

DE ZUIDAFRIKAAN

goedkeuring niet zullen onthouden aan diegenen, die zulks zullen verdien hebben, en als voorbeelden ter navolging dienen te worden aangesprezen.

Wy zullen ook Advertentien aannemen, tot Maandags te 12 uren, voor de extra Courant van Dingedsags.

De Dag van gisteren, is, in deze Stad, vry stil en rustig afgelopen, wanner men in aanmerking neemt de pogingen, die door enige rustverstoorders en vyanden van dit goede land zyn aangewend geworden, om, tot smaad en verachting van vele hunner welaars en ware vrienden, de apprenticien onder de Emancipatie Acte, op den eersten dag hunner naam en standverwisseling in de maatschappij, opteruen. Dit toont ten minste dat de opgehitsten wyzer waren, dan diegenen, die hen hebben opgehitst. Wy hoojen, dat hunne verdere pogingen die die duivelsche strekking hebben, ook verder zullen mislukken; en dat de pas gewordene apprenticien, zoo zy dit niet alreeds gevold en ontdekt hebben, weldra zullen ondervinden, wie de wezenlyke en grootste vrienden van hun waer geluk en heil zyn.

De Civile Zitting van het Hooge Gerechts-hof voor de maand December, heeft gisteren eenen aanvang genomen. Er waren 71 partijen op de Rol.

De waardering van Slaven, zal, ingevolge Proclamatie van Assistant Commissarissen, onder de Emancipatie Acte, op den 4 der, in de stad, eenen aanvang nemen.

Wy zyn verwonderd, nog geene kennisgiving van de respective Waardeerders over het algemeen, in de Dagbladen te hebben gezien, van de dagen en tyd, waarop zy, in iedere Straat, Wyk of Veidkornetschap, zullen present zyn, om te waarderen; te meer, daar wy geloven, dat daardoor, niet alleen vele inconvenienten voor de Meesters, zullen worden uit den weg genomen, maar ook de waardering, in des te korder tydsbestek, zal aflopen.

Wy zyn nogians, op goede autoriteit in staat gesteld, het publiek te informeren, dat, in zoo verstandig is, de waardering der geweven Slaven en op gisteren geworden Apprenticien, in tegenwoordigheid van de voormalige Lyfheeren en nu geworden Meesters, zal geschieden. Dit zal buiten twyfel algemeen genoegen geven.

De navolgende Heeren zyn aangesteld geworden als Speciale Magistraten, overeenkomstig de Emancipatie Acte:

Majoor LONGMORE, voor Kaapstad.
Majoor PEARS, voor Stellenbosch.
Majoor JOHNSTONE, voor de Paarl.
Kapitein HILL, voor Tygerberg.

Origineele Correspondente.

Aan den Redakteur van den "Zuid-Afrikaan."

Distrik Stellenbosch, 22 Nov. 1834.

MYNHEER!—It wend my tot U, om raad, in deze critische omstandigheden deser Kolonie. Ik ben een man, wiens grootste bezittingen in Slaven bestaat, en die, wanner ik ze de waarde mynre Slaven, waarvoor ik ze wettiglyk gekocht heb, op dit oogenblik had,—niettegenstaande ik nog een zekere som gelds verintresser een man van een klein kapitaal zoude zyn, na afdoening van al myne schulden. Thans echter, onder de omstandigheden waar de Kolonie geplaatst is, on waarin hi deel moet, zie ik my bedreigt, met eene ruine, en met eene verpligting, om, zoo myne Crediteuren my huue pretensiën niet schenken of den tyd onbepaaldelyk afwachten, wanner ik hua zal kunnen betalen, mynen Boedel als Insolvent te moeten overgeven, oschoon ik dubbel in staat zoude zyn, om al myne Crediteuren te betalen, indien ik de waarde mynre Slaven ontving. Gy zult hier een begrip van krygen, doot de volgende mededeeling.

Ik ben aan v. N. op een obligatie zonder Borgsen en eenig ander speciaal verband, schuldig Tien Duizend Kaapsche Guldens, onder verband van acht Slaven, die my meer dan eens zo veel gekost hebben, 2.—Ben ik aan v. schuldig, Drie Duizend Kaapsche Guldens, onder een ander verband dan twee Slaven, die my ook veel meer gekost hebben en ten 3.—Ben ik aan K. schuldig Vif Duizend Guldens onder verband van twee Slaven, zonder eenig ander verband. Nu eischen myne Crediteuren van my

geld of andere securiteit in plaats van de Slaven. Ik heb geen ander eigendom en bezittingen, die ik tot genoegen myne Crediteuren kan verbinden. Wat staat my dus anders overig, dan mynen Boedel te moeten overgeven, aan den Master, wanneer myne Crediteuren niet barmhartig zyn,—indien zy het hunne namelijk niet zelven noodig hebben zoo als ongelukkiglyk hier het geval is,—en naar hunne betaling wachten, tot dat ik eerst zelve de waarde voor myne Slaven kryg?—Is dit niet hard Mynher? Ik bid u, geef my toch raad na de hand, hoe ik my onder dese omstandigheden reden moet?

H. N.

AAN DEN EDITEUR VAN DEN "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER."

MYNHEER!—Het is volkomen waar, en het verheugt my te zien, dat de Advertiser toonemaal de verkondiger der waarheid is, dat 33 der inwoners van Grahamsstad, begeerig zyn, te weten te koenen, wat volgens de publieke opinie, de beste weg zoude zyn, om te worden ingeslagen, ten gevolge van Zyner Excellenties verklaring. Het zoude even waar geweest zyn, als gy er bygevoegd had, dat de gansche bevolking de noodzakelykheid gevoelt, om op dit verontrustend tydsgevricht met nadruk te werk te gaan, en dat, ten einde de eengesindheid te verzekeren welke voor de veiligheid des lands noodzakelyk is, de Verzoekers de behoorlykheid gevoelten eenen publike Byeenkomst te houden, avoren eenigen byzondere maatregel voorstellen, ter bereiking van het belangryke doelwit, hetwelk zy beoogen.

Gy Mynher, zyt van een ander gevoelen; Gy denkt, dat uwe raad aannemelijker is, dan het gevoelen des volks over eenne publike Byeenkomst ingewonden, hoofdzakelyk byeengeroepen, om de belangryke kwestie in overweging te nemen.

Het is myn voornemen niet, iets zoo ongevreesd te beginnen, als om met U te redetwisten; Gy zyt bewust, dat uwe opgraven nu, gelyk gedurende vele jaren geleden, met geheele minachting voor de waarheid, zyngedaan geworden; dat daardoor, niet alleen vele inconvenienten voor de Meesters, zullen worden uit den weg genomen, maar ook de waardering, in des te korder tydsbestek, zal aflopen.

Wy zyn nogians, op goede autoriteit in staat gesteld, het publiek te informeren, dat, in zoo verstandig is, de waardering der geweven Slaven en op gisteren geworden Apprenticien, in tegenwoordigheid van de voormalige Lyfheeren en nu geworden Meesters, zal geschieden. Dit zal buiten twyfel algemeen genoegen geven.

De navolgende Heeren zyn aangesteld geworden als Speciale Magistraten, overeenkomstig de Emancipatie Acte:

Majoor LONGMORE, voor Kaapstad.
Majoor PEARS, voor Stellenbosch.
Majoor JOHNSTONE, voor de Paarl.
Kapitein HILL, voor Tygerberg.

Origineele Correspondente.

Aan den Redakteur van den "Zuid-Afrikaan."

Distrik Stellenbosch, 22 Nov. 1834.

MYNHEER!—It wend my tot U, om raad, in deze critische omstandigheden deser Kolonie.

Ik ben een man, wiens grootste bezittingen in Slaven bestaat, en die, wanner ik ze de waarde mynre Slaven, waarvoor ik ze wettiglyk gekocht heb, op dit oogenblik had,—niettegenstaande ik nog een zekere som gelds verintresser een man van een klein kapitaal zoude zyn, na afdoening van al myne schulden.

Thans echter, onder de omstandigheden waar

de Kolonie geplaatst is, on waarin hi deel moet,

zie ik my bedreigt, met eene ruine, en

met eene verpligting, om minachting en

discrediet op het geheele Lichaam der Her-

vormde Goestelykheid te brengen, en hen

door kalyk gezinde personen te doen lasteren

regt, zich tegen hetzelven te verzetten.

“ Gy werpt op Zyner Excellenties gedrag

eene veel erger aantying dan onbestendigheid.

Gy zegt—“By zyn aankomst vond Sir BENJA-

MIN het Gouvernement verbonden door dese zelfs

verganger, Luitenant-Kolonel WADE, om zekere

schikkings te maken voor het beletten van de

ongeregdheden, welke zouden kunnen ont-

staan uit de Emancipatie der Slaven.

Hy gaf dus order, dat het ontwerp einer Ordinante,

met dit inzigt zou worden bereid, en presen-

teerde dese zelfs aan den Raad, en door dat

middel aan het publiek, in voldoening dier

belofte.” Hierin ligt eene schrikkelijke aanty-

ging tegen de opregtheit van Sir BENJAMIN,

Nu eischen myne Crediteuren van my

gesloten. De bloote voorstelling van het ontwerp einer Ordinante aan den Raad, was volgens uwe bewering, als de verontschuldiger van Sir BENJAMIN, eene genoegzame voldoening der belofte, door het Gouvernement gedaan! Gy voegt er by, dat behalve ter voldoening dier belofte, het ook was “met oogmerk, om te ontdekken, of en in hoe verre enige nieuwe wetten op het stuk van landlopery, noodig waren.” Maar dit is eene ellendige poging en een misleiding; want, byaldien Zyne Excellentie onderrichting vorderde, kan men dan verouderstellen, dat hy ter bekoming van desezelfs, tot zulk een buitengewoon hulpmiddel zyne toevlucht zoude hebben genomen? Zoude hy dezelve gezocht hebben, door het gerechtigheid brengende gezelschap, dat de Raad voor deszelfs goedkeuring voorstelt? Hoe kende Zyne Excellentie voorzien, dat Doctor Philip een Pettie aan den Raad zoude indienen; dat de Raad deze Pettie aan de Civile Commissarien voor hun rapport zoude overzenden; en dat zulk eene buitengewone handelwyze met de Pettie van eenen persoon, opgevolgd zoude zyn geworden door Memoriën van het Publiek? Heeft iemand het ooit gehoord, dat de Koning van Engeland het ontwerp eener wet naar zyn Parlement zendt, “met oogmerk, om te on-dekken, of en in hoe verre enige nieuwe wetten de nooddakelykheid van de landlopery, wanton, and extravagant acts, which might otherwise certainly result for this Colony, from the unnecessary excitement with which a few adventurers are so busily employed to agitate the minds, and sow the seeds of discord in a country where every one is satisfied with his lot, and performs his duty quietly and orderly in the sphere allotted to him. We therefore offer to the public the columns of this extra Paper for the same reason which first induced us to issue and continue our Paper, namely, to support and defend the general interests of the people, and to acquaint the inhabitants with their just rights; and faithful to our motto we will fear no body, whoever he may be, deserving censure and admonition, while we will, on the other hand, not refrain to bestow the meed of praise and approbation to the meritorious, and hold them forth as examples of imitation.

This day we give our Subscribers an extra Paper gratis, and will continue therewith every Tuesday during this present month. Our readers may easily guess our motives for so doing. It is in order, in the present critical juncture in which this Colony is placed, to have the means more immediately within our reach adequate to the extraordinary circumstances and exigencies of the times, for the purpose of not sacrificing the precious interests of all the inhabitants of this Colony, but to defend them against the effects of inconsiderate, wanton, and extravagant acts, which might otherwise certainly result for this Colony, from the unnecessary excitement with which a few adventurers are so busily employed to agitate the minds, and sow the seeds of discord in a country where every one is satisfied with his lot, and performs his duty quietly and orderly in the sphere allotted to him. We therefore offer to the public the columns of this extra Paper for the same reason which first induced us to issue and continue our Paper, namely, to support and defend the general interests of the people, and to acquaint the inhabitants with their just rights; and faithful to our motto we will fear no body, whoever he may be, deserving censure and admonition, while we will, on the other hand, not refrain to bestow the meed of praise and approbation to the meritorious, and hold them forth as examples of imitation.

We will also receive Advertisements till Monday at twelve o'clock for every extra Paper of Tuesday.

In this Town, the day of yesterday has passed by quietly and orderly, notwithstanding the endeavours of some perturbators and enemies of this good country to excite and agitate the minds of the Apprentices under the Emancipation Act, towards injuring and disgracing many of their benefactors and friends, on the first day of the great changes in their names and condition upon which Mr. Jeremie's removal is made to depend, appearing to me to have been fully carried out by the Executive Council of the Recusation filed by Mr. Jeremie, while he may be, deserving censure and admonition, while we will, on the other hand, not refrain to bestow the meed of praise and approbation to the meritorious, and hold them forth as examples of imitation.

Mr. Stanley having thus distinctly pointed out the course which you were to pursue in certain well defined contingencies, it has become my duty in the first instance to compare these contingencies with the events which have occurred. I have therefore to observe that the most important of the conditions upon which Mr. Jeremie's removal is made to depend, appears to me to have been fully carried out by the Executive Council of the Recusation filed by Mr. Jeremie, while he may be, deserving censure and admonition, while we will, on the other hand, not refrain to bestow the meed of praise and approbation to the meritorious, and hold them forth as examples of imitation.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr. Jeremie from filing this Recusation against the Judges, at a much earlier period, considering also the interval which elapsed between the 19th of December, when the Governor furnished the Procureur-General with the decree of the President of the Court of First Instance, respecting the Prisoners, and the 7th of January, the date of the Recusation against the Supreme Court, and the very unsatisfactory tenor of the replies of Mr. Jeremie, under date of the 20th and 23rd December, to your inquiries, whether there remained any impediment to the prosecution of the case before the Assize Court, I am inclined to think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Jeremie to have satisfied you that he had permitted no necessary steps for the removal of Mr. Jeremie, from his present official duties.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr. Jeremie from filing this Recusation against the Judges, at a much earlier period, considering also the interval which elapsed between the 19th of December, when the Governor furnished the Procureur-General with the decree of the President of the Court of First Instance, respecting the Prisoners, and the 7th of January, the date of the Recusation against the Supreme Court, and the very unsatisfactory tenor of the replies of Mr. Jeremie, under date of the 20th and 23rd December, to your inquiries, whether there remained any impediment to the prosecution of the case before the Assize Court, I am inclined to think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Jeremie to have satisfied you that he had permitted no necessary steps for the removal of Mr. Jeremie, from his present official duties.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr. Jeremie from filing this Recusation against the Judges, at a much earlier period, considering also the interval which elapsed between the 19th of December, when the Governor furnished the Procureur-General with the decree of the President of the Court of First Instance, respecting the Prisoners, and the 7th of January, the date of the Recusation against the Supreme Court, and the very unsatisfactory tenor of the replies of Mr. Jeremie, under date of the 20th and 23rd December, to your inquiries, whether there remained any impediment to the prosecution of the case before the Assize Court, I am inclined to think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Jeremie to have satisfied you that he had permitted no necessary steps for the removal of Mr. Jeremie, from his present official duties.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr. Jeremie from filing this Recusation against the Judges, at a much earlier period, considering also the interval which elapsed between the 19th of December, when the Governor furnished the Procureur-General with the decree of the President of the Court of First Instance, respecting the Prisoners, and the 7th of January, the date of the Recusation against the Supreme Court, and the very unsatisfactory tenor of the replies of Mr. Jeremie, under date of the 20th and 23rd December, to your inquiries, whether there remained any impediment to the prosecution of the case before the Assize Court, I am inclined to think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Jeremie to have satisfied you that he had permitted no necessary steps for the removal of Mr. Jeremie, from his present official duties.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr. Jeremie from filing this Recusation against the Judges, at a much earlier period, considering also the interval which elapsed between the 19th of December, when the Governor furnished the Procureur-General with the decree of the President of the Court of First Instance, respecting the Prisoners, and the 7th of January, the date of the Recusation against the Supreme Court, and the very unsatisfactory tenor of the replies of Mr. Jeremie, under date of the 20th and 23rd December, to your inquiries, whether there remained any impediment to the prosecution of the case before the Assize Court, I am inclined to think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Jeremie to have satisfied you that he had permitted no necessary steps for the removal of Mr. Jeremie, from his present official duties.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr. Jeremie from filing this Recusation against the Judges, at a much earlier period, considering also the interval which elapsed between the 19th of December, when the Governor furnished the Procureur-General with the decree of the President of the Court of First Instance, respecting the Prisoners, and the 7th of January, the date of the Recusation against the Supreme Court, and the very unsatisfactory tenor of the replies of Mr. Jeremie, under date of the 20th and 23rd December, to your inquiries, whether there remained any impediment to the prosecution of the case before the Assize Court, I am inclined to think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Jeremie to have satisfied you that he had permitted no necessary steps for the removal of Mr. Jeremie, from his present official duties.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr. Jeremie from filing this Recusation against the Judges, at a much earlier period, considering also the interval which elapsed between the 19th of December, when the Governor furnished the Procureur-General with the decree of the President of the Court of First Instance, respecting the Prisoners, and the 7th of January, the date of the Recusation against the Supreme Court, and the very unsatisfactory tenor of the replies of Mr. Jeremie, under date of the 20th and 23rd December, to your inquiries, whether there remained any impediment to the prosecution of the case before the Assize Court, I am inclined to think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Jeremie to have satisfied you that he had permitted no necessary steps for the removal of Mr. Jeremie, from his present official duties.

I have also to remark with reference to the other contingencies specified by Mr. Stanley, that although much of the delay which has occurred in bringing Mr. Brodelet and his associates to trial has originated with Mr. Reddie, yet, considering that Mr. Jeremie appears throughout these controversies to have acted in unison with Mr. Reddie, and that there seems no reason which should have prevented Mr