. The accusation has been declared unfounded in every respect, as being based on frivolous pretences, altogether false and void of truth. The Governor and Council have even gone further: they express their deep concern that Mr. JEREMIE, in a case in which he was bound to produce the most formal and clear proofs in support of his charges, has brought forward nothing but reports; or depositions totally opposite to the accusation; they also add their regret, that Mr. JEREMIE, before he was sure of being able to substantiate his charges against these high functionaries, has so far forgotten himself as to inveigh against them in such improper and violent language; and lastly, that had any other officer of justice brought before the Council a case similar to that of Mr. JEREMIE he would have incurred the severest punishment. May one not, after this important decision, reasonably ask, will, shall, or ought Mr. JEREMIE to remain in office?

The decision of this case appears also to have caused a total disappointment in the Tribunal of the first instance, of which Mr. REDDIE is President. On the 21st February, being a court day for hearing and deciding a number of cases, five or six advocates, and more than twenty witnesses attended from 10 o'clock in the morning till dusk, without the Judge, Mr. REDDIE, appearing, notwithstanding he was sent for at his estate, situate near to the town. This is, indeed, an unfortunate circumstance, a mockery of justice, and will certainly not escape the attention of Government.

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in the executive and legislative councils, in the presence of the head of Government, and in public. He can no longer disguise it; it is not merely the opinion of the colonists, but of all English families, mercantile houses, military men, the heads of local administration, in short of the whole island.

The administration of justice seems to have resumed its regular course, and it may now be fairly presumed, that it will not be again interrupted by similar frivolous and unfounded accusations. The criminal sessions were to commence on the 15th of March. The criminal list contains the names of the nine unfortunate prisoners (du Grand Port) who have been in custody also on a charge of high treason since the month of August, 1833, through the caprice of Mr. JEREMIE. Without wishing to pre-judge the decision of the case, as they may be found guilty or acquitted, what will indemnify them for the sufferings, privations, and disgrace already undergone by them, or repair the losses sustained in consequence of their long confinement.

Should they even, after being acquitted, obtain redress against the prosecutor, can this heat their wounded honour? But we trust that better days than the last two years are now dawning upon the Mauritius.

Original Correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID AFRIKAAN."

Cape Town, March 27, 1834. Sir.—When in the last meeting of the Shareholders of the South African College, on the 24th February last, the reply of His Excellency the Governor to a letter from the Directors, praying "that His Excellency may be pleased to direct that a certain sum out of the Colonial Revenues may be issued annually toward the support of the South African College, proportionate to the wants of that Institution, and which jointly with the revenues and interest of the capital of the former Latin School Fund, would enable the Directors to defray the annual expenses of the College, in order thereby to comply with the original plan, as laid down in the prospectus," was given into further consideration, I originally resolved, more especially after hearing the discussion on both sides, to acquaint the shareholders with my opinion also, but refrained from so doing, partly from a wish of not trespassing longer upon the wasted patience of the shareholders, and partly and wall especially from having, under existing circumstances, no chance to evade the offer made by His Excellency with the subjoined suggestion;—but having found in the Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday last a partial criticism on the proposals made at the Meeting, to which I am no wise inclined to concur, I feel myself called upon to inform not alone the shareholders, but also the public, as being specially interested in the Institution (through your paper, the only medium left to me) of my opinion. This I do not do from laying claims to superior talents than those displayed by so many speakers, but solely from a belief that from the so conflicting opinions delivered at the meeting, an uncertainty has been created in the minds of the shareholders which way to choose with respect to the chief question, while it appeared to me that another party, incompetent to judge on the difference of opinions, shaped theirs after the ideas of such speakers as they conceived to be men of superior talents, and holding high office.

I will merely confine myself to two principal heads, as having constituted the chief objects of the discussions, and which I only consider as important, and in the treatment of which I will be as brief as possible. The first head was confined to the Prospectus, in regard to which it was asserted, on the one side, that it had not the least value, that it was merely a proposal, a show, of what was intended to be established, and on the other side, that the Prospectus, as the fundamental law or basis of the Institution, and as such a document of the greatest importance, containing the rules for the reciprocal obligations between the Directors, and the Professors of the College.

The second head, consisted in a discussion on the right which Government would either or not acquire by the support offered in the election of two members of Directors, in which respect (if my memory does not deceive me), it was asserted, on the one side, that Government, by granting such an amount, became actually a contributor, and that as the law allows contributors to elect Directors, it would be absurd to dispute that right to Government, which offers to contribute so much more to the fund than any other Shareholder, any, more than many of them jointly, and that as the law allows that right to Government, the suggestion of His Excellency does not infringe upon the fundamental law, the contrary whereof was maintained on the other side.

With regard now to my ideas on these two heads, I beg leave to state them with discretion and submission to the impartial judgment of the public. I cannot conceal that with respect to the first, touching the Prospectus, I do not concur with either party, but especially not relative to the nullity and insignificance of that document, a position which would place the Institution upon loose grounds.—I can hardly give to the Prospectus the name of Fundamental Law; and would, therefore, rather divide the two applications, as I consider the Prospectus to be the ground or basis upon which the law is founded, so that under the name of Fundamental Law, may

After this brief outline, we refer our Readers to the correspondence of "A Shareholder," with whose view and common sense of the case, and sound reasoning, we fully agree. We seriously regret the decision, which the shareholders have come to, both in manner and form; more particularly when we find that the Prospectus, upon which the College was established, which constitutes the agreement between the Shareholders, to which the Managers owe their yearly appointment, which constitutes the sole guarantee to the professors, and which, since the establishment of the College, has been considered the inviolable groundwork and security to the shareholders, should now be declared a blank sheet of paper, and being in no wise binding upon any body. And we the more regret it because of the di-

vision which it has already created amongst the Shareholders—and justly, because if it be correct that the Prospectus is good for nothing, the College lays prostrate at the mercy of any majority of the day, however small a number there may be present, whether such majority attends the meeting with a bona fide object for the interest of the College, or drawn thereto by the appeal of discord which may have been thrown amongst them. We advise the Shareholders seriously to think of the effect which it will have, not alone upon the future prospects of the College, but upon every Institution existing in this Colony, or about to be established, and which have all been founded upon Prospectus and Proposals, which, as soon as accepted, have become their fundamental law. We hear that the question is to be mooted in other some quarter. In God's name we hope it may. Public confidence has been shaken, and is on the brink of destruction; and whoever saves it, whether he be great or small, shall deserve the hearty thanks of our grateful community.

be understood a law, based on the Prospectus, on which every thing hinges: shall it be lawful and binding, or not? Prospectus to be no less than a contract or engagement, tacitly entered into by a number of individuals, to which they have contributed, and have become shareholders, but from which, none of them can lawfully deviate without the concurring consent of the whole body, no one excepted.

The Prospectus constitutes indeed the sole basis on which the contract is founded, entered into by the Directors and Professors as to their reciprocal engagements and obligations, the Prospectus is unquestionably at that account, a document of great moment, to which one cannot sufficiently adhere, to prevent the ultimate fall of the Institution.

With regard to the second head, whether Government by granting a pecuniary aid to the funds, does not become a contributor, and as such, entitled to their share in the amount offered; or whether the acceptance of that offer, under those conditions, should be considered as an infringement on the fundamental law of the Institution, I will frankly declare my opinion. I am willing to admit the argument that Government becomes a contributor by the amount offered, and actually acquires a right to elect directors jointly with the shareholders; but what more can be thence inferred? nothing but this—that the Government stands on an equal footing with the shareholders as an like manner, as they, subject to the law and regulations; but not that it acquires a prerogative above them.

His Excellency the Governor, representing His Majesty's Government in this Colony, becomes by the amount offered, the representative contributor of His Majesty's Government, and nothing more, and has no liberty whatever to deviate from the laws under which he as Governor has bound himself by that contribution. His Excellency thereby acquires, in the strictest, the right to elect directors jointly with the shareholders, and to limit his choice solely to shareholders, and to no others; now this is not expressed in the suggestion of His Excellency, according to which the election of two Directors must be made solely by His Excellency, without the concurrence of the shareholders; and in that choice the Governor is at liberty to elect individuals not being shareholders; and to remove all doubts which may still exist relative to the right of electing Directors, it will suffice to refer to the bond or certificate of shareholders, which they have received in proof of their being shareholders, in which it is expressly said that every shareholder acquires the exclusive privilege of electing Directors; or of being chosen a Director. Now, can after this any person in his sound senses doubt for a moment whether or not the suggestion is contrary to the fundamental laws of the Institution, by which the mode of electing Directors is laid down and regulated.—That it is understood in that and in no other sense by His Excellency, is evident, and which the supporters of the opposite system, in the warmth of their zeal, appear to have entirely overlooked in the reply of the Governor.

They wish to force upon Government a thing which the Governor knows, without requiring the advice or sanction of others, not to be in his power to exact from the shareholders. Peruse the reply of His Excellency attentively; but more especially the passage to which I allude, and it will be found that I am not altogether mistaken.—His Excellency says, that he has had under his attentive consideration the letter of the directors with the documents relative thereto (amongst which were the Prospectus and the Rules), together with the correspondence on that important subject which has past between his predecessor and His Majesty's Government.

His Excellency, consequently, has had before him all the documents required, and did not come to a resolution; but after a serious consideration,—he was, therefore, not ignorant of the Prospectus and the Rules, they scarcely did not escape his attention. And what resolution did he adopt after all?—that of an annual support, without, however, laying claim to any right which might thence be inferred according to the law with regard to the suggestion? His Excellency was aware that the suggestion did, instead of conferring a right, militate against the rules, for he would (without such knowledge), have insisted on his right, and not requested that a right might be given to him to appoint two members to the Council of Directors to do a thing which has been asserted by your *ipse jure* entitled to by the constitution offered.

From the request therefore made by His Excellency for a special power or authorisation, the following question arises: had the shareholders a right or competency to grant such a power and authorisation contrary to the fundamental law? For, indeed, that, the law fixing and prescribing the rules which ought to guide the Directors in managing the concerns of the Institution, is a fundamental law, no person of common sense shall dare to deny. A slight pervail of the law will suffice to carry conviction with it, and who is so ignorant as not to know that in all societies or associations, whether public or private, the laws prescribing the mode or management of the society, constitute the fundamental law. With respect now to the question proposed, it would be, in my opinion, the greatest absurdity to dispute the competency of shareholders, should they have weighty reasons of necessity for so doing, to annul or alter laws framed by themselves, or at least, sanctioned by them, or to give them some other direction; but a question of more moment is the following:—What number of shareholders are required to annul or alter the laws, especially the fundamental laws of the institution, or to frame new ones? In giving my opinion, I trust I have the liberty to assert, as the laws of the institution contain no provisions on that head, that in deciding this question, the rules laid down in the Prospectus, must be followed, as the foundation on which the law is dispute is based; because the Prospectus, in my opinion, contains a contract or engagement entered into by all the shareholders. It follows, according to my judgment, that no annulment, alteration, or framing of any other rules whatsoever with respect to the fundamental law, can be effected but with the concurrence of all the shareholders, so that the dissenting opinion of one of them on that subject carries equal weight with all the others, this important question has, however, been entirely overlooked, and endeavored by adopting the proposal of Mr. Merrington, tending to accept of the offer made by His Excellency, with the subjoined suggestion, whether the same be contrary to the law or not. The preservation or fall of the Institution has consequently been made to depend from the adoption or rejection of the proposal; instead of the latter having been made to depend from the former; but the following question may now be put to me:—What results do you infer from your arguments with regard to the principal question?—Having asserted the Prospectus to be a real and most important document, as the ground on which the whole plan of the Institution is based, that the laws in question is founded upon the Prospectus, and therefore, a Fundamental Law; that the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor is in opposition to that Fundamental Law; that in order to be able to adopt it, that Fundamental Law should have been previously annulled, or at least suspended in its operation, and that in order to carry this into effect, the unanimous consent of all the shareholders should have been demanded; a conclusion will readily have been drawn from all this, that I can entertain no other opinion, but that the shareholders should refuse to accept His Excellency's offer with the subjoined suggestion; but far

from it, I voted for its acceptance together with the other shareholders present (for without their unanimous consent, the resolution adopted would have been unlawful, and of no value); but on what grounds did I do so? Not because I conceived that Government, on account of the liberal amount offered, had acquired a right to make the proposed election, but only from the existing necessity, which left me no other alternative either but to accept of it or witness the fall of the Institution.—The Institution cannot be upheld without the amount offered. Endeavors have been made to obtain the required support from the shareholders, but in vain. But had I been under the necessity of making a proposal to accept the offer, the same would have been first preceded by a positive declaration on my part to be inserted in the records of the College, as the only ground and reason for deviating from the law; and, secondly, that the operation of the law should be suspended, in order, should better prospects arise in the course of time, causing a cessation of that necessity, and making the continuance of the contribution on the part of Government unnecessary, the same law might, without any further legislative enactment, and *ipso facto*, be again put into operation, and remain in its former power and value.

I further beg leave to make another observation, which I trust will not be taken ill, that, in my humble opinion, the case could have been managed and terminated with more regularity, less waste of time, and more general satisfaction, if the following heads had been successively brought forward, and decided in an orderly manner.

1st. The most important proposal by Mr. R. Hoetz, consisting in the following question:—Is the offer of His Excellency the Governor, with the subjoined suggestion, contrary to the fundamental law of the Institution? From which question, had it been answered either affirmatively or negatively, a second would have arisen.

2d. Shall the offer as made, be accepted in the affirmative, although contrary to the fundamental law, and in the negative although not contrary thereto? A negative answer to both questions would of itself have terminated all discussions, while an affirmative one in the latter case would have rendered all further questions unnecessary; but if the first question had been answered affirmatively, the following question would have again presented itself.

3d. Must not the operation of the law, against which the offer militates, be previously suspended, in order to be enabled to accept of the offer, without a direct violation of the same? In conclusion I have merely to add, that I am fully confident that His Excellency is aware that the suggestion is contrary to the fundamental law, and in the election and nomination of the two Directors, he will prove himself a patron and protector of the Institution in the utmost extent of the word, and render the College, in the first beginning, those essential services which he has so graciously offered. A SHAREHOLDER.

Cape Town, March 27, 1834. Sir,—I am sorry to find in the Commercial Advertiser of yesterday an extract from the Singapore Chronicle of the 12th December last, from which it appears, that a Dutch expedition against the Padries of the west coast of Sumatra has been unsuccessful, and sustained a total defeat.

As a servant of the Dutch Government in India, I cannot assent pass over the odious imputations with which it is charged in the above extract, as if the hostilities which have already taken place, and perhaps still continue with the said Padries, are the consequences of a domineering spirit and covetousness on the part of the Dutch Government towards them, the more so as I can positively assure you that that Government has always observed a liberal system towards every one, and more especially with regard to natives belonging to its Indian establishments; and though I am not now able to prove my assertion, you may rely that that Government can always shew that the hostilities with the Padries originate from their constant violation of the treaties entered into by them with the Dutch East India Government, and not from oppression or a domineering spirit on the part of that Government.

The Singapore Chronicle would have done better to confine its remarks to its own Government, as not being altogether blameless, instead of censuring a Government who can glory to have at all times acted sincerely and *bona fide*, and never to have touched private property of its subjects.

I am, Sir, Your's &c. A. F. R. MEYER, Passenger on board of the Dutch Bark, Java.

INFORMATION WANTED. A Correspondent at Simon's Town, wishes to know to whom the duty belongs of keeping the Landing Place and the Beach, near the Wharf, clear of anchors, &c.; as it is well known for years past, that our wharf has been rather out of condition for any civilized passenger to land at; and now the beach is strewn with old anchors, anchor flukes, and pieces of old wreck. That as the N.W. gales are about setting in, any boat landing unwittingly or getting a drift, will be sure of having her timbers knocked to pieces.

Query.—Is it the duty of the Port Office's Boat's Crew to rig out an old American ship for the purpose of whaling opposite our fisheries? A WHALER.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery, dated the 28th day of August, 1833, to nominate the following Gentlemen to be Assistant Commissioners for this Colony, viz: P. M. BRINK, Esq. E. CHRISTIAN, Esq. W. GADNEY, Esq. D. J. KUYL, Esq. H. A. SANDERBERG, Esq. J. J. L. SMITS, Esq. Cape of Good Hope, 20th March, 1834. By Command of His Excellency the Governor. (Signed.) J. G. BRINK, Acting Secretary to Government.

Extracts from English Papers. RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND. Morning Post.—The French and English administrations cut a figure at the present moment which may fairly be described as anything but respectable. We refer to the correspondence between M. de Lagrence, the French charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, and M. Nesselrode, on the newly acquired dominion of Russia over Turkey, which we have inserted in another part of our paper, as a

proof that French ministers, in their intercourse with foreign states, are almost as well skilled as the representatives of the King of the French in the Chamber of Deputies in advancing pretensions from which they mean immediately to recede. We entreat our readers to give an attentive perusal to this very significant correspondence, to mark the manner in which the minister of Russia throws back to the representative of the citizen King the terms of defiance which he had been instructed to employ, and to combine them with the fact that the "energetic remonstrances of the Porte" have succeeded in inducing the English and French ambassadors at Constantinople to send directions to the commanders of the fleets of their respective Sovereigns to return to Malta and Toulon, there to remain until further orders. It is curious and interesting to mark the sequence of dates throughout this transaction from that of the civil correspondence at St. Petersburg to that of the hasty abandonment by the foreign minister of France of the position which he had ventured to assume before the representative of the French people. In October, 1833, the French charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg informed the minister of the Emperor of Russia of the profound affliction felt by the government of France on learning the conclusion of the treaty of the 8th July last between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Seignior, adding that, if the stipulations of this act should subsequently lead to an armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey, the French government would act from that moment as if the treaty had no existence; and to this note the minister of the Emperor of Russia replied that he could not understand why the government of France should be so profoundly afflicted on the occasion, adding that, in case of necessity, his Majesty was resolved to fulfil the treaty of the 8th July, thus acting as if the note of the French charge d'affaires had no existence. In Dec. 1833, when ample time had been afforded for the transmission of the above very lively correspondence to Paris and London, and from those capitals to Constantinople, the Grand Seignior remonstrated energetically against the reinforcement of the French and English Fleets in the Mediterranean, and their too close approximation to his dominions; upon which the ambassadors of France and England severally sent instructions that those fleets, which had been reinforced expressly to add the effect of French and British diplomacy at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, should be withdrawn. In January, 1834, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, conceived in the spirit and temper of the note of the French charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, which had experienced a rebuke so singular and so epigrammatic, and on the following day addressed another speech to the same assembly, conceived in the spirit and temper with which the energetic remonstrance of the Grand Seignior had inspired the French and English ambassadors at Constantinople. These facts seem scarcely to admit of the explanation which our ministerial contemporaries offer with much apparent self-satisfaction. If the truth, as it appears to the Globe, amounts simply to this, that the French Minister in the Chamber of Deputies, spoke in the first instance with somewhat less of official qualification than was necessary, it is still difficult to understand how a minister, who knew that the very grave note of his Sovereign's representative had three months ago been very promptly and very smartly answered by the Russian Government, and who also knew that another of his Sovereign's representatives had been instructed to countermand an naval movement, in the event of an energetic remonstrance from the Grand Seignior, whose energy Russia notoriously inspires, it is difficult to us to understand how the Foreign Minister of France, in such circumstances, could omit any of those official qualifications which might have spared him the mortification of unsaying on Saturday what he had said on Friday. The lesson administered to M. de Lagrence at St. Petersburg by the Russian Government, and the instructions which had afterwards been sent to the representative of France at Constantinople by the French government to respect the energetic remonstrances of the Grand Seignior, were circumstances either of which might surely have sufficed to impress upon the mind of the Foreign Minister of France, that a lofty tone upon the subject of the Russian alliance with Turkey would be incompatible with his actual position, and could not be assumed without creating the necessity for an immediate and unqualified retraction.—Atlas, Jan. 19.

The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter, of which the following is an extract. It is signed "J. de Lagrence, Charge d'affaires to the King of the French, and addressed to Count Nesselrode. After complaining of the Russo-Turkish treaty, he says—"The undersigned is therefore instructed to declare that if the stipulations of this act should subsequently lead to an armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey, the French government acting from that moment as if the treaty had no existence, will consider itself at full liberty to adopt such a line of conduct as may be suggested by the circumstances. The undersigned has likewise been ordered to make known to the Imperial Russian Legation that a similar declaration has been transmitted to the Ottoman Porte by His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople."

On the Part of the Court of St. Petersburg, Count Nesselrode says the treaty of the 8th July is merely defensive; it has been concluded between two independent powers in the plenitude of their rights; it is without prejudice to the interests of any other state whatsoever. What then can be the objections which other powers can justly think themselves authorized to make against such a transaction? Above all, how can they declare that they do not acknowledge it to be of any value, unless it be their object to overthrow an empire which the treaty is intended to preserve? It is true that this act changes the nature of the relations between Russia and the Porte; for in the room of long-continued hostility it substitutes that friendship and that confidence in which the Turkish government will hereafter find a guarantee for its stability, and if necessary, means of defence calculated to ensure its preservation. In this conviction, and guided by the purest and most disinterested intentions, his Majesty the Emperor is resolved, in case of necessity, to discharge faithfully the obligations imposed on him by this treaty of the 8th July; thus acting as if the declaration contained in the note of M. de Lagrence had no existence.—Atlas, Jan. 19, 1834.

DIPLOMACY—ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN. Morning Post.—A fate seems to hang over every thing in which Lord Palmerston is concerned.—He promotes civil war in the country of one ally by supplying troops to her enemies in defiance of the law of England. He destroys the commerce of another ally by taking her ships, in defiance of the law of nations. He sends the fleets of England to cannonade in the ports of Holland, when they should have been cruising in the straits of the Dardanelles. We are negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with France, through Mr. Poulet Thomson, while Russia is negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with the Porte, through Count Nesselrode. Lord Palmerston is writing long letters to our president in Paris, while Count Nesselrode is addressing short notes to our ambassador in St. Petersburg. Lord Palmerston effects possession of an Empire. Lord Palmerston tells Count Nesselrode that he will send a fleet to the Dardanelles—Count Nesselrode suggests that it would be better to send them to Malta. Lord Palmerston tells Prince Lieven that he will send Sir S. Canning to St. Petersburg—Prince Lieven replies that he might as well send him to Coventry! Lord Palmerston is an able negotiator.—Atlas, Jan. 19.

It seems to be quite clear that the treaty between Russia and the Porte is likely to become a source of grievous quarrel in Europe. That England and France are deeply interested in keeping the Dardanelles open to their ships, is as obvious as it appears impossible that they should submit to the terms of an alliance that takes from Turkey a right, which in her hands might be exercised with safety, and transfers it virtually to Russia, who cannot exercise it without disturbing the peace of the Continent. It is true that a restraining power at present checks any outbreak of the smothered sentiment of resistance, and may continue for some time longer to keep the opposing principles apart; but a time must come when Russian despotism, dropping its veil of pomp and ostensions, will discover its true lineaments, and then there will be but one course to be taken—which must be taken, or the liberties of Europe will be of no higher repute amongst men than the liberties of Poland since the worthy Constantine first saw the gates of Warsaw.

Are we to wait for this exigency, or to risk an immediate war by a declaration of our views? The ministry is placed in a dilemma of unexampled difficulty by this question. The people of England ask two things, both of which are natural, but unfortunately, irreconcilable. They demand a reduction of taxation, and at the same time they demand a warlike manifesto at the hands of ministers. We know very well that a new war will cause new taxes; for, even as it is, without a war, the most extraordinary financial skill can scarcely devise the means of reducing in the smallest degree the national burthens. Yet the very party that require relief from taxation, require also that a measure should be adopted which would increase the necessity for taxation. We know that if Russia forced us into a war for the protection of our maritime rights, the cause would on our side be just and inevitable; but we hold it to be a marvellous inconsistency to require so costly a movement, at the very moment that we are clamouring for economy.—Atlas, Jan. 19.

The late debates in the French Chamber upon the subject of the Russian Treaty with the Porte have been commented upon in terms by the Ministerial organs of the Press; that are looked upon here by many as indicative of a rupture at no distant period between Russia and the two combined Powers of England and France.—Of course this subject has become here an increased and increasing matter of conversation. The feeling is undoubtedly strong against the grasping policy of Russia, yet it cannot be denied that these warlike rumours, coupled with the anticipated financial arrangements for raising the sums required for carrying the Emancipation Bill into effect, and also for other purposes, have, during the last days, tended to that depression in the Consol Market which is shown in our quotation.—Morning Herald, Jan. 13.

Brussels, Jan. 10.—Ghent remains in an extremely agitated state. Meetings still continue, although they are not so numerous as at first, and which are easily dispersed by the police without the interference of the military. Troops, however, are continually marching into the town; and this augmentation of the military force serves only to irritate still more the feelings of the populace. Although no further change has taken place in the Ministry, still it is not yet improbable. The difficulty is in finding a new basis—one composed equally of Liberals and Catholics, desiring, however, that the latter shall have the preponderance. This being a difficult matter it is impossible that our Cabinet will for the present remain as it is.

There appears to be but little justice in Belgium for foreigners. The affair of Col. Lytler has terminated; the man who attacked him, evidently for the sole purpose of murder, have been acquitted by a Court Martial. Neither the Colonel, nor any of his friends or witnesses, were allowed at the trial having taken place without his cognisance.—Morning Herald, Jan. 14.

No conception can be formed of the severe hardships, privations, and distress brought upon the crews, masters, and passengers of the nearly 500 sail of outward bound vessels now lying in the various harbours and anchorages in the Channel, between the Downs and Falmouth, many of which have been detained wind-bound 9 or 10 weeks, and some of them so long as 12 or 13 weeks, at expenses of 10, 15, and even £20, to the owners, besides the expense of passengers to those masters who have contracted to find them at so much for the whole voyage. The passengers themselves are in many instances wretchedly situated, have spent their money, and know not how to get more, have been obliged to sell their clothes, watches, trinkets, &c. A watch-maker at Portsmouth has received watches to the value of £100, and this may serve as a sample of the severe pressure and distress which exists.—Morning Herald, Jan. 15.

The Belgian ministry appears in a state of dissolution; two of its chief places are held *vacante*, and nobody will take the perpetuity of them, even in France. It is supposed, however, that a little coquetting will be allowed to one of the energetic parties, after which the present ministry will be strengthened by the leaders of the least reluctant faction, in which case it may still bear the other.

The Suabian Mercury has the following, dated Banks of the Rhine, January 4:—"The great obstacle to the settlement of the affairs of Holland and Belgium arises out of a principle laid down by the Germanic Diet, not to admit of a transfer of any portion of the territory of the confederation without the accession of an equivalent in territory, and as the confederation will not receive Belgium as one of its members in virtue of the cession to her of Luxembourg, the only means of obtaining the dilemma will be for the King of Holland to consent to bring a part of his other territory into the confederation.

The Hague, Jan. 16.—By a Russian Courier who arrived here yesterday, we have received the news that the Prince of Orange and his son had safely arrived at St. Petersburg on the 3d of this month. Their Royal Highnesses having stopped for the night at Strela, set out early in the morning for St. Petersburg, and had the pleasure to meet half-way, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, who had come with his eldest son to meet them.

Jan. 17.—According to the accounts received to day, our river continues to fall, and the water is every where below the usual height, at which the communications are free. The threatening dangers, which the rise of the waters and violent storms seemed to announce are thus, for the most part, happily over; and though in some parts the inhabitants have suffered much injury and distress, we have reason to be thankful that, under such circumstances, no great disasters have occurred.

A Courier has arrived from Vienna with dispatches from our Minister, Baron Venetkoff van Soelen.—Morning Chronicle, Jan. 21.

The Constitutionnel says, a telegraphic despatch has just announced to the Minister of Marine, that the Superb, of 74 guns, has been wrecked in the Archipelago, on the rocks of the Isle of Paros, after having been exposed to a dreadful tempest.—Some men were said to have perished.—The Captain who commanded this ship, which has a crew of 800 men, is named D'Oyssonville. The loss is estimated at two millions.—Morning Chronicle, Jan. 22.

ADVERTISEMENTS. THE Undersigned requests all Persons having Claims upon the Estate of her deceased Husband Guillem Andre Schouder, to forward them within three months after this notice to Mr. J. H. FAUREN, in Cape Town, or to the Office of Mr. J. G. BROCKHUIS, Notary Public, at Graaff-Reinet.

Those for whom Mr. Schouder has become Security, are friendly requested to provide themselves with other Securities, in order to prevent unpleasant consequences. M. E. PRETORIUS, Widow of G. A. SCHOUER, Graaff-Reinet, March 15, 1834.

NOTICE FRENCH LANGUAGE. MONSR. FABE returns his most sincere thanks to the Public in general for the liberal Patronage which he has enjoyed since his arrival in this Colony, and which he will still endeavor to merit. He begs at the same time to notify, that far from having discontinued to teach (as some ill-disposed persons have thought proper to circulate), that he still attends five of the most respectable Seminaries in this Town, as well as private Pupils, and that having a few hours to spare, he will be most happy to receive those persons who may honor him with their confidence. M. F. will resume his public and private Classes on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Terms in Classes, One Guinea per Quarter. No. 47, Castle-street, Cape Town, March 4, 1834.

NOTICE OF DEPARTURE. MR. HEIDEMAN being compelled to leave the Colony earlier than he expected, was unable to take personal leave of his friends as he had wished. He, therefore, through this medium, begs to say, "Farewell," to all his friends, and to thank them for their kind wishes on behalf of his family and himself. On board the "Catherine," Table Bay, March 29, 1834.

WARNING. THE Undersigned, having farmed the place *Biet Valley*, hereby requests those persons who are in the habit of pasturing their Wagons, and grazing their Cattle on the said place, to abstain from so doing, as he will be under the unpleasant necessity of sending all Cattle found on the said place to the Pound; he further requests the public not to shoot on the above-mentioned place. A. J. BESTER, Cape Town, March 24, 1834.

HOUSEMAID WANTED. WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mr. TOWNSEND, Heerengracht.

MASONIC NOTICE. Cape Town, March 4, 1834. THE Members of the several Lodges are requested to meet the Provincial Grand Master and Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge, on Saturday next (TO MORROW), in the Hope Lodge, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of attending the Funeral of our deceased and much esteemed Brother, RICHARD WRANKORRE, Grand Registrar.

By order of the Right Worship. Prov. Gr. Master. W. GADNEY, Prov. Grand Sec. THIS MORNING, at a Quarter before Six o'clock, my dearly beloved Husband, RICHARD WRANKORRE, departed this life, at the age of 67 years, 3 months, leaving myself and 10 children in most distressing circumstances.—of this painful loss notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends. J. WOLFFRUM, J. J. HOFFMEYER, Cape Town, April 3, 1834. W. F. WRANKORRE, born de Kock.

ON the 2d instant our dearly beloved Child *Jannetta Johanna*, departed this life, at the age of 11 months and 23 days, of which notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends. J. J. HOFFMEYER, Cape Town, April 3, 1834. C. M. VAN DER CHYS, born Louw.

ON the 22d Nov. 1833, our dearly beloved Father, *Jacobus van der Chys*, departed this life at Delft, in South Holland, at the age of 57 years, 8 months, and 15 days, of which painful loss, notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends. J. J. HOFFMEYER, Cape Town, April 3, 1834. C. M. VAN DER CHYS, born Louw.