



Published at No. 62, Water Street, Cape Town, every Friday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the Post on the same Day.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL VI.

VRYDAG DEN 16 OKTOBER 1835.

No. 290.

Master's Office, Cape Town, Sept. 29, 1835. EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Willem Janse van Rensburg...

Master's Office, Cape Town, August 29, 1835. EDICT.—The Paternal and Maternal Relations of Eliza Dorothea Davy...

Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates. NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.—All Persons having any Claims or Pretensions against the Estate of Mr. Jacobus Uys...

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in the capacity of general Agents of Mr. JOHANNES JACOBUS UYS, sen., intend to sell on the 20th of October...

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the late SOPHIA, of Pondicherry, Widow of PHILANDER, of Bengal...

And lastly, the claim on the Compensation Fund for the above late Slaves. The Sale will be held at the Place Johannes Fontein...

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—The Undersigned as Assumed Executor to the Estate of the late MARIA ELIZABETH BRINK, Widow of FRANS RYHART BRINK...

PUBLIC SALE IN THE VILLAGE THE "FAARL."—The Undersigned, having resolved to settle himself in Cape Town, will cause to be sold, on THURSDAY, the 5th November next...

Hendrik, old according to Registry, 52 years, Files, August, Pamela, Rachel. With her Children, Lyst, horn 17th January, 1834, Overwagt, born 8th October, 1827.

ON WEDNESDAY next will be publicly sold, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Without the least Reserve, 6 casks of assorted Iron Goods...

HALLISH MEDECINES. BY the last arrival from Holland the Undersigned have received a few cases of Patent Medicines...

HATS.—TO-MORROW MORNING the Undersigned will offer for Sale a choice investment of Hats...

GENERAL PALMERS CLARET.—TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at THREE o'clock precisely, the Undersigned will sell a quantity of this celebrated Wine...

ROMAN CEMENT.—The Undersigned have a quantity of this valuable Composition for Sale.

TO WINE FARMERS.—Wanted to Purchase, about 100 Leaguers of good dry Postcask.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c. &c.—On THURSDAY, the 15th October, 1835, at 10 o'clock, A.M., will be sold, without the least Reserve...

STELLENBOSCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next Quarterly Fair at Stellenbosch will be held on the King's Square, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October next...

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the late SOPHIA, of Pondicherry, Widow of PHILANDER, of Bengal...

PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 17th of October next, will be sold by the Undersigned, as Executor Dative to the Estate of the late SOPHIA, of Pondicherry...

THE Undersigned being duly authorized, will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, for account of the Widow of Mr. WILLEM DILLMAN...

The above Landed Property are in the mean time for Private Sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHEEP.—On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., will be Publicly Sold, at the place of Mr. Jan Beyers, at Sticksland, for account of Mr. Isaac Malherbe...

SALE OF EXCELLENT FAT SHEEP AND GOATS.—On THURSDAY, the 15th October next, will be sold, at Mr. DE JAGERS, Tygerberg, 1400 Sheep and Goats...

HATS.—The Undersigned has now open a large consignment of HATS, of the latest fashion and superior quality...

Gentlemen's and children's cloth, oil silk, seal, and travelling Caps in great variety. The usual assortment of the finest Cloths, Peterbams, Coatings, British Cashmères, Cassimeres, Drillings, fancy Silk, Cachemere, Valencia, and Velvet Waistcoating...

SALE THIS MORNING, 9th inst. (to clear the Stores for Goods per 'Eagle'), of Shirtings, Sheetings, Voerchitz, striped Cottons, and a variety of other Goods.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, AND "TRADE LIST."—This Publication is now established in general estimation as a most desirable channel through which to convey ADVERTISEMENTS to all parts of the Colony.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY. Sept. 30. Asia, brig, W. Bloomfield, from Rio Aug. 22, to this port.

MARRIED, in the Schotsche Kloof, by Special Licence, on Monday the 5th instant, by the Rev. A. FAURE, Mr. J. S. F. Botha, Senior, to Mrs. the Widow of the late Mr. C. Crugnygen...

ARRIVAL IN SIMON'S BAY. Oct. 3. Good Return, Am. ship, —Howland, from August Ang. 11, whaling. Cargo oil.

ARRIVAL IN SIMON'S BAY. H. M. Ships Pelican, Thalia, and Romney. Ships—Captain Cook, London Packet, and Neptique.

MARKT PRYZEN. Tot den 7 October, 1835. Aals per pond 5 1/2 St. Amandelen, per 1000 1 1/2 Rds.

ABALLION JUNIOR; OF, DE KLEINE BANDIET; Kluchtig Truurspel in 3 Bedryven, door eenen Amateur. GEVOLGD VAN MONSIEUR. TONSON.

TWEE DUZEND extra vette Schapen, zullen per publieke Venditie op den 27 dezer, aan Pamponekraal, ter Plaats van den Heer DE JAGER, worden verkocht.

PUBLIEKE Verkoopung van Vanigood.—De Ondergetoekende, in zyne betrekking als Geassumeerde Executor aan Reddelaar des Boedels van wylen Meijfrouw MARIA ELIZABETH BRINK...

BERIGT AAN CREDITEUREN EN DEBITEUREN. Alle Persoenen, die enige Vorderingen hebben, tegen den Boedel van wylen Meijfrouw MARIA ELIZABETH BRINK, laait Wedjawa, wylen den Wel-Edelheer FRANS RYHART BRINK...

CAPE TOWN, Edited by P. A. BRAND, Zoonvooft, —Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. A. BRAND, No. 62, Water-street.

Dese Courant wordt elken Vrydag Oetend uitgegeven aan het Publicatie-Kantoor, No. 62, Waterstraat, en des Zaterdag met de Post naar alle de Buiten-Distrikten verzonden.

DEEL VI. VRYDAG DEN 16 OKTOBER 1835.

SIMONS-STAD.—Aan de Leden van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Gemeente in de Simons stad en Distrikt, wordt bekend gemaakt, dat aaldaar door den Wel-Eerwaarden Heer P. E. FAURE, op Zondag den 25 October aanstaande...

NARIGT.—Op Zondag den 25 dezer, zal de Eerw. Heer B. SHAW, de Verjarings Leerdred prediken, ter opening van de Wesleyaansche Kapel te Somerset (Hottentots Holland) De Morgendienst zal beginnen te half negen, en de Namiddagdienst, te twee uren.

EDICT.—De laatste Bloedverwanten en Creditoren van wylen Petrus JOHANNES UYS, voormaals van het Distrikt Swellendam, worden verzocht kennis te nemen, dat de gez. Petrus JOHANNES UYS, onder Testament en zonder iemand tot Executor aan te stellen, is overleden...

OP MORGEN AVOND, zal door het Privaat Jeugdig Hollandsch Tooneel-Gezelschap "Kunst & Smaak" worden vertoend, INLE in YARIKO; Tooneel in 3 Bedryven. Geroeld van het Kluchtspel in 2 Bedryven, DE DRONKAARD. Looftjes zyn te bekomen by J. W. LOTZ.

IN het begin der aanstaande maand zal mede in de Stads Schouwburg door bovengem. Gezelschap worden vertoend, ABALLION JUNIOR; OF, DE KLEINE BANDIET; Kluchtig Truurspel in 3 Bedryven, door eenen Amateur. GEVOLGD VAN MONSIEUR. TONSON.

AAN WYNBOEREN.—Benooidig te koop, omtrent 100 leggers goede Pontak. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Caledon's Plain.

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PUBLIEKE Verkoopung van Vanigood.—De Ondergetoekende, in zyne betrekking als Geassumeerde Executor aan Reddelaar des Boedels van wylen Meijfrouw MARIA ELIZABETH BRINK laait Weduwe wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer FRANS RYHART BRINK, zal op Maandag den 19 dezer, op de plaats vrede, doen verkoopen:

DE Ondergetoekende als daartoe bevoegd gekwalificeerde vynde, zal op Woensdag den 21 dezer voor rekening van Meijfrouw de Weduwe wylen den Heer WILLEM DILLMAN, publiek laten verkoopen, zeker Huis en Pakhuis onder dubbele verdieping, gelegen in de Keeromstraat, No. 18.—Almede een onbebouwd Erf, gelegen in de 'Tuint-Of Nieuwstraat, groot 17 kwadraat roeden en 92 dito vooten.

DE Ondergetoekende als daartoe bevoegd gekwalificeerde vynde, zal op Woensdag den 21 dezer voor rekening van Meijfrouw de Weduwe wylen den Heer WILLEM DILLMAN, publiek laten verkoopen, een staande Herologie, (Hollandsch maaksel), een glazen Klokkenarr, een Kabinet, vier grote Spiegels, een ruitje dito, 8 wijkoperen Kwispedoren, en 6 gale dito dito; almede Stoeien, Tafels, Kasten, Glas en Aardwerk, Keukengroedochap, en hegeen verder ter verkoop zal worden aangeboden.

VIETALIS BUREAU, Simonstad, 1 Oct. 1835. HIERMEDE wordt bekend gemaakt, dat versgelede Tenders, met Proefjes en Musters op dit Bureau zullen worden aangenomen, tot Zaterdag den 31 dezer, op den Middag, (wanneer de tenderende partijen, of iemand namens hen, verzocht worden tegenwoordig te zyn) voor alle zoodanige hoeveelheden van de onderstaande artikelen, als vereischt mogten worden, ten gebruik van Zynre Majesteits Schepen, Oorlogs Vaartuigen, Transport en Bandiet Schepen, in de Simons of Tafelbaai ten Auker liggende, en het civile navale Etablissement aan wal, voor het jaar 1836, beginnende den 1 Jan. aanstaande.

SUIKER.—Voor zoodanige hoeveelheden als vereischt mogten worden, deszelve moet van eene goede kwaliteit zyn, en men moet er voor instaan dat deszelve negen maanden goed zal blyven.—Te worden geleverd in de Magazynen.—De Tenders moeten de pryzen melden in Sterling Geld, per pond Engelsch Gewicht.

LEVENDIGE OSSEN, SCHAPEN EN GEPERSD HOOL.—Voor zoodanige getallen en hoeveelheden, goede vette Ossen, Schapen, en gepersd Hool, als voor Zynre Majesteits Schepen, enz., vereischt mogten worden.—Te worden geleverd op het Stads Hoofd.—De Tenders voor de Ossen en Schapen, moeten de pryzen in Sterling Geld melden, per Cwt; en voor het Hool per 100 ponden.

GOEDKOOP HOEDEN.—De Ondergetoekende heeft nu geopen, eene groote factuur HOEDEN, van de laatste mode, en superieure kwaliteit, direct van de Manufacturer, komende, is hy instaat, de pryzen derzelve zeer aanmerkelyk te vermindern.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING in het DORP DE FAARL. Daar de Ondergetoekende besloten heeft in de stad te blyven wonen, zal zyn dien hoofde, op Donderdag den 5 November aanstaande, publiek doen verkoopen, hare frange en over het algemeen bekende Erven, gelegen in het beste gedeelte van bovengemeld Dorp, voorts met extra goede Woonhuizen, Stallingen, en een groot Wyppakhuis, en vele andere Buitengeboeven. Deszelfs zyn bepant met 10,000 Wynnagelen, en alle soorten van Vrachtboomsen, en twee groote Duunboomschen, geschikt om balken en alle andere soorten van houtshout, uit te hakken.

DE Weduwe A. L. DE VILLIERS. De Weduwe A. L. DE VILLIERS, onder administratie van den Heer P. F. R. DE VILLIERS.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—Op Zaterdag den 17 Oct. aanst., zal door den Ondergetoekenden, in kwaliteit als Geassumeerde Executor des Boedels van wylen Sophia van Pondicherry, weduwe van PHILANDER van Bengalen, worden verkocht, een Woonhuis gelegen in de Langestraat, almede verscheidene Artikelen van Huismeeubelen, enz., behoorende aan bovengemelden Boedel.

OP den 21 October, zal de Ondergetoekende te No. 14 Breenstraat, publiek laten verkoopen, een staande Herologie, (Hollandsch maaksel), een glazen Klokkenarr, een Kabinet, vier grote Spiegels, een ruitje dito, 8 wijkoperen Kwispedoren, en 6 gale dito dito; almede Stoeien, Tafels, Kasten, Glas en Aardwerk, Keukengroedochap, en hegeen verder ter verkoop zal worden aangeboden.

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ADVERTENTIE.—De Maatschappij van Administratie en Besoldberedering, in kwaliteit als Geassumeerde Gemagtigde van den Hr. JOHANNES JACOBUS UYS, Sen. in voorzitting op den 20 October aanst., publiek aan de oostelichheden in doen verkoopen, deszelfs geheelen Boedel, bestaande in de Eigendomsplaats "Johannes Fontein," met het daaropstaande Woonhuis, Windmolen en verdere Buitengeboeven, benevens het daarby behoorende en aangrenzende Erfpachtland, gelegen aan Tygerberg, naby de Kerk, groot in deszelfs groot, en strekkende zoo als de Erfgrondbrieven, (welke ten dage der Verkoopung ter beschikking van de gegandigden aldaar zullen liggen, en inmiddels ten Katoore van voorn. Maatschappij, in de Graevestraat, No. 15, kunnen worden ingezien) in het breede komen aan te koop.

Wydere zullen ten gem. dage, mede worden verkocht, al de op de gem. Plaats behoorende Landbouwverreedschappen als Ploegen, Eggen, Graven, Ploegen, Waggen en Karren, Verder het Vyn, bestaande in Paardes, Ossen, Koeyen, en enige Hamels en Ooyen, voorts het Huisraad, bestaande in Stoeien, Kleederkasten, Kisten, Ledekanten. Ook den dienstyd der volgende tot den Boedel behoorende Appreentien, als volgt:

Abel van Madagascar, Tuinier, 61 dito. En eindelijk het rogt op het Compensatie, voor het in vrydom stellen van genoemde Slaven.

DE Ondergetoekende als daartoe bevoegd gekwalificeerde vynde, zal op Woensdag den 21 dezer voor rekening van Meijfrouw de Weduwe wylen den Heer WILLEM DILLMAN, publiek laten verkoopen, zeker Huis en Pakhuis onder dubbele verdieping, gelegen in de Keeromstraat, No. 18.—Almede een onbebouwd Erf, gelegen in de 'Tuint-Of Nieuwstraat, groot 17 kwadraat roeden en 92 dito vooten.

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die onze handelwyse zoo zeer schijnt te laken, ik vraag U op uw geweten a: Hebt gy nimmer voorgenomen iets tegen eenen Leeraar te schrijven? Zoudt gy dat voornemen niet hebben volbragt, waart gy niet in uwen looppaas? En kon zulks niet, met veel meer regt, den naam van smaad dragen? Durft gy dit ontkennen? En wat noemt u smaad? Het is niet enkel, omdat die Leeraar eenige smooie zinnen wat ernstig had bestraft, zoodanig, waarvan gy U ook misdien schuldig kendet. En nu, nu eenigen, beheerscht door zuivere bedoelingen, bestaand door reuze beginselen, optreden, en de bronnen, waardoor eene scheuring in de Gemeente kan verwekt worden, pogen te stoppen, — nu wilt gy U met het mijsker der gemeinsheden vermommen, nu wilt gy U met den mantel der schynheiligheid bedekken, nu wilt gy anderen voor symelaars en schynheiligen uitmaken? Is, nu schroomt gy zelfs niet, de zuivere leer, van eenen gryzen Leeraar te roemen, en anderen aan te pryzen, ofschoon gy niet dan by geval, onder syn gehoor komt! Welke eene handelys! hoe schandelyk! Hebt gy uwen brief met een hetsamerij uit het woord der waarheid besloten, ik zal deze weinige aanmerkingen, waartyk ik in het vervolg, zoodra ik eenige ledige oogenblikken heb, nog eenige voegen zal, besluiten, met U te herinneren aan dat zedig. WAT! WAT! WAT U, gy GEVERNDE!

Ik ben, GREN HUIJELAAR NOCH PLUIMSTYKER.

DE NIEUWE HERVORMDE KERK IN DE KAAPSTAD.

Kaapstad, 14 October 1835.

MYNHEER! Als een der Bouwcommissarissen tot den opbouw der Nieuwe Hervormde Kerk, draag ik kennis, dat op den 6 dezer, door de Bouwcommissie een besluit genomen, en den Kerkenraad daarmede by brief bekend gemaakt en verzocht geworden is, om, binnen tien dagen, eene gecombineerde Vergadering met de Bouwcommissie, over den verdere opbouw, enz. te houden. Ik ben hierop van goeder hand geïnformeerd, dat het verzoek in dien brief, door den Preses des Kerkenraads, by al de Leden deszelfs in omvang gebragt en by meerderheid van stemmen is besloten geworden, om tegen den 13de (gisteren), die gecombineerde Vergadering te houden. De dag van gisteren is echter voorby, en ik, benevens vele myner mede Bouwcommissarissen, hebben geene aanzegging hiervan gehad. Ik heb my hiernaas geïnformeerd, en tot myne aantezigt berekend, zooder aan het Kerkenraad alleen is vergaderd geweest, zooder aan het volk, want het gemeen besluit effect te geven, en dat nu het eenige verzoek der Bouwcommissie is van de hand geworpen!

Indien dit nu alles waar is, Mynheer, hoe moet de Nederdatsche Hervormde Gemeente, die alleen uit 5500 Ledematen bestaat, en geen 800 vrouwen en 800 mans-zipelaaten in hante oude Kerk hebben, onder de bestaande omstandigheden, hieverover denken? Wat moet de Bouwcommissie van dit gedrag zeggen? Staat hetzelve misschien ook in verband met het al dan niet afbreken der oude Kerk? Of met het al dan niet prediken in het Gesticht, onder de tegenwoordige omstandigheden?

Wanneer ik deze vragen beantwoord zie, zal de Gemeente nog meer van my hooren. In allen gevallen zal ik U binnen kort nog meer licht doen krygen over den staat van onze tweede Kerk, en de telegendele welvillendheid der Bouwcommissie, die (voornamelijk) uit 22 meest alle, op 2 na, oud en 3 nieuwe Leden des Kerkenraads bestaat!

EEN LID DER BOUWCOMMISSIE.

NB. Boven bedoelde is het derde verzoek der Bouwcommissie, tot dat einde gedaan, om de Gemeente toch te kunnen berghen en niet te doen rondwelen.

Randagans Geregtschap, te George gehouden.

(Van eenen Correspondent).

Op Donderdag den 10 dezer, kwam de Edele Heer Reuter MENZIES alhier aan. Op den volgende morgen kwam Zyn Lorchschap in eenen met vier paarden bespannen wagen naar het Hof, en gaf zyne voldoening te kennen, over de schikkingen door den Adjuant Baljw gemaakt. Zyn Lorchschap opende de Zitting, en de volgende crimineele zaken wierden tergeesteld:

Hottentot Jan Zwart, diefstal, schuldig, een jaar confinement met harden arbeid, en 30 slagen te ontvanger. — Philip Davy Scott, diefstal, de gevraagte pleitte schuldig. De Resident Magistraat seide, dat zyn gedrag gedurende zyn gevangenschap voorbedelooz en ordelyk was geweest. — Een jaar confinement met harden arbeid. — Adam Paulsen, diefstal, schuldig, een jaar confinement met harden arbeid. — William Rinds, diefstal, schuldig, 18 maanden confinement met harden arbeid. — Frans Ferreira, diefstal, niet schuldig. — De Hottentottin Jacomyne, autoabraak en diefstal, niet schuldig. — Hendrik Flores, beschildig van eenen aanslag om eene onnatuurlyke misdad te begaan, pleitte schuldig, 3 jaren confinement met harden arbeid, en 50 slagen te ontvanger. — Dieertje Jantjes, aanslag, met voornemen om te verkrachten, schuldig aan de aanslag, 2 maanden confinement en 30 slagen te ontvanger. — Piet Meiring, voor het aanslaan van zynen Ap, beheet in 210. — Mentor April, aanslag, met voornemen om te verkrachten, 1 jaar confinement en 50 slagen te ontvanger.

Nadat de crimineele zaken afgeloopen waren, schien zyn Lorchschap zeer te vreden over de bekende wyze, waarop dezelve door den Klerk van het Vrederegt, waren bestierd geworden. Voordat Zyn Lorchschap met de civile Rot eenen aanvang maakte, zeide hy, dat er eene Memorie aan Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur was gepresenteerd geworden, door zekeren Heer John Ingram, den Speciale Vrederegt, beschuldigende van aanranding op zynen Apprentice Charman, en daar het geheel onmogelyk was dat de Speciale Vrederegt zyne eigene zaak kon teregstellen, en het bovendien onoochdig was dat eene speciale Commissie tot dat einde zoude worden benoemd, dewyl volgens Ordonnantie 73, eenig persoon niet regt heeft, om voor den Regter van het Hooge Geregtschap te verschynen, en onder eede, eenig persoon niet het begraan van eene misdad te beschuldigen; zoudt Zyn Lorchschap na afloop der civile Rot geerd zyn eenige klagten te hooren, en derhalve bestond er geene verschoning voor personen, die, byaldien zy eenige hadden, dezelve niet voorbragten.

De civile zaken wierden toen behandeld: — Johanna Sophia Meeding, versus J. Hamilton, wegens het niet staarkomen van trouwbedel. Vonnis voor de Eische resse met de kosten. De Gedagde voorleedde haar binnere drie vrecken te trouwen. Zyn Lorchschap merkte aan, dat er in het afgelegd getuigenis, geen de minste zweem voorkwam, welke aanleiding zoude kunnen geven des Gedag-

dens aanstaande Huisvrouw, van eenig wangedrag te verdenken, en dat Zyne Edele van oordeel was, dat de Gedagde door valsche geruchten was misleid geworden.

Servas van Breda, Mz., vs. Egbertus Bergh, voor onwettige gerangschikking. — 2500 schadelykgepdinge gevorderd. De grond van actie, als staande gehouden door den Heer Ingram, des Eischers Agent, bestond hierin, dat de Gedagde, als Speciale Vrederegt, in het geven van vonnis tegen den Eischer, wegens aanranding van zynen Apprentice, het alternatief niet had vermeld, te weten, dat by defaut van betaling der boete, gevangenschap zoude volgen; en dat hy willekeurylyk gehandeld had, door gevangenschap in werking te brengen, op de opgaaf van den Eischer, dat "hy geen geld of goederen had, om de boete te betalen."

De Heer Advokaat Stoll, voor de verdediging, refererde naar de Ordonnantie voor de Speciale Vrederegt, en behield op eene zeer bekende wyze, dat de Speciale Vrederegt niet gehouden was, om de lyd, der in werking brenging van het gevangenschap te insisteren, daar by eerst kon wachten om te zien, of de boete al dan niet, betaald zoude worden; en dat de wet door den Eischer overtreden, behalve dat stellig was, den Speciale Vrederegt geen alternatief dag gevangenschap overlatende, op nonvoldoening der opgelegde boete.

Het wiert door getuigenis bewezen dat de Eischer uit eigen vryen wil gekomen was, en zich aan den Speciale Vrederegt had overgeleverd, ten einde gevangenschap te ondergaan, in welk besluit hy halstarriglyk volhardde, ofschoon verscheidene Heeren, onder welken de Broeder van den Eischer zich bevond, aangeboden hadden de boete te voldoen, zynde slechts £1. Vonnis voor den Gedagden. Geene kosten.

(Het vervolg hierna.)

(Uit de "Graham's Town Journal" van 9 Oct.)

De aangelegenheden der Grenzen.

Sedert den datum van ons laatste Nummer, zyn er slechts weinige rapporten van strooperen, doos de Kaffers binnens de oude Koloniale grenspalen gepleegd, ter onzer kennis gekomen. Onder de door ons ontvangene, kunnen de volgende, als de belangrykste worden vermeld. — Onder den Winterberg, hebben zy eenen boer N. Rensburg genaamd, 300 schapen en zyn laatste paard ontnomen. Van de plaats van eenen persoon Els genaamd, woonachtig omstreeks acht mylen ten Noorden van Fort Beaufort, hebben zy omtrent 20 paarden geroofd; maar wakker achtervolgd wordende, doorstaken zy zeven der dieren, baldadiglyk met huane haasgaten. In het lagere gedeelte van het Distrikt Albanie, heeft men van geene strooperen gehoord, maar de reden hiervan is gemakkelyk toetschryven aan de gaurheid van het weer en de hoogte van al de rivieren. Men zegt, dat er talryke sporen van den vyand gezien sijn, en van daar dat onze boeren by aankomstheid op huane hoeden zyn, bereid om hun levens en huane goederen te verdedigen, en de stroopers te straffen.

Binnen de nieuwe grenscheiding hebben de zaken een alles behalve gunstig voorkomen, en zouden ons genoegzaam kunnen overtuigen, dat er onbehoorlyke vergunningen zyn geschonken aan de barbaarsche verwoesters der Kolonie. De Fingoe locatie in het gecedeerde grondgebied is, zoo als het schynt opgebroken; en de Fingoes hebben niettegenstaande alle pogingen om hen aldaar te houden, zich over het omliggende land verspreid. Dit doet ons geen leed; huane locatie in het gecedeerde grondgebied was niet geschikt voor de behoeften van gewoonten van dat volk, noch veilig voor de Kolonisten. Velen immers zyn de oude grenspalen overgegaan, en hebben by de inwoners dienst genomen; en wy zyn stelliglyk van oordeel, dat hoe spoediger zy allen dus gebedeld worden, des te beter het voor huren en het Gouvernment zal zyn. De weinigen, die in het gecedeerde grondgebied gebleven sijn, lyden grootelyklyk door gebrek; en zy zouden voorzeker ontkomen, indien de mildadigheid van het Gouvernment, dit niet voorkwam. Wy vernemen, dat gedurende het laatste slechte weer velen door de koude omgekomen zyn, en dat zy een groot verlies aan vee geleden hebben. Men zegt zelfs, dat eenige naar huane oude meesters, de Kaffers, terug gekeerd zyn.

Met betrekking tot de Kaffers, vernemen wy, dat huane oude nabuurschap vol vee wordt. Eene mededeeling van de plaats, zegt: "er is alhier dezen morgen een oude slaaf van Umlala's-stam aangekomen; hy zegt, dat de Kaffers groote kudden koloniaal vee hebben, die nimmer gevonden of zelfs naar gezocht sijn geworden."

Het schynt dat zy gezyns erkennen verslagen te zyn, en zy waken niet te beweren, dat wy hen veel verschuldigd zyn voor dien graad van vrede, die wy smaken. Wy vernemen dat zy te oessen, aan het Commissariaat behoorende, hebben wegeroofd, — daarna eene kuldde vee, Jan Traatse's volk toebehoorende, en welke laatste tot eenige kralen van eene Eno zyn nagespoerd, gelegen niet ver van Fort Willshire, op weg naar King Williams Town. Wy zyn mede onderdeigt geworden van verscheidene strooperen van eenen geringeren aard.

Wanneer wy deze dingen hooren, en de verdichtelen lezen, welke het publiek ongezondt opgedrongen zyn, hierop neerkomend, dat de Kaffers arm naar huane woningen gekeerd zyn, kunnen wy ter naauwer nood die gematigheid behouden, welke het zoo wenschelyk is, te allen tyden, in de behandeling van publieke aangelegenheden, staande te houden. De waarheit is, dat juist het tegenovergestelde het geval is. Zy mede die, aan de geruimeerde boeren toebehoren, maar de vrede dus gesloten zynde, werd aan de troepen aangevoerd by de Generale Order No. 2, hiernevens gaande, en de Opperhoofden leerden naar huane stemmen terug, verwaars de respectieve Commissarissen zich dadelik zulke begeven, om schikkingen te maken voor huane locatie in de distrikten, ten verlyf aangewezen, en om de noodige details van huane vestiging te schikken.

Nu zal op den eenigen grondslag, welke ooit eenig uitzigt op slaging kon geven, — dat namerlyk van het plaatsen van dit volk, als Zynere Majesteits onderdanen, onder het vernemen van Zyne Majesteits, — de groote profneeming worden genomen, van het trapsgewys invoeeren onder huren van de gewoonten en verpligtingen van het beschaafde leven, en een gevoel van de gebelidde pligten der Godsdienst.

De Kommandant en Chef zyn vruchteloos trachten zyne gevoelen van goedkeuring en aching uit te drukken, welke by koester voor de officieren en troepen van iedere beschyving van dit leger. Het zy genoeg te zeggen, dat zy tot het einde van den oorlog, zoo wel als door deszelfs duur, een schitterend voorbeeld hebben gegeven van krygskracht, lydzaamheid en volhardende dapperheid, vergezeld van de menschlievendste toegewendheid jegens den vyand, en getrouweylyk huren pligt jegens hunnen Koning en hun Vaderland, hebben volbragt.

overwonnen was, en zyne onderwerping verzeek door het Tractaat van den 30ste April, die van de oude standyge stammen uitteonodigen, in den weg daartoe wenen, ons dus eene tijd te maken aan de verspillig van bid, en hen de verdere kastydig te sparen, welke nu vadelyk en vreed gedrag jegens de Kolonie, maar al te rematig verdiend had.

Deze pogingen, naderhand hernieuwd, wande zich eene gelegenhed opdeed, werden allen verijdeld door de hardnekkig volharding van de Opperhoofden, dionder den invloed van booze raadsheld, en laatstelyk aangevoed, zooder twyfel, door eene kenk aan de gevoelenen lunnenvoordele, zoo vlytig en roelooze binnens de Kolonie verspreid, — nog de worsteling aanleiden in de vaagheids des lands, waarin zy waren teruggerokken, en di het lyden verlangden, dat zy op hun volk bragt hadden.

Eindelyk echter, in het begin in de afgeloene maand, werden huane oogen geopend voor den wagen aard van huane stund, en werden zy bekeerd met de hooploosheid van het voortzetten van den stryd, daarty dagelyk de vermeerderende maat gevouden van de post van occupatie, welke hen van alle zyden overrasgen en in bangheid hielden.

Uit alle deze redenen schynt het volgd te zyn, — dat in het midden van de laatste maand, gedurende de veegevangende voortgang van eene gecombineerde optie tegen hen in de vastigheden van de Amatoles, door Aachenemen onder Major Cox, van de posten van occupatie aan King Williams Town, en de Velden Berenford, C. en Armstrong, respectively, een bode is ingezonden, van de Opperhoofden MACOMO en TRALIV van den stam van Kwa, om genade en vrede te verzoeken.

In het vooruitzigt, dat eenige zoodanige optie spoedig zou gemaakt worden, had de Kommandant en Chef vertrouwde den officier die deze werkzaamheden bejagde gelast, dezelve aan te nemen, zelf op het alfde uur, hoerlek zulks ook het opgeven van militair voordeel mogt aandien, — en ter ere van den kommanderenden officier, en de troepen met het gezegd worden, dat ofschoon zy in het volle vey van voorspoed waren, toen deze Kafferboe zich op de wilden in alle richtingen voor hen vlugende en een aanlyklyk deel van de laatste ingesloten en ter hunner geene, — de vervolging dadelyk werd gestaakt, het zwaard oeral in de schede gestoken en ten verwinnen vyand gespaard.

De details deser gebeurtenissen zyn te vinden in de gecombineerde Generale Order No. 1. Deze schorsing van vyandelyken werd gevolgd door verscheidene conferentien tussehen de Kaffer-Opperhoofden en de Officieren tot dat einde benoemd door den Gouverneur, en Kommandant en Chef, waarty de Opperhoofden ernstig om vrede smeekten, groot berouw betoonde over hun gedrag jegens de Kolonie, — huane volkomen omagt verklaarden, om den oorlog langer vol te houden, — sich stelden ter genade van den Gouverneur, overeenkamen huane wapenden op te geven, — en ten ernstigsten verzoekten de onderdanen te worden van Zyne Majesteit den Koning van Engeland, — wiens regt tot het land in den laatste Veldtoeg overwonnen, en in bezit genomen by Proclamatien van den 10den Mei li, zy erkenden, en aan wien zy hulle en trouw beloofden, — te leven onder de Engelsche Wetten, — vrienden te zyn van Zynere Majesteits vrienden, en te syden tegen deszelfs vyanden, verklarende huane bereidvaardigheid om te worden geplaatst, ten aanzien van hun toekomstig verlyf, waar de Gouverneur zulks zou bepalen, maar tevens ernstig smedende, dat zy niet mogten worden verwyten van de bergen van hun geboorteland, maar toegelaten, daar te blyven, onder zoodanige beperkingen als de Gouverneur zou goedvinden opleggen.

Deze preliminaire openingen by de conferentien gunstig door de officieren synde aangenomen, volgens de instructies welke zy diensaanagelyk hadden ontvangen, stemden de Opperhoofden in, den Gouverneur te ontmoeten tot Fort Willshire, voor de finale vereffening van een wederzichig Tractaat, waar zy op den 11den aankwamen, en gevolglyk aan den Gouverneur werden voorgesteld, en waar Tractaten op den bovenstaande grondslag spoedig werden berid, en zouden geratificeerd zyn op den 13den, maar dat inmiddels de Gouverneur en Kommandant en Chef rapporten bid ontvongen, dat verscheidene troepen Kaffers, in verbinding van den wapenistand, invallen binnens denouden grenslyk maakten, roovde vee, en hebbende in een of twee gevallen de veevoerders vermoord. Hy ontbood daarop de twee Kaffer-Opperhoofden voos zich, en zeide hen dat de Tractaten, moesten afgebroken worden en de oorlog hervat, tenzyl dezelyk weerdheden spoedig gestuit werden; dat hy hei tot dat einde zou wegzenden, om terug te keeren tot huane stammen, waar hy hen aanrade, (indien zy vrede en genade verlangden,) al huane invloed in het werk te stellen, om hun volk terug te roepen, waartoe hy hen drie dagen toe toestaan. Indien zy getrouweylyk hiearaan voldeden, zou hy voortgaan met het sluiten van de Tractaten, nu afgebroken, maar indien zy zulks verzuimden, zou hy hen dadelyk aanvallen, en den oorlog tot het uiterste voortzetten, tot zy geheel uit het land uitgeroed.

De Opperhoofden begaven zich dadelyk naar huane respectieve stammen, en kwamen op den morgen van den 17den tot Fort Willshire terug, toen de Gouverneur, reden hebbende te veronderstellen, dat zy getrouweylyk hun best hadden gedaan om de roovers te roepen, waarom zy gezonden waren, de borenstaande Tractaten met hen sloot, om final te worden geratificeerd door de Commissarissen als daarin vermeld, wanneer zy zullen overtuigd zyn van de behoorlyke verulling van derzelve drie en 4de artikelen.

De vrede dus gesloten zynde, werd aan de troepen aangevoerd by de Generale Order No. 2, hiernevens gaande, en de Opperhoofden leerden naar huane stemmen terug, verwaars de respectieve Commissarissen zich dadelik zulke begeven, om schikkingen te maken voor huane locatie in de distrikten, ten verlyf aangewezen, en om de noodige details van huane vestiging te schikken.

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Grahamstad, 23 September 1835.

(Get.) WILLIAM SMITH, Fung. Govts. Sec. in opwachting.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 16, 1835.

By the last arrivals we have received English Papers up to the 10th of August, from which we will, inasmuch as local matter and space in our columns will admit, give our Readers the outlines of the latest European News.

The Municipal Corporation Bill had passed the House of Commons, and was sent up to the House of Lords, whereupon several witnesses were examined, and Counsel heard on its insufficiency, and on the democratic principles of the measure. — Sir CHARLES WETHERELL & Mr. KNIGHT were Counsel for the Petitioners against the Bill. — It was expected that the Bill would be sent back to the House of Commons so mutilated, as to amount to a new Bill altogether; so that the Commons again passing the Bill in its original form and principles, there will be no other alternative for Ministers but either to advise the creation of an additional number of Peers, or to resign.

The commitment of the Church of Ireland Bill came on in the House of Commons on the 21st July, when Sir ROBERT PEEL, pursuant to notice, moved, as an instruction to the Committee on that Bill, that the Committee should divide the Bill into two parts, in order to enable the House to give separate consideration to that part of the measure which provided for the recovery of Tithes, and for realizing the property belonging to the Church of Ireland, and that which went to alienate a portion of that property to other than ecclesiastical purposes. — After several days' discussion the Motion of Sir ROBERT PEEL was negatived by a majority of 39 to 282 votes, and the House consequently went into Committee on the Bill undivided. — It appears that there were 64 Irish Members in the majority, and 35 of the Scotch Members there were 32 in the majority, and 16 in the minority. There was therefore in the majority against Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Motion 45 Scotch and Irish Members.

Though this Bill may, perhaps, save the House of Commons, it is beyond doubt that Ministers will be defeated with this measure in the House of Lords, unless they ultimately look for support in an additional number of Peers. Whatever may be our opinion as to the Irish Church question, and though we admit that the Roman Catholic Subjects of Great Britain are, in a free Constitution, entitled to relief from their present state in society, we cannot but look upon this question, in the present crisis, as one fraught with the greatest danger for the security of Church and State; particularly when we consider, that even the present measure of Ministers, if carried, will not be considered by the Irish people and their radical friend as a final measure.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH—EXPLOSION OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE—A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

An attempt was made upon the life of LOUIS PHILIPPE on Tuesday, the 28th July, as he was proceeding to review the Troops assembled in Paris to celebrate the anniversary of the three days (July 1830).

The King left the Tuileries at nine o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of ORLEANS, and followed by a numerous and brilliant Staff, consisting of all the Field Marshals and General Officers, then in Paris. On issuing from the Place du Carrouelle, the Royal cortege proceeded by the Rue Rivoli and the Place Vendome, and on reaching the Boulevard at the head of the Rue de la Paix, took the direction of the Madeleine, for the purpose of inspecting in the first instance those legions which were stationed to the left, stretching quite through the Champs Elysees, as far as the Barriere de l'Etoile. The Troops were formed in line along both sides of the Boulevard, so that after the King had turned to the left at the head of the Rue de la Paix, the inspection began with the line, on His Majesty's right as he advanced; that is, with the line which was stationed on that side of the Boulevard the farthest from the centre of the City. It was about eleven o'clock when the King returned to the starting point at the junction of the Rue de la Paix with the Boulevard, and from thence he proceeded with the inspection, still keeping to the right side of the road, as far as the other extremity of the line near the Bastille. It must have been after the Royal Cortege had passed the scene of the intended massacre, in proceeding towards the Bastille, that the infernal machine was adjusted; and His Majesty's escape may fairly be ascribed to the circumstance of the engineers (of the diabolical machine) having neglected to make allowance for the King's not riding in the centre of the road, but keeping considerably nearer that side of it in which the line was stationed, which happened to be under his immediate inspection.

When the Royal cortege arrived at the Port St. Martin, it was observed, that, although not exactly at a regular trot, they were moving more rapidly than is usual on such occasions, the King all the while making demonstrations with his hand, as if directing the attention of the National Guards and the crowd to his sons, who rode beside him. This was not intelligible at the moment, but was in some degree explained by the action of one of the Royal Aides-de-Camp in attendance, who displayed the hat of a Marshal of France, all defaced and trampled upon, and stained with blood, pressing forward to the point where the bloody scene had taken place, immediately in front of the Jardin Turc, on the Boulevard du Temple, two doors beyond the ruins of the Theatre de la Gaitee, the utmost confusion prevailed. The body of Marshal MORTIER (Duke de TRIVISIO) had been carried into the Garden, but his horse still lay dead on the ground. Two other General Officers were stationed on his ground. Two other General Officers were stationed on his ground. Two other General Officers were stationed on his ground.

The President of the Council of Ministers made a Government communication to the Chamber of Deputies. — After referring to the late attempt on the King's life, &c. &c., he concluded by saying, that the inefficiency of the present system of legislation, the press was evident to all, and that the object of the Bill (of which he had a draft with him, and which he proposed as a law to the Chambers) was, by the infliction of severe penalties, to crush the party which sought to overthrow the Constitution. He then proceeded to read the text of the Bill, which is divided into chapters, entitled as follows:—

(wounded), Baron Desmichels, Baron Wolf, Joanes, Marbot (wounded), Baron Carbonel, Tholoz, Rohan-Chabot, Gouraud, Rumigny, Colonels—Boyer, Festhalm, Raffo (mortally wounded), Berthois, d'Houdetot, Lieutenant-Colonels—Gérard, Reveu, Protot, Miran, de Larochevaucault, Chef d'Escadrons—Viscount Maisin, Leroux, Perrin, Vitiere, Biffled, Arnaud, Dumas (a ball in his hat), Bord, Boudouville (wounded and his horse killed), Ferrot, Pelissier, Agouin, Boerie, Méville, Tugnot de la Noëve, de Lavergne, de Montgenin, de la Garenne, Duhamel, Berthier, Lefebvre Boral de Bretzel, Bertin de Vaux, Perthuis, Grobon, Roland, Sub-Lieutenants, Pupils of the School of the Etat-Major Labbé-Retille, Robert, Dieu, Belgarie, Durcieu, Carry, Lestapis, Davoust, Vico, Baltus. Of the persons mentioned in the above list, the following have since died of their wounds:—Major-General Lachasse de Verigny and Colonel Raffo.

It was the 8th Legion that was stationed at this part of the Boulevard, but although one horse was killed and two others wounded, including that of the King, it was remarked as extraordinary, that the line itself was not touched. The military men who heard the explosion, described it as that of a general, the King was not hurt, nor any of the Princes. The house from which the machine was discharged was in one minute invested by the National Guard, which lined the Boulevard. They rushed up to the very chamber from whence the crime had been committed, and found there the horrid machine still smoking, 25 barrels of which had been charged to the muzzle with balls and grape shot. The charge was so heavy that 5 out of the 25 barrels had burst. The assassin was immediately taken into custody. About three months ago he hired the rooms of the second and third stories of M. DALLEMAGNE, the proprietor. He gave his name GIBARD, Mechanician (but afterwards proved to be a Corsican, named FISCHU, who was one of the guards of King JOACHIM (MURAT), when he went upon the expedition, which cost him his life). His room had a window in front and another behind, and he had taken every precaution to fasten a rope to the latter to assist him in making his escape. By the bursting of some of the barrels at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the forehead, the neck, and the hip. Notwithstanding his wounds he rushed out of the window. Some Police Officers having run into the inner court, and seeing FISCHU slipping down the rope, one of them exclaimed, "Ah, wretch! we have you." FISCHU, who was at the moment at the height of a wall, threw himself over it into an adjoining Court, and there a Police Officer apprehended him. He was placed upon a hand barrow, and conveyed to the Conciergerie. He has confessed his crime, but maintains that he had no accomplices; two white hairs of different sizes were, however, found in his room, which would indicate that at least two parties were cognisant to the construction of the murderous machine. The assassin concealed his preparations by Persian blinds, and did not unmask his machine till the moment the King was passing before the house. It is presumed that he has not made his calculations of distance with sufficient precision, and that the time required for opening the window caused his project to fail. All the barrels that were discharged were fired at the same moment, by means of a train of gunpowder running to the touch-holes. Each barrel contained at least six balls, and the charge filled eight inches; this has been ascertained by an examination of two of them that missed fire. The assassin was expected to survive his wounds. The examination of FISCHU was still followed up very closely. Baron PASQUIER and the Duke de CAZES were with him every morning at 7 o'clock, and sometimes he is examined a second time in the course of the day. Among the persons arrested as accomplices in the act, or at least as having knowledge of it, the woman PETTY, with whom FISCHU cohabited, is most likely, if she can be brought to tell all she knows, to give the most valuable information. It has been proved beyond doubt, that she passed the night of the 27th July with FISCHU, in the very chamber from which on the following day such wide destruction was to issue. The culprit appears not to be wanting in either education or understanding; and in the course of his examination he has by his cunning frequently foiled all the skill of his examiners. It appears further, that he is not one of those moody and perverted spirits which are ready to sacrifice their lives for the accomplishment of what they consider a work of conscience; but on the contrary, he had taken every possible precaution to escape from the hands of justice; not a single paper was found in his trunk, and all his linen had been marked with the letter M.; the old marks being just picked out.

The intention of FISCHU is, as stated, of no new invention. The ancient Artillery used a weapon much more perfect, though upon the same principle, and which was called organes. The machine consists of many metal barrels, placed in succession on the same stock. The touch-holes were communicated with each other, so that the whole may be fired off at once. One of these organs is to be seen in the Musee de la Marine (in Paris).

In the Sitting of the 4th August, the Minister of War, MARSHAL MAISON presented Bills, in the Chamber of Deputies, for the purpose (as he stated) of granting tokens of the public munificence to the families of three of the victims of the above horrible attempt (being Marshal MORTIER, General LACHASSE DE VERIGNY, and young VILLATE); proposing a pension of 20,000 francs per annum to the widow of MORTIER, 6,000 francs to the widow of VERIGNY, and 3,000 to the mother of VILLATE.

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Chapter 1.—Crimes, offences, and misdemeanors by means of the Press, or any other mode of publication. Chapter 2.—Drawings, engravings and periodical writings. Chapter 3.—Grants, engravings, lithographic prints, and emblems. Chapter 4.—Theatres and theatrical pieces. Chapter 5.—Prosecution and judgment, &c. All and each of them imposing heavy penalties and severe punishments, on acting against that law. There was every prospect with the Government of carrying this unhappy and unsatisfactory Bill for the People of France, so that, ere long, we may probably hear of another revolution in France.

General EVANS had sailed for Spain, on the 6th August, in the Spanish steam-ship "Isabella II." About 5000 men of the British Auxiliaries were at that time either landed on their passage to Spain, and the whole of the Legion (10,000) would be complete in two or three weeks. — Both parties were pretty much in the same state of affairs they have been in for some time past. — Letters of the impending acknowledgment of Don CARLOS as King of Spain by the Northern Powers as a fact that appeared certain. — They add that the Agent of that Prince, Count d'ALBUQUERQUE, had frequent conferences with Princes METTERNICH, and that he was treated by the Minister and several Members of the Imperial family with much regard. He has had several conferences with the Archdukes, who were about to repair to Malin. It was thought that such acknowledgements would counterbalance the quasi intervention of France and England. It was finally supposed that the Northern powers were merely waiting until Don CARLOS should be in possession of some cities and fortified places.

Prince RABEVILLE, one of the Emperor of Russia's Aides-de-Camp, had arrived at the Hague to invite the King of the Netherlands and the Prince of Orange to the Reviews at Kalisch, and the Meeting of Sovereigns at Toplitz. It was, according to accounts from Amsterdam of 6th August, reported that the Russian Count ORLOFF was shortly expected in Holland, from St. Petersburg, to resume the interrupted negotiations relative to the affairs of Holland and Belgium, and, if possible, to bring them to a final arrangement.

A Loan appears to have been contracted by Government with Mr. ROTHSCHILD for the sum of £15,000,000, proposed under the authority of the Emancipation Act, for the Compensation to the Owners of Slaves. And it is stated, that with reference to the remaining £5,000,000, to complete the West India grant of £20,000,000, but which was not raised by that loan, the Chancellor has said that it would not be necessary for him to make any arrangement for raising £3,300,000 of that sum in the Session of Parliament in consequence of the claims from the MAURITIUS and the CAPE not coming into course of payments for a considerable time; and in respect to the money for Barbadoes, it stood upon a distinct footing from the rest, the Act for that Colony having been declared by the King in Council to be inadequate and unsatisfactory.

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General EVANS had sailed for Spain, on the 6th August, in the Spanish steam-ship "Isabella II." About 5000 men of the British Auxiliaries were at that time either landed on their passage to Spain, and the whole of the Legion (10,000) would be complete in two or three weeks. — Both parties were pretty much in the same state of affairs they have been in for some time past. — Letters of the impending acknowledgment of Don CARLOS as King of Spain by the Northern Powers as a fact that appeared certain. — They add that the Agent of that Prince, Count d'ALBUQUERQUE, had frequent conferences with Princes METTERNICH, and that he was treated by the Minister and several Members of the Imperial family with much regard. He has had several conferences with the Archdukes, who were about to repair to Malin. It was thought that such acknowledgements would counterbalance the quasi intervention of France and England. It was finally supposed that the Northern powers were merely waiting until Don CARLOS should be in possession of some cities and fortified places.

Prince RABEVILLE, one of the Emperor of Russia's Aides-de-Camp, had arrived at the Hague to invite the King of the Netherlands and the Prince of Orange to the Reviews at Kalisch, and the Meeting of Sovereigns at Toplitz. It was, according to accounts from Amsterdam of 6th August, reported that the Russian Count ORLOFF was shortly expected in Holland, from St. Petersburg, to resume the interrupted negotiations relative to the affairs of Holland and Belgium, and, if possible, to bring them to a final arrangement.

A Loan appears to have been contracted by Government with Mr. ROTHSCHILD for the sum of £15,000,000, proposed under the authority of the Emancipation Act, for the Compensation to the Owners of Slaves. And it is stated, that with reference to the remaining £5,000,000, to complete the West India grant of £20,000,000, but which was not raised by that loan, the Chancellor has said that it would not be necessary for him to make any arrangement for raising £3,300,000 of that sum in the Session of Parliament in consequence of the claims from the MAURITIUS and the CAPE not coming into course of payments for a considerable time; and in respect to the money for Barbadoes, it stood upon a distinct footing from the rest, the Act for that Colony having been declared by the King in Council to be inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Original Correspondence.

these nests of Idlers—made to the Authorities and through the Public Press. From a return made of the oft-cited School of Theopis in 1829, it appears there were men 180, women 200, children 433—Total 813. Their principal means of subsistence arose from transport of Goods between Algoa Bay and Graham's Town, and Elephant shooting. There were only two carpenters and one smith all clumsy handicraft men, indolent and consequently having little work—of the children under instruction there appeared on the Books 300, of which from 80 to 150 only attended regularly. The Dutch and not English language was taught. The stock consisted of 636 cows, 368 oxen, total 1004, and which were in the hands of a very few persons. The grazing grounds were in extent 13,000 acres, or 13 acres to each beast.

Whereas instead of objecting to admit natives to the Schools without a pass or "declaration signed by the Landdrost of the District in which they live," every interposition of the Landdrost was characterized as "an arbitrary proceeding," and the very large majority were there admitted without any reference to the Magistrate whose authority was set at naught, and whose jurisdiction was continually called in question by the Missionaries.

Whereas so far from considering it a duty to inform the Landdrost when the Schools had proceeded to expulsion as the severest punishment its Directors could inflict, we find that at these Institutions, Boards of Heemraden have been established with the connivance and at the instance of the Missionaries for the trial of CAPITAL OFFENCES, and the dispensation of the Courts of Justice, and without permission or knowledge of the Government. The existence of which SECRET TRIBUNALS was first brought to light on the complaint of one of the people of the Institution of Theopis who had been flogged and fined for the SEDUCTION of a young woman of the Establishment. This case was laid before the Magistrate's Court of Albany, on the 16th August 1834, as a matter of assault (ANDRÉUS PHILIP versus PIET JAGER) when it was dragged out most unwillingly from the Rev. Mr. Barker the Manager of that Institution, that it was within his own knowledge that corporal punishment had been often inflicted by this court of Heemraden, and to sanction which procedure he shewed a copy of "Instructions." That the system of Heemraden commenced about ten years ago, THAT THOSE COURTS WERE INSTITUTED BY THE ADVICE OF DR. PHILIP, AND THAT NO RECORDS HAVE BEEN KEPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT!!! —!! —!! —!!

Whereas instead of furnishing the Government with an Annual Report of the state of the Schools as suggested, no such Reports are ever forwarded, and in lieu of assisting the Government in the collection of the yearly Taxes and the preparation of "Census Returns," the first has been refused and obstacles thrown in the way of procuring the latter.

Whereas the Author of the Researches has on all occasions impressed upon the Hottentots in the Schools and beyond the verge of those Establishments, by verbal communication, and through the medium of the Teachers, and laid down to the Home Government and to his Society, in his Dispatches and in his Reports, that they could expect no Justice from the Colonists or the Government, but must look up to him and the London Society alone, thereby creating a Government within a Government, detaching the natives from their due allegiance to the Colony, and making himself alone the political medium between them and their Sovereign.

Whereas as he pledged himself that "If we procure for the people (the Hottentots) their civil rights, we may gradually withdraw the funds now employed in supporting our Missionary Institutions, and employ them in diffusing the Gospel on a more extensive scale, excepting a few Missionaries at the principal Divisions (chief Towns) who may be employed among the colored population of every class on the Sabbath, and in preaching at the farm houses in the neighbourhood on week evenings. The natives may then be left to the religious instruction of the colonists." Again, "when the savage has become a citizen and a Christian, the full within the charge of the ordinary preacher of the Gospel," and, when all this has been effected, the Missionary's peculiar labors are brought to a successful close;" and "the Missionary proceeds another step."

Whereas, notwithstanding these promises and expostions of views, and notwithstanding the Hottentots have gained full civil rights, even beyond those enjoyed by the white and civilized colonists,—and according to the Doctor's own reports to his Society, as well as his public declamations in England and in his "Researches," have been christianized and made fully capable of enjoying the privileges, and performing the duties of Citizenship, WHICH WE DENY! still no step has been taken to abolish or to contract the operations of those Nuclei of political power and espionage over the acts and opinions of Colonists, for which the well and artfully chosen sites of the schools afford such excellent opportunity.

Whereas, on the contrary, so far from this, at the Cape River Settlement of Hottentots, formed by the Government of the Colony, Dr. Philip has attempted to perpetuate his influence over the natives, by thrusting upon them a Missionary of his own peculiar choice (one, who from well known and obvious reasons is considered extremely dangerous), when the Government had already appointed fully sufficient means for the religious and moral instruction of the settlers there.

Whereas, too, instead of dividing the lands acquired by the Missionary Society at the Schools, as recommended by His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, who seem to have had some faith in the Doctors promise of abolition, and who have stated, they think "if the Missionaries had directed their attentions to the improvement of the Natives, the latter would have become matter of complaint. In other words, they would have, by claiming the right of holding lands, &c., prevented the opinion, the non-exercise of such a right had originated, namely, that the Hottentots were incapacitated, the Reverend Superintendent still clings to the proprietary of these lands, which properly do not belong to the London Society, but to the Natives themselves; and who, while he was complaining of the Government hesitating to grant lands to the Hottentots, was himself following its example, by allowing none of them a right in the soil.

to supply the Hottentots of Betheldorp exclusively, but found its chief business (perhaps not its greatest profits) among the white farmers of the neighbourhood, and Messrs. Kemp have long since abandoned Betheldorp, and established themselves at Port Elizabeth, assigning as a reason, that in consequence of a new road being opened, the Boers' wagons to and from Port Elizabeth no longer pass through Betheldorp as they did before, and that therefore it was not worth their while remaining there for the custom of the Hottentots!!!

ALBANI. (To be continued Reason No. XII. in our next.)

Stellenbosch, Oct. 10, 1835. Sir,—As everything connected with "banking" seems now of some interest, I venture to send you the following little fragment.

It is taken from Dr. Adam Smith's Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, Book ii. Chap. 2, page 61, of seq.—(Joyce's Abridgment.) "When the banking companies of Scotland had given all the assistance to TRADERS which they ought to give, or even somewhat more, THE TRADERS WERE NOT SATISFIED: they thought the banks bound to supply their own deficiencies, and to provide whatever Capital they wanted to trade with. This the banks refused, and the traders had recourse to the expedient of DRAWING and RE-DRAWING (a practice similar to what, in our days, we call 'kite flying.'")

The difficulties which the Bank of England, the bankers of London, and the more prudent bankers of Scotland began, when all had gone too far, to make about discounting bills, enraged the projectors in the highest degree, for whose relief a New Bank was expressly established. It was the avowed principle of this Bank, to advance upon reasonable security, the whole capital, which was to be employed in those improvements of which the returns are most slow. By this means it ISSUED GREAT QUANTITIES OF ITS NOTES, which being for the most part over and above what the circulation of the country could employ, returned to be exchanged for gold and silver as fast as they were issued. By this method they were, in a few months, driven to the ruinous expedient of drawing upon London, and when the bills came due, paying it together with interest and commission by another draught upon the same place; and, in about two years, they stopped payment, when they had in circulation £200,000 in Notes, and Bills of Exchange to the value of £600,000. This Bank had thus advanced in two years £800,000 at 5 per Cent. Interest; for £600,000 of which they paid upwards of eight per Cent., consequently losing three per Cent. upon three-fourths of all their dealings.

By means of this Bank, projectors had a temporary relief afforded them, and the other Banks easily got out of the circle. But in the long run the distress which this Bank meant to relieve was greatly increased. Had this operation proved practicable, and even profitable to the Bank as a mercantile Company, the country could have derived no benefit from it. The money to be lent could not have been augmented.

That the industry of Scotland languished for want of money to employ it, was the opinion of the famous Mr. Law. By establishing a bank of a particular kind, he imagined paper might be issued to the amount of the whole value of all the lands in the country. Scotland did not adopt his project. With some variations it was adopted in France. The idea of the possibility of multiplying paper money to almost any extent, was the foundation of the Mississippi scheme, the most extravagant project both of banking and stock-jobbing the world ever saw.

That the features in this historical sketch are exactly the same which distinguish the prospectus of a Colonial Bank, now so much talked of, I will not take upon myself to aver; but that a great deal of resemblance might be traced between them, I am equally unwilling to deny. X. Y. Z.

(From the Government Gazette, Oct. 2, 1835.) ARTICLES OF A TREATY OF PEACE, Granted to the Caffre Chiefs of the Tribe of T'Slambie, Umhala, Tayolo, and Gazelli, and their families—in the name of the King of England, by His Britannic Majesty's Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. (For the Articles above alluded to we refer our Readers to the one granted to the family of Gaika inserted in our last week's Paper, it being nearly of the same tenor.)

The following is the conclusion from our last of the Official Notice:— It will have been seen in the previous Official Notices, published during the late War, in the months of May and June last,—that it had been the desire and endeavour of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, as soon as Hintza had been subdued, and his submission secured by the Treaty of the 30th of April, to invite, and prepare the way for, that of the other hostile Tribes—and so to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to spare them the further chastisement, which their treacherous and ferocious conduct towards the Colony had but too justly deserved.

These endeavours, afterwards renewed, whenever an occasion presented itself, were all along frustrated by the obstinate perseverance of the Chiefs who, under the influence of evil counsellors, and latterly encouraged, doubtless, by knowledge of the opinions in their favour, so industriously and recklessly disseminated within the Colony, still protracted the struggle in the fastnesses of the country into which they had retired, and so prolonged the sufferings which they had brought upon it.

At length, however, in the earlier part of the last month, their eyes began to be opened to the true nature of their position, and they became aware of the hopelessness of continuing the contest, as they every day felt the increasing power of the Posts of occupation, which everywhere overlooked and covered them.

Of this altered feeling, upon the part of the Caffers, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who had received due intimation of its existence, did not fail to avail himself; and he again caused them to be advised to put a stop to their sufferings, by submission, to which the dopr was not even yet closed.

From all these causes it appears to have resulted,—that in the middle of last month, during the successful progress of a combined operation upon their strong holds, in the Amatola, by detachments, under Major Cox, from the Posts of occupation, at King William's Town, and the Forts Beresford, Cox, and Armstrong, respectively, a messenger was sent in from the Chiefs, Macomo and Tyalle, of the Tribe of Gaika, to sue for Mercy and Peace.

the full tide of success,—the savages flying before them in all directions, and a considerable body of the latter hemmed in, and at their mercy,—the pursuit was instantly stopped,—the sword everywhere sheathed, and the prostrate enemy spared.

The details of these events will be found in the General Order annexed—No. 1.

This cessation of hostilities was followed by several conferences between the Caffre Chiefs, and Officers appointed for that purpose by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in which the Chiefs earnestly supplicated for peace,—expressed great contrition for their conduct towards the Colony,—confessed their utter helplessness to continue the war,—pleaded themselves at the Governor's mercy,—agreed to give up their fire arms,—and made it their earnest petition to become subjects of His Majesty the King of England,—whose right to the country conquered in the late campaign, and taken possession of by the Proclamation of the 10th of May last, they acknowledged, and to whom they promised to bear true and faithful allegiance,—living under the English laws,—to be friends to His Majesty's friends, and to fight against His enemies;—professing their readiness to be placed, as to their future residence, wherever the Governor might appoint: but withal, earnestly beseeching that they might not be removed from their native hills, but be allowed to remain there, under whatever restrictions the Governor might think fit to impose.

These preliminary overtures, having been favorably entertained by the Officers at the conference, according to the instruction which they had received in that regard, the Chiefs agreed to meet the Governor at Fort Willshire, for the final adjustment of a corresponding Treaty, whither they repaired on the 11th inst. and were presented to the Governor accordingly; and were treated upon the above basis were speedily prepared, and were to have been ratified on the 13th, but that, in the meantime, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief had received reports, that several bands of Caffers, in breach of the truce, were making inroads within the old border line, plundering cattle, and having, in one or two instances, murdered the cattle herds.—He, therefore, called the Chiefs before him, and told them that the Treaties must break off, and the war be renewed, unless these atrocities were promptly put a stop to; that, for this purpose, he would dismiss them to return to their tribes, where he recommended them (if they wished for peace and mercy) to take the most energetic and effectual measures for recalling their people from these inroads, for which object he would allow them three days. If they faithfully fulfilled it, he would then proceed to the conclusion of the Treaties, now broken off; but in failure of it, he would instantly attack them, and carry on the war to the last extremity, and until they should be utterly rooted out of the country.

The Chiefs immediately proceeded to their respective tribes, for the purpose enjoined, and returned to Fort Willshire on the morning of the 17th, when the Governor, having reason to be satisfied that they had faithfully done their utmost to recall their straggling people, and to stop the marauding for which they had been sent away, concluded with them the Treaties, as above published,—to be finally and fully ratified by the Commissioners, as to be finally and the conditions prescribed by their 3d. and 4th articles.

The peace thus concluded, was announced to the troops by the general Order annexed, No. 2, and the Chiefs returned to their tribes, whither the respective Commissioners will immediately proceed, to arrange their locations in the allotted districts, and to carry into effect all the necessary details connected with that settlement.

Now will be tried, and upon the only basis which could ever have offered the most distant prospect of success—that, namely, of placing these people, as His Majesty's subjects, under the power of the British Laws, and upon lands granted to them by His Majesty—the great experiment of gradually introducing among them, the habits and obligations of civilized life, and a sense of the sacred duties of religion.

The Commander-in-Chief would in vain attempt to express the sentiments of approbation, and sincere regard, which he entertains for the officers and troops, of all descriptions of this army, by whom the above results have been achieved. Suffice it here to say that they have continued to the end of the war, as to its whole progress, to set a splendid example of discipline, patience, and persevering valour,—accompanied by the most humane forbearance towards the enemy, and have faithfully done their duty to their King and country.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, Acting Gov. Sec. in attendance. Graham's Town, Sept. 23, 1835.

AFFAIRS OF THE FRONTIER.

(From the Graham's Town Journal of Oct. 8, 1835.) Since the date of our last but few reports of depredations by the Caffers, within the old boundary, have reached us. Amongst those which have been received the following may be given as the most important. From under the Winterberg they have plundered a farmer, named N. Rensburg, of three hundred sheep, and his last horse. From the farm of a person named Els, residing about eight miles north of Fort Beaufort, they carried off about twenty horses; but being closely pursued, they wantonly and atrociously stabbed seven of the animals with their assegais. In the lower part of Albany no marauding has been heard of; but this may readily be accounted for by the severity of the weather, and the flooding of all the rivers. It is said that numerous traces of the enemy have been seen, and hence the importance of our farmers being constantly on their guard, prepared to defend their lives and property, and to punish the robbers.

Within the new boundary matters by no means wear a favorable aspect, and would effectually convince us, if we had not been convinced from the commencement, that undue concessions have been made to the barbarous despoilers of the colony. The Fingoe location, in the ceded territory, has, it appears, been broken up; and the Fingoes have, in spite of every effort to detain them, dispersed themselves in the surrounding country. We do not regret this; their location in the ward of the Three Cops.—Any Person bringing him to his House will receive 8 Rds., and those harbouring him Prosecuted. DANIEL KRYNDAUW, Sen. Oct. 14, 1835.

MARRIED, at George, on the 28th September last, by the Rev. Mr. J. S. BALLOT, Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, to Miss SOPHIA CATHARINA MERDING, Daughter of Mr. JACOBUS MERDING, of Plettenberg Bay.

ON the 12th instant, my beloved Husband O. M. BERGH, Esq., with whom I have lived in a happy state of matrimony for more than 54 years, departed this life, at the age of 72 years, 1 month, and 10 days. J. C. BERGH, Born WISSER. Cape Town, Oct. 15, 1835.

from Umhala's tribe; he says that the Caffers have immense herds of colonial cattle, which were never found or even sought for."

It would seem that they by no means admit having been beaten, and that they do not scruple to assert that we are much indebted to them for that degree of peace we enjoy. We hear that they have carried off the oxen belonging to the Commissariat—afterwards a herd of cattle belonging to Jan Tatzoo's people,—and which last were spoiled to some kraals of old Eno's, situated not far from Fort Willshire, on the road to King William's Town. We have been informed also of several other depredations of a minor character.

When we hear of these things, and then read the fabrication which had lately been palmed upon the public to the effect that the Caffers are returning to their homes destitute, we can scarcely preserve that temper which it is desirable at all times to maintain in the discussion of public measures. The truth is, that the very reverse of the assertion referred to is the real state of the case. They not only possess large herds of cattle of their own, but those belonging to the ruined farmers also; and it is truly heart-rending to ride through this late smiling and flourishing district, & to observe the grass, as it were, mournfully waving to the breeze—the fine herds of cattle, which formerly adorned the country, having been swept off or destroyed by the savage enemy.

It is said that Crell has stated to Col. Smith, who is now on the Kci, that great numbers of the colonial cattle are in the possession of Magwa, a Tamboekie chief, who formerly resided in the territory and under the protection of Hintza, on whose death he absconded from that country, taking with him all the cattle which had been placed for security under his charge. It is said that Bookoo displays the best spirit, and still promises anything that is required of him.

We hear, that on the northern boundary the Corannas in considerable force have menaced the colony, and that a party of Burghers have been ordered out in consequence.

(Continuation of the Circuit Court at George in our next.)

STELLENBOSCH RACES.—The half-yearly Races, established by young Gentlemen of this Village, will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 21st and 22d October.

The Races will be fixed on the day when the Horses are entered, to wit, TUESDAY, the 20th October, at the House of Mr. P. DE VOS, Kerks-street. P. W. DE VOS, J. ESTERHUYSEN, C. L. NETHLING, Stewards.

N. B.—The Races will certainly take place, 14 Horses having already been subscribed for; and the Ball will be held on FRIDAY Evening, the 23d of October.

JUST received, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Shoes, and for Sale, at reasonable Prices, at No. 94, Loop street. J. H. WICHT.

To be Let, an Upper Store, possession may be had immediately.

COALS.—About Ten Chaldron Coals will be offered for Sale (as per sample) on SATURDAY MORNING, at Ten o'clock. C. W. ADAMS.

RECEIVED, per "Sicilian," a lot of fresh Uttenberg Butter. FORBES STILL & Co.

A PUBLIC SALE, without the least Reserve, will be held by Mr. J. BLOK, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, on the Heerengracht, opposite the Commercial Exchange, of a great variety piece Goods too numerous to mention. Cape Town, Oct. 15, 1835.

MR. G. KILIAN will continue his Sale on MONDAY, the 19th instant. Cape Town, Oct. 15, 1835.

DER "Fairy Queen."—The Undersigned has received, per the above Vessel, a variety of Ladies' morocco, satin, jean, and woollen Shoes; Gentlemen's leather and woollen ditto; Girls' leather and woollen ditto; and also different sorts of Children's Boots and Shoes. G. KILIAN. Cape Town, Oct. 15, 1835.

AN INSIDE SALE will be held by Mr. R. J. JONES, on the Parade, without the least Reserve, on THURSDAY, the 22d Instant. Cape Town, Oct. 15, 1835.

THE Sale of Sheep which was to take place at Mr. M. DE JAGER's, on the 21st instant, will not take place. H. A. SANDENBERGH. Oct. 15, 1835.

TO LET,—An able Housemaid, fit to perform all kind of Housework, and plain Ironing.—Apply No. 27, Leeuwesteet.

TO HIRE,—A stout healthy Girl, being a good plain Cook and Washerwoman, and also accustomed to all sorts of Housework.—Apply to ROB. C. LOGIE, No. 31, St. George's-street.

FOR HIRE,—A healthy young Wet-nurse without a Child.—Apply at the House, Loop-street, No. 26.

WANTED.—A Houseboy (Freemason); good character required.—Apply to Mrs. CALRNCROSS, Graft-street.

ABSCONDED, since the month of September last, an African Apprentice named Valentijn, between 30 and 40 years old, of middle stature; he has had a moral education, and is said to cohabit with a girl of Mr. McKenzie, residing in the ward of the Three Cops.—Any Person bringing him to his House will receive 8 Rds., and those harbouring him Prosecuted. DANIEL KRYNDAUW, Sen. Oct. 14, 1835.

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TO-MORROW MORNING the Undersigned will hold a Public Sale of Hats, Earthenware, and a variety of British Manufactures. And on TUESDAY MORNING next, a Sale Outside as usual; and a variety of Gloves and Ribbons, chiefly Without Reserve, in order to close Accounts. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

PUBLIC SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—THIS MORNING, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the corner of the Parade, near the Jetty, a quantity of Postage, being, 93 Puncheons, 51 Hogsheds, and 36 Barrels.

PUBLIC SALE.—JAMIESON, WINGATE, & Co. will hold a Sale at their Stores on SATURDAY Morning the 17th current, of Hardje Batfas, white and brown Punjuna, Ducks, Canvas, and Bagging, and a variety of other Goods. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

TO WINE FARMERS.—Wanted to Purchase, about 100 Leaguers of good dry Potack. THOS. SUTHERLAND, Caledon-square.

INSIDE SALE MONDAY MORNING.—At the Commission Sale Rooms of J. W. ELLIOTT will be sold, without Reserve, a variety of Goods (in addition to those advertised in the Gazette), viz.—fashionable summer Bonnets, dress Caps, Lace; Jaconnet, Cambric, and Mull Muslin; Gosses; silk and gaudy Ribbons; fashionable printed Muslin; crape Shawls, Scarfs, &c. &c.

TEAS, &c.—On TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the Undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, at his Store, 10 chests Bohemian, and 14 chests Southing Tea; also, 50 bags Sugar, and a small assortment of piece Goods,—positively to the highest Bidder. ISAAC MANUEL. St. George's-street, Oct. 15, 1835.

THE PAARL RACES will take place on THURSDAY FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 20th, 21st, and 22d October, 1835. First Day.—The untried Purse.—Entrance Rds. 15.—Weight for age. Ditto.—The Turf Club Cup.—Value £10.—Entrance, if 4 horses are entered, Rds. 25; if 3 only, Rds. 33 2 4.—with Rds 10 for the Fund.—Weight for age. Second Day.—The Paarl Purse.—Value Rds. —Entrance Rds 20.—Weight for age. Ditto.—The Ladies' Purse.—Value Rds. —Entrance Rds 13 2 4.—Weight for age. Third Day.—Handicap, for all Horses that have run during the Races. Hack Race.—Entrance Rds. Messrs. C. F. HUEGH, J. N. DE VILLIERS, Jr., P. F. H. DE VILLIERS, H. G. F. ENSEIN, Stewards.

The Horses must be shown and entered the day previous to the Races. In the name of the Directors of the Paarl Turf Club. J. D. HAUPT, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE of a House, Store, and Stockvats.—Mrs. the Widow Gerhardus Cornelis Cragwag, will cause to be Publicly Sold, on the 30th of this Month, a House and Erf, with an adjoining Store, situate No. 8, Buitensrecht, together with 27 empty Stockvats, and 6 leaguers, all in a good condition, in the above Store. The whole of the Purchase Money may remain on Interest, on Security being given to the satisfaction of the Seller; or should the buyer be inclined to pay one-third of the Purchase Money of the House and Store in Cash, the remainder may remain on Interest without Sureties, provided the same be insured for that amount. The House will first be put up separately, afterwards the Store and Stockvats also separately, and subsequently, the whole jointly, by the fall (afval).

The Sale will be held at the above Store precisely at 12 o'clock in the Morning; the whole being in the mean time for Private Sale.—Apply at No. 62, Strand-street.

SIMON'S TOWN.—Notice is hereby given, to the Members of the Dutch Reformed Congregation residing in Simon's Town and District, that the Holy Sacrament will be administered on SUNDAY MORNING, the 25th inst., and a Sermon of Thanksgiving preached in the Afternoon of the same Day, by the Rev. P. E. FAUER, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Simon's Town. The Morning Service will commence at 9 o'clock, and the Afternoon Service at 2 o'clock. P. F. HUGO, Local Elder.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Mr. WILLIAM GRAY intending to Remove to the Country, will let his House and Premises, No. 59, Strand-street. The situation for Trade is inferior to none in Town, and is well adapted for a Lodging House, or Retail Business.—Apply on the Premises, or to Mr. EDWARD MOORE.

N. B.—For Sale, several Brandy Stills, Boilers, Kettles, &c. &c. at reduced Prices.

TO LET.—The House situate corner of Loop and Walestreet, at present occupied by Mr. BOSMAN, and well known as adapted for all Trade.—Apply to C. M. VILLET.

A PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY Morning the 27 inst. at the Place of Mr. M. DE JAGER at Pampoenkraal. P. F. DUSING. Cape Town, Oct. 8, 1835.

THE Undersigned offers for private Sale, on very favorable conditions, his well-known fertile Place, called "De Goede Verwachting," situate at Hottentot's Holland, under Sir Lowry's Pass. The same is well adapted for a Hotel, which has been kept there with great success for several years, and for which purpose a number of strong Buildings, provided with every convenience, have been erected on the same.—The Place is planted with good Garden and grazing Grounds.—For further particulars application is to be made to Mr. J. H. STADLER, Hottentot's Holland; or, in Cape Town, to ERNST LANDBERG, No. 95, Loop-street.

ABSCONDED, since the 19th August last, my Apprentice A. Salmon, formerly Slave of Mr. Anthon Fick, about 32 years old, of stout make, thick lips, stutters, and walks with his feet bent inwards.—Those lodging him in Prison will receive 10 Rds. as a Reward, and those harbouring him Prosecuted. HENDRIK ALBERTYN, Jr. Schaplaats, Oct. 13, 1835.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS & COUNTRY DEALERS.—The Undersigned are receiving per Bagel.

Grey and white Shesling Grey and white Longcloths Checks, Bed Ticks Moleskins, Beavertons Cotton Cord Elastic Cantons Brown Holland Canvas Bombazets Tollenet, Valencia Swansdown and Quilting Waistcoatings Black printed Muslins Chintz Superior black and white Prints, small patterns Printed and Checked Cotton Handkerchiefs in great variety 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 Voorschitz Shawls Men's, Women's, and Children's Hosiery of all descriptions Woolen Table Covers Grain Bags, 40 inches Hessian Thread and small Wares of all descriptions Galoons and Shoe Ribbons Colored Persians, Satins, and Gros de Naples Black and white Lace Veils Scarfs and Peleries Hatband, and 4-4 Crape Bengal Stripe, and Plate Prints Grey and white Batfas Voorschitz, superior patterns Nankinets Superior stripe Cottons Velvetens Brown and white Drills Russia Duck Shalloons Bombazeens Furniture Chintz Dimity Book, Mull, Jaconnet, Cambric, Nainsook, and Hair-Cord Muslins Fancy Prints, Patches, and Full-pieces in great variety Scotch Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs Printed and Twilled Shawls Lancashire & Welsh Flannels

Duffles, Kerseys, Cassimeres Lane List Cloths, superfine Broad Cloths Blankets, Quilts White and Colored Counterpanelets White Cotton Balls Gauze and Waist Ribbons Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs Ladies' Fancy Ruffs Unbleached, white, and stripe Cotton Shirts Scotch Caps, Scarfs, Worsted do. Rose, Clasp, and other Nails Peppermint Lozenges Corks, Tobacco Pipes Sickle, Spades Dutch Smoothing Irons Brass Candlesticks Cast-Iron Pots Horse, Shoe, and Scrubbing Brushes Brass Tinker Bases Helvet Hatchets Henschuter Knives Accordians Duffle Jackets and Trowsers Molekin do. Duck Frocks and Trowsers Fine white Cotton Shirts Red and blue Baise Shirts Double Cotton Caps, Brasces &c. Lead, Shot, Red Lead, &c. Sugar Candy Starch, Thumb Blue Copper and Brass Kettles Pewter Flatlers Iron Wire Sieves White-wash Brushes Lucifer Matches Pit and Hand-saw Files Pocket Knives Door and Chest Hinges with numerous other articles which they have for Sale at their Stores in St. George's-street, at moderate prices. Also, Mauritius Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Leaf Sugar, Currants in 56lb. casks, &c. &c. HIEDEMAN, CARFRAE, & Co. Cape Town, May 14, 1835.

SOUTH AFRICAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1831.

THE Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Establishment was held at the Company's Office, St. George's-street on Tuesday the 5th instant, when a satisfactory report of the state of the Company's Affairs was read to the Meeting, and a Resolution to add the amount of Interest, now payable on the Shares, towards the general Capital, as recommended by the Directors unanimously agreed to.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company's Affairs for the ensuing Year. F. S. Watersmeyer, esq. J. C. Gie, Es. esq. H. Sandenberg, esq. D. W. Hertzog, esq. T. Toeman, esq. J. Simpson, esq. The hon. H. ROOS, H. E. Rutherford, esq. H. F. Hohn, esq. Auditors. S. Oliver, esq. S. Bailey, esq. Physician.

The peculiar claims which the Colonial Company has upon the notice of the Public are:— 1st. It has an available Fund sufficient to meet all ordinary demands, and in case of necessity the liability of a large and responsible body of Proprietors. 2d. An immediate examination and adjustment of all claims, and the Payment thereof in the Colony. 3d. The retention of Capital within the Colony.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The Company entertain proposals for Life Assurance, male or female to the age of 50. AT THE FOLLOWING RATES—

Table with 4 columns: Age, One Year, Seven Years, Life. Rows for ages 10 to 14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40 to 44, 45 to 49, 50.

They also take Risks on the Lives of Apprentices on a special scale of Premiums.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Raty per cent. First class, Buildings and Stores with Goods therein, not insurable £0 3 6 Second ditto, ditto ditto hardward 0 5 6 Third ditto, ditto ditto double ditto 0 7 6 Fourth ditto, ditto ditto treble ditto 1 0 0

LIST OF AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS. Edward Norton, Graham's Town. Watson, Brothers, & Co. Port Elizabeth. Joachim Brohm, Uitenhage. Maurice Garcia, George. Joseph Barry, Swellendam. J. J. Leeb, Graaff-Reinet. H. J. G. de la Bat, Worcester. A. Faure, L.L.D., Stellenbosch. P. F. de Villiers, Paarl.

By Order of the Directors. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Secretary.