

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

**COMPENSATION CLAIMS.**—The Undersigned will purchase, or receive them in Payment for Goods, and also tender the services of Messrs. Wm. Anderson, Son, & Co. of London to receive Claims on the Compensation Fund. W. ANDERSON, Son, & Co.

**CLAIMS ON THE COMPENSATION FUND PURCHASED BY HEIDEMAN, HODGSKIN & CO.**

**COMPENSATION CLAIMS PURCHASED BY THOMSON, WATSON, & CO.**

**TO-MORROW MORNING, will be Sold at the Sale of Mr. Jones, on the Parade, a few Pictures.**

**PUBLIC SALE AT RUSTENBURG.**—On TUESDAY, the 11th of April next, a Public Sale will be held at the Estate Rustenburg, at Rondebosch, of the movable Property of the late FATHER LAWRENCE GLOSTER, Sen. Esq., consisting in a large quantity of valuable English-made Plate, Platedware, Dishes Services of real and other China, Wardrobes with silver mountings, drawing and bed-room Furniture, Carriages, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, &c. The Sale will commence at Ten o'clock precisely.

Messrs. ELLIOTT & CO. Auctioneers.

**ON THURSDAY the 12th instant, will be Sold by Public Auction, the House-hold Furniture, &c. of John JACKSON, Esq., at the house of William Smith Esquire, In the Consisting of handsome Mahogany dining Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Sofas, Book-cases, &c. Beds, Wash-hand Stands, a variety of Bed-room furniture, Cooking Utensils, & Slipper Bath, Music safe, a Variety of articles for Table use, and a handsome China warm Bath.**

A single horse Phaston which has just been put in complete repair, and a remarkable quiet Phaston Horse perfectly sound, and accustomed either to ride or drive.—Also some Carpenter's tools and a Beach, Garden tools, &c. Esq.

N. B. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely. CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

**ABOUT 1000 FAT SHEEP, will be Sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock Precisely, at Mrs. the Widow Deacon, Salt River.**

**NO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.**—A Public Sale

**will be held at the Stores of THOS. TIMMINS & CO. To-morrow (SATURDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock Precisely; of American Boards, Planks, Scantling, &c. also Carpenters Tools, Cigars, Souff, Hopa, and four Logs of East India Black Wood.**

N. B. The last Public Sale of Boards, &c. Landing from the American Ship "Champion,"

**UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.**

**AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir A. Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Private Purse, testifies:**

"Sir, I am honored with the King's command to express His Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Sager. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it. Inclosed you will find that amount, I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

H. WHEATLEY.

S. Janes's Palace, June 25, 1833.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

**WOODHOUSE'S AETHERIAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.**

**PATRONS.—His Most Gracious Majesty.—His Majesty the King of Holland.—And most of the ROYAL FAMILY.**

James Johnson, Physician extraordinary to His Majesty, Arthur T. Holroyd, Physician to St. Mary-le-bone Dispensary.

T. Hodgkin, M. D. Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy, at Guy's Hospital.

Charles James Fox, M. D. 23, Billiter-square.

R. Rowley, M. D. Physician to the Aldersgate-street Dispensary.

G. II. Weatherhead, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

T. Castle, Physician to St. Mary's Hall and to the Brighton Dispensary.

Amos Middleton, Senior Physician to the Leamington Hospital.

Charles London, Physician to the Leamington Bathing Institution.

D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties' Jonathan Pereira, F. L. S. Lecturer on Materia Medica.

F. Tyrrell, 17 New Bridge-street, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

George Pitcher, M. R. C. S. L. Lecturer on Anatomy, Webb-street.

F. Salmon, Consulting Surgeon to St. John's Hospital.

Jarratt Dashwood, Surgeon to the Royal Humane Institution.

C. Millard, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the School of Webbs-street.

John Hitchcock, Surgeon to the Leamington Institution.

Wm. Middleton, Surgeon to the Leamington Hospital.

J. Harrison Curtis, Aurius to His Majesty.

This above, and 208 other eminent Medical Gentlemen, have given the most flattering Certificates of the great Value and superiority of Woodhouse's Aetherial Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which is particularly recommended to all cold, Plethora, Weak and nervous constitutions. It is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Hysterics, Heartburn, Hiccups, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fullness, Pain and oppression after Meals; also those pains of the Stoichetus, and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies. Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state by the use of this Essence, for a short time. If taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cyder, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency. To enliven the merits of this invaluable article would be superfluous, when the faculty are its guarantees.

**J. LETTERSTEDT, M. D.**

**A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, M. D.**

Tygerberg, March 22, 1837.

**PUBLIC SALE AT TYGERBERG.**—The two Farms "Oude Westhoek" and "Ouwe," advertised in last week's Paper, having been privately disposed of, of the Undersigned duly authorized attorney, will come to be publicly sold on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of this month, the remainder of the Property of the late Mr. Hans van der Heijden, Esq., late of this Colony, in the Office of the first Undersigned, No. 13, Castle-street, and those in derived to the said Estate, are requested to pay their Debts within the said period.

**J. LETTERSTEDT, M. D.**

**A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, M. D.**

Tygerberg, March 22, 1837.

**Mr. C. M. Pietersen, Vendu Administrator.**

**NOTE:—In order to render the terms of sale easy to Purchasers, the following credit will be given:—For 50 Rds. and upwards, 4 months credit; for Rds. 333 2 4 and upwards, 12 months credit, provided a Notarial Bond, bearing Interest at 6 p.c. and Surplus, be paid to the satisfaction of the Seller.**

**N. B. Refreshments will be provided.**

**NOTICE.—Mr. Hendrik Johannes de Necker, widow, having resolved, on account of his advanced age, and other reasons, to remove to Rondebosch, will, at the sale above mentioned, dispose of the whole of his Property, consisting of various articles of Household Furniture; also a number of Horses, Cows, and the indentures of 28 clever Apprentices.**

Tygerberg, March 22, 1837.

**2000 EXCELLENT FAT SHEEP and GOATS, better than any brought from the Interior this year, will be publicly sold on MONDAY, the 10th April next, at the Farm of Mr. Johannes Ross, at Tygerberg.**

**FAURE & KORSTEN.**

Vendue Omico, Stellenbosch, March 22, 1837.

**NOTICE TO HEIRS.—The Heir in the Estate of Mrs. Helena Margaretha Stadler, Widow of Mr. Frederick Carl Voigt, are hereby informed that the Account of the Estate will open for inspection from the 6th till the 21st April 1837, at the house of Mr. F. van Breda, Esq., on which latter day the Heirs are requested to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the said house, to declare themselves about that Account, and to instruct the Executors how to act for the recovery of Claims still due to the Estate.**

**J. C. VOIGT,**

**F. VAN BREDA, Esq.**

**For themselves, and Joint Executor F. A. M. Voigt.**

Cape Town, 21st March, 1837.

**Master's Office, Cape Town, 23rd March, 1837.**

**EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Gerrit Petrus de Beaufort, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said**

**Gerrit Petrus de Beaufort, died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Beaufort, on Friday, the 12th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely;**

**and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Executor or Executrix**

**to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid.**

**CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.**

**Master's Office, Cape Town, 29th March, 1837.**

**EDICT.—The Paternal and Maternal Relations of Christina, and Catharina Petronella van der Westhuysen, Minor Children of Petrus van der Westhuysen, and his deceased Spouse Catharina Miller, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the Paternal and Maternal Relations of the said Minors, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Beaufort, on Friday, the 12th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely;**

**and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Tutor or Tutors Native of the aforementioned Minors, in respect of the property devolving on them from the Estate of the late Petrus Cornelius Miller, and surviving Spouse Christina Geertruida van Wyk.**

**CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.**

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**Master's Office, Cape Town, 29th March, 1837.**

**EDICT.—The Paternal and Maternal Relations of Christina, and Catharina Petron**

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

**SIMONSTAD.**—Aan de Leden van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Gemeente, in Simonstad, en District, wordt bekend gemaakt, dat aldaar door den Wel-Eerw. Heer P. E. FAURE, op ZONDAG den 23 deser, in de Wesleyaanse Kapel, het Heilig Avondmaal bediend, en eenen Danksgenoede sal worden gehouden.—De Godsleusoeufening sal des morgens ten 9 urem, en des namiddags ten 2 urem aanvang nemen.

P. F. HUGO, Plaatselyke Onderling.

**ROOMSCH CATHOLYKE KAPEL.**—De Ondergetekenden, Kerkenraad der Roomsche Catholyke Kapel, geven by dezen kennis, dat tydiger zullen sammen, tot het leggen van een nieuw lyc/Dak, het blafnoueren, enz. van gemelde Kapel, volgens een plan en specifieke te sien ten huise van den Hr. BIANCHI, over de Kapel, tusschen 10 en 3 ure.

De Tenders moeten het aanbod dat men voor de gemelde reparatie doet, volkomen beschryven, zullen aangenomen worden tot den 31sten deser, en moeten verzaagd ingezonden worden naar het Huis van den Hr. BIANCHI.

A. J. REIS,  
J. M. MULLER.  
L. BIANCHI.  
JOHN CROWLY.  
T. SHELLY.

**NATTE HUIDEN EN BOTER.**—Op Morgen, aullen op de Verkooping van den Heer Joris, aan den hogen bieder worden verkocht.

194 Natte gezonken Huiden.

25 Vaten Boter.

nu gelangd wordende van de "John Lawson," van Algoabai, THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

**O**p samstaande MAANDAG Morgan, zullen publike Verkoopingen souder reserve worden gehouden, van wolen en katoenen Goederen aan de Pakhuizen van THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

**O**p Morgan zullen op de Verkooping van den Heer Joris, souder Reserve worden verkocht: tien Vaten Algoabaische gezoutene Vleesch.

**UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING.**—De Verkooping van Vastgoed, toebehoerende aan Meijfry. K.M.R., welke op den 13 Febrary, zou hebben plaats gevonden, onvermydelijk uitgesteld synde zal stellig worden gehouden, op de plaats zelve, nabij den goedenputten, aan den Wynchergache Weg, op MAANDAG, den 24sten deser, ten 11 ure, A. M., wanneer mede zullen worden opgevraagd: Huizen, Venster en Deurkonyne, Kar, Panden, en Tuigen.

Alles onder Reserve.

Voor byzonderheden vervoeg men zich by JOHN BLORE, Vendu-Afslager.

**J**HON BROWN, Smid en Hoefmid, enz.—Naemt de vrijheid de Inwoners van den Wynberg en de nabeyheid te informeren, dat by deze heisheid begonnen is te Plumstead, Wynberg, en dat hy in het val van een Smid, en al dese staken, als Huiswerk, Veldwerk, Molenwerk, Slotenmakerij, het ophangen van Huis en Kamerklokken, het maken van yseren Poorten voor Torens, enz., alle orders op de spoedigste en beste wyse tegens billyke pryzzen ten uitvoer brengen zal. Hy verruwt een gedeelte van de Patrounie van het Publiek, deschagnit te zullen worden.

**D**IVERTENTIE JOSEPH UYJON, neemt de vrijheid A. aan syne Vrienden en het Publiek over het algemeen syn opregten dank te betuigen, voor de vriendelyke en liberale ondersteuning, die hy van hen heeft genoten, gedurende ver- schiedene jaren van syn verblyf in de Kapstad, en verwittigt hem tevens, dat hy van Handelar in Tuinindien, en van Tuinen te "Plumstead," aan de Wynberg voortzet.

Ordera voor het leveren van Zaden, Planten, enz., geadresseerd aan J. U., aldaar, en aangegeven by den Hr. J. SAUNDERS, No. 20, Heerengracht, zullen promptelyk ten nietvoer worden gebragt.

**V**ERKOOPING van de Commissie Vendu-kamers van de Geboreden ELLIOTT.—Op Morgen den 15 deser, voor rekening der Insolvente Bodels van JOHN REINICKE en wyls PATRUS JOHANNES LANGVELD.

De uitstaande pretenties in behoeve dien bodels.

Op ZATERDAG den 22 deser, voor rekening des Insolventen Bodels van wyls SARA WILHELMINA ECKARDT.

De overstrekene dientyd van de Apprenties Silvia, ou 22 jaren, Naalster, enz.

Frederika, 17 jaren, Kinder- en Huismeid.

Klaas, 12 jaren, Huismeid.

F. G. WATERMEYER, enige Curator.

Voor rekening des Insolventen Bodels van wyls ABRAHAM PIETER DE VILLIERS, Janz. de overstrekene dientyd van de Apprentice Rosa, en Huismeid.

P. GODE WATERMEYER, Gezantelyke Curator.

**D**e Ondergetekende biedt uit de hand te koop, synne photo Drie Fonteine, gelegen in het Kouda Bokkeveld, ter grootte van 800 morgen; dezelve is eenne Vasteplaats, en byzonder geschikt voor Paarden en volgewante Schapen. De Lief hebbers worden uitgenoodigd zich op den 15den Mei aantastende, en bovengemelde pleats te vervroegen.

Kouda Bokkeveld, 10 April 1837.

C. P. DU PLESIES.

**D**e Ondergetekende biedt uit de hand te koop, synne photo Zandfontein, gelegen in het Kouda Bokkeveld, ter grootte van onstuks 121 morgen groots, en goed beplant en bebouwd. De lief hebbers worden uitgenoodigd sich op den 15den Mei, op bovengemelde pleats te vervroegen.

Kouda Bokkeveld, 10 April 1837.

C. P. DU PLESIES.

**P**UBLIQUE Verkooping.—Op Maandag, den 17 deser, ten 10 ure, sal aan de Pakhuizen van den Ondergetekenden in de St. Georgestraat worden verkocht, een uitgesloten assortiment wollen, katoenen en andere Goederen, bestaande in Duffel, Dekens 6-4 a 12-4, groene en rode Blauw, zwart Grys, zeblauwe, zwarte en donkergrond Chilien, inheemische Hemden, Meubel Checks, bruine Battas van 16 El., fancy Broekendoor, No. 3, Zellden, brain Pakpapier van zwar gewigt, Peenens, roode Minie en blauwe Verv, AA en BH Hagel. J. AINSLEY.

16. St. Georgestraat.

**H**UISRAAD, Schilferyen, enz. enz.—Op Vrydag Mor. gen aan, den 21 deser, dat de Ondergetekenden by public Vendu's intern verkopen, Hulanaar, bestaande in Mahonyhouten Tafels en Stoelen, Pardonharen Sofas, Kleedkasten, Latselfs, Tapeten, Porcelein en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, Ledekanten en Bedden, ledige Pypen en halve Pypen, enz. enz. enz.

J. M. MULDER.

Almede 8 kostbare Schilderyen in Olieverf.

**N**U landende uit de LONDON, en te koop aan het Pakhuis van EDWARD DURHAM.

Timmermans Schaven.

Gegoten en geslagen yzeren Scharnieren, Koperen Butt en Back-flap do.

Houtzuroeven in soorten, Bedschroeven do.

H T en Kistscharchieren,

Haken en Scharnieren voor Deuren, Koren, Kruideniers en Koffymolens,

Kaatsrollen, brand en dijkbaar Potten en Roosters,

Lijpmotien,

Kapmesken met yzeren en houten stelen,

No. 2. Handbylen en Schoffels,

Tuinschoffels, Tuinscharnen en Troffels,

Metselaars Hamers en Troffels,

Blyden en Diesels in soorten,

Slagersbylen,

Register, Rumford en Kantoor Kagchels, Vuurschermen en Visvryzers.

Keukenharden, koperen en yseren Theeketels, Waterketels,

Britannia metalen Thee en Koffypotten, met Melkkannen en Suikerpotten.

Dito Turines en Lepels,

Foster's beste No. 4, Graven,

3, kleine ditto,

Gemeene No. 4, Graven,

Yzer en koperdraad Weefsel,

Zeeven,

Schapscharen en Snodineissen,

Wolkarden,

Luikknippen, yzeren en koperen Raamkatrollen,

Koperen en yzeren Knijpen voor Vensters,

Sloten en Grensels van de beste soort,

Verlike blikken Trommels in soorten,

Beste geworborgde Hand, Webb en Kompas-zagen,

Dito Kruisne, Kuil en Raam-dito, kompleet,

Timmermans en Hoefnaars Knyptangen en Trekmessens,

Raspes en Vylen in soorten,

Diaper Web en Stoelhanden,

Weegmachines, Foonbank, Schalen en Balances,

Gegoten yzeren Hollandsche Gewigten, groot en in stellen tot 25 lbs.

Tafel en Desertmessens, met ivoren en balans heften,

Messen en Vorken in stellen,

Britannia metalen Tafel en Theelepels,

Vertinde yzeren Tafellepels,

Muziken en Rottenvalven van Yzerquad,

Israelsche Muziven, en Slagyzers voor Rotte en Wolve,

Glasenmakers patente Diamanten,

Meetbanden, Duijnstoeken en Schoenmakers Meetstoeken,

Patente Assen, en gemeene ditto voor Schotsche Karren,

Veer en Elplic en Grosshopper,

Gegoten yzeren Kruiwagen,

Oven-deuren,

Stampers en Vyzels, (koperen en yzeren.)

Hondenkettens en Halsbanden,

Bagnets een groot assortiment Yzerwaren, Messenwerk en

Koperwaren, te veel om te melden,

Memelsho en Rige Timmerhou, Noordische Deelen, Latten,

mahonyhouten Veneers,

En dagelyke verwach, enige Blokken best Spaansche Ma-

honyhout,

Yzer en Houtmagazyn, Gravestraat, No. 3.

N. B. Te Huur, een Huis op het Kerkplein.—Adres als boven.

**NORWEEGSCHE PLANKEN TE KOOP.**—Ontva-

gen beste Norweegsche Planken per "Abberton," van

diverse lengte en maat, 3 x 12-20 voet, 3 x 11-16 voet,

3 x 11-14 voet, 3 x 9-14 voet.—Adres by J. D. KLINCK.

Op ZATERDAG den 22 deser, voor rekening des Insol-

venten Bodels van wyls SARA WILHELMINA ECKARDT.

De overstrekene dientyd van de Apprenties

Silvia, ou 22 jaren, Naalster, enz.

Frederika, 17 jaren, Kinder- en Huismeid.

Klaas, 12 jaren, Huismeid.

F. G. WATERMEYER, enige Curator.

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F. G. WATERMEYER, enige Curator.

Op ZATERDAG den 22 deser, voor rekening des Insol-

venten Bodels van wyls SARA WILHELMINA ECKARDT.

De overstrekene dientyd van de Apprenties

gen, worden toegeschreven aan de stilte van 's yndes bespie-  
ding, en geheime vryandelyke toeberedselen; en de Grens-  
Kolonisten behooren acht te slaan op het gevaar, waarmede  
hunne toestand tegenwoordig vervuld is; te overwegen voor  
dat zy zich weder vestigen op de asche huuner vorje haard-  
steden; en te bedenken dat zy misschien niet weder zulke  
"maannen van ondervinding en oprechtheid" zullen ontmooten  
als eenen D'Urban en Smith, om den schrik te doen bedaren  
en hen te bestieren in den stryd van eenen anderen Kaffer inval,  
die waarschynlyk, op het uiterste, binnen twee of drie jaren  
zal plaats vinden, daar de aanmoediging onlangs gegeven,  
en de bestaande uitlokselen tot overschredingen aan de zyde  
dezer vrybueters, te sterk zyn, om wederstaan te kunnen  
worden.

Men sal spoedig ondervinden, dat het nieuwe stelsel om de Grenzen van stroopende Kaffers schoon te houden, door menschlievendheid, militaire patrouilles en burgerlyke commandos, vruchteloos zal bewyzen te zyn, indien vergeleken met dat, ingevoerd door Sir Benjamin D'Urban, om het territoriaal bezit en judicieel Gouvernement der Kaffer Provincie, ta behouden, waardoor de inwoners van iedere kraal tuschen de Vischriever en de Kye gemonsterd of verantwoording van gegeven konden worden, in den tyd van 48 uren, en zonder kosten, door de inlandsche Magistraten en Policie. Het tegenwoordige stelsel is niet alleen ontoereikend, maar verswelt hulphbronnen, die beter konden besteed worden tot bevordering van kolonialen voorspoed en Kaffer-beschaving.

—  
—

**MYNHEER.—Door**

## EEN OPMERKER.

**Rez v. David Captain, beschuldigd met de misvrouwenschennis en bloedschande.**

Nadat de Gevangene voor de Balie was gebracht, en voor dat hy op de Acte van beschuldiging geantwoord had, objecteerde de Heer Advocaat Stoll, voor den gevangenen, tegen het exploiteeren van de Acte van beschuldiging op hem; en refereerde naar het relaas op de origineele Acte van beschuldiging gegeven, beweerde hy, dat dat relaas gegeven was door een persoon, die voor dit jaar, niet als Adjunct Baljuw, voor het District Uitenhage, was aangesteld geworden.

De Heer Brehm, produceerde toen eenne aanstelling van den Hoofd-Baljuw, gedateekend January 1834, waarby hy aangesteld was geworden tot Adjunct-Baljuw, tot dea eersten Maandag, van January eerstkomende, of tot dat een andere wissel aangesteld.

**De Heer Stoll** antwoordde, dat de Hoofd-Baljuw geen  
weet had waar Aijenot gesteekellen was om hem te  
vermoeden.

regt had eenen Adjunct aantestellen voor een langer tydvak dan een jaar, en dat, daar hy elk jaar weder aangesteld moet worden, hy gehouden was synne Adjuncten dan voor dat jaar aantestellen; zonder welke weder aanstelling hy geene Adjuncten had; want, syn vorig ambt opgehouden synde, moesten die van synne Adjuncten mede opgehouden zyn, en door hy weder aangesteld wierd, was het voor hem noodzakelyk arme Adjuncten ook weder aansetstellen en referende

Het Hof merkte toe aan, dat in geval die tegenwerping aangenomen wierd, al tegen by het Rondgande Gerechtshof te Uitenhage sedert 1835, was gedaan, als onwettig moet worden beschouwd, en het tegenwoordige Hof kon deenzelfs werkzaamheden dan dadelyk sluiten en naar de Kaapstad

terug keeken; maar zeide dat de tegenwerping zou worden aangegetekend, en gelastte met de zaak voorttegaan.

Het was inderdaad vermakelyk om de gezigten te zien der verschillende belanghebbende partyen, toen men den uitslag der tegenwerping afwachte; de Advocaten en Agenten, die van de Kaapstad waren gekomen, op eenen ryken oogat rekenende, keeken verbaasd, en begonnen de kosten hunner terug-reis naar de Kaapstad, te berekenen—bepeinzelende of het niet voordeeliger zou uitkomen hunne karren, paarden, enz. te verkopen, en over zee terug te keeren, of met edige karren en zakken de terug-reis over land te onder-nemen;—de lange gezigten der Eischers, wier billyke vor-deringen eerst na verloop van eenen andere zes maanden oetand zouden worden, begeerig te weten, of sy voor de kosten aansprekelyk zouden zyn; de gedangden, die arme ongelukkige schepels, vertoonden weder eenen glimlach op hunne bleke aangezichten, daar de vrees dat de Baljuw eenig Vennis ten uitvoer zoude brengen, voor een oogenblik ver-livenen was; de wanhoop van den Baljuw zelven, of hy al de moedigen hem dit bondenende Gouvernement niet konne overtuigen, dat deze Nederlandse Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek van en sche dag Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek kon drukken, kon fielden, De Drukkom geniale bloot Gem dat Thus

(Lit. de "Sheffield Independent.")

(*Ein deutsches Journal für die gesamte Kolonialwirtschaft*)

DE NATURELLEN DER BRITSCHEN KOLONIEN.  
AAN DEN EDITEUR VAN DE SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT.

**MYNHRR.**—De tegenwoordigheid van het Kaffer-Opperhoofd Taatzoe, te Sheffield, herinnert ons aan het onregtvaardige gedrag van al de koloniale Gouvernementen des Britischen Ryks, ten opzichte der onderscheidene Naturenstellende wier land, wy door bedrog of magt, in staat zyn gesteld worden, volkplantingen te stichten. Het is een dandaagak-

worden, volplantingen te suchen. — Hier is een daadzaak, terwyl ons Godsdienstig publiek deszelfs Godshuizen zoo rai en deszelfs leeraars Zoo geschikt als mogelyk heest gehaakt; dat terwyl onze kooplieden op alle markten der wereld zyn geweest, en onze handelaars eenen gelyken ed hebben gehouden met de nieuwe, gedurende de laatste eeuw in aanschyn gekomene natien; terwyl onze geleerden onderzoek hebben gedaan naar den oorsprong en overeen-ouust der nieuwe ontdekte talen, onze wysegeeren met elkaneren hebben geroden-twist omtrent afgetrokken regten, en onze geestige jonge redenaars hunne eerste proeve van gesprekendheid hebben aan den dag gelegd,—de schande-kste geweldinaryen jegens de Naturellen, zyn gepleegd wordoen, waar ook de Britsche koloniale vlag gewapperd heeft, of de Britsche schildwacht is geplaatst geworden, sonder dat het Britsche publiek daarop heeft acht geslagen, en syna onbekend, uitgenomen aan Zendelingen. Ofschoon y u tot staving deaer opgaaf konden verwyzen naar Britsch Amerika, Newfoundland, Sierra Leone, Nieuw Holland, of Oost en West India's, wullen wij ons thans beperken tot

naturellen van Zuid Afrika. Wy weten, dat de eerste gedenaryen aan de Kaap door de Hollanders zyn gepleegd worden, de afstammelingen waarvan, de Boeren, nog een grootste plagen der Kolonie nitmaken, en wier taal nog voor de Kolonisten wordt gebruikt. Doch sedert de Kolonie de magt der Engelschen is geraakt, is er eene gestadige breuk op de regten- en besittingen der naturellen gemaakt worden, en zy zyn van hunne wezenlyke eigendommen beroofd worden, voor Britsche knooopen en gordynringen ! De Hotatotten, (die deze zachtlijdende naam van de Hollanders hebben gekregen) zyn terug gedreven, werkelyk in slaverny dompeld, en van al hun land beroofd geworden, tot onlangs, toen hen eene kleine strook aan de Katrivier, tot de Hottentotsche Volkplanting is gegeven geworden. De

## LIOMANIA.

a nommer van de *Gazette des Tribunaux*, geeft de by  
herheden van eene zeer buitengewone zaak onlangs teregt-  
d in het Koninklyke Hof van Barcelona. Negen per-  
waren na malkanderen op eene sluiksche wyze ver-  
d, en de reden der misdaad kon niet worden ontdekt,  
zy waren zelfs niet beroofd geworden van het goud dat  
zich hadden. Eindelyk ontdekte men dat deze sluik-  
den het bedryf waren van eenen monnik, en derzelver  
hadden in Bibliomania. De naam van den be-  
digden is Vincente. Hy is klein van gestalte, maar sterk  
outmoedig, en beantwoordde de hem, by de teregstelling  
gestelde vragen, met eene wakkere stem. Hy ontkende

# THE FRIKAAN.

**N. APRIL 14. 1837.**

den' het bedryf waren van eenen monnik, en derzelver	We give in our columns this week several extracts from the letters, of our Correspondents on the Eastern Frontier, relative to the present state of that lately flourishing but now distracted and distressed division of the Colony. These transcripts of the feelings of the writers, who are actual witnesses of the events they describe, and well acquainted with the tone of public opinion around them, we consider most valuable, and we therefore, from time to time, bring them, as it were, <i>'in persona'</i> before the eyes of our readers, in preference to a formal leading article, which would certainly condense our information on the subject, but not half so well display the real situation of the unfortunate Province, in whose welfare the inhabitants of this end of the Colony have so deep an interest (setting aside for the moment the considerations of humanity and benevolence)—as we have hitherto derived from it one of the most important articles of subsistence, and depended upon the courage and strength of its population for our defence against savage aggression.
ongadden in Bibliomania. De naam van den belijden is Vincente. Hy is klein van gestalte, maar sterk, uitmoedig, en beantwoordde de hem, by de teregtstelling vaste vragen, met een wakkere stem. Hy ontkend niet, maar zeide dat dezelve uit een goed voor-ontstond. Hy was begeerig, zeide hy, de wetenschap te verryken, en zulke boeken te bewaren, die niet meer gbaar waren. Het was zeer tegelyk zynen wil geschied, het eerste kostbare boek aan eenen pastoor had verloren, maar de nood had hem daartoe gedwongen. De koop was evenwel, naauwlyks met het werk vertrokken, en de monnik was door eenen onuitsprekelyke begeerde bevange den, om hetzelvē terug te bekomen. Hy volgde den, en bood hem het geld aan, indien hy hem het boek terug geven, maar deze weigerde zulks. Hy deed anal aanzoek, maar de pastoor onbewegelyk vindende dat hy hem niet een mes ter neder, gaf hem vervolgens in laatste oogenblikken absolutie, en zond hem met eenen steek naar de andere wereld. Hy maakte zich ver- s weder meester van zynen schat, een Gotische quarto, de en zwarte letters, onder den titel "Vigilie Mortuorum Secundum Chorum Ecclesiae Maguntinae," hetwelk hy teregtstelling produceerde. Op eenen vraag, nopens de waarop hy zyne andere slagtoffers om het leven had gegeven, antwoordde hy, "by de heilige maagd, en de heilige Sint, niets was eenvoudiger dan de door my gebezige den. Zoo dikwerf ik een kooper geneigd zag, my eenen uit de handen te breken, droeg ik groote zorg, er eenen niet in gebreke om over die gaping te kunnen klagen. Het boek terug te brengen. Ik begon met hetzelfde menen, als wilde ik het examineeren, en wanner ik het myn bezit had, was het zeer gemaklyk den kooper naar achter vertrek te lokken, alwaar, de bystand des goeden my ongetwyfeld niet ontbrak, want myne arm schoot er te kort. Wanneer de nacht vervolgens aanbrak, wachtet u af, waarop alles in diepe rust was, sloeg het doornauw op schouder, en droeg het naar goeddunkens, dan dan derwaards heen." Gevraagd zynde of hy die oorden, alleen om boeken gepleegd had, antwoordde hy, oeken! om boeken! dezelve zyn de roem Gods" Eea lagtoffers liad by afgemaakt, om in bezit te geraken van enigst aanwezend zynde exemplaar van Lambert Patisson. De publieke aanklager berigtte hem, dat dat werk niet saars was als hy veronderstelde, daar er een fraai exemplaar Parys was, en daar alle waarschynlykheid op anderden. Vincente scheen verbaasd over dit narigt. Hy vervolgens ter dood veroordeeld; maar dit scheen hem te treffen dan de evengemelde omstandigheid, en zyne woorden in het Hof, in antwoord op eenen aanmerking, dat de grootheid zyner misdaad, waren. "En myn ar is niet eenig in zyn soort!"	
H A R K T P R Y Z E N.	Eastern Frontier, March 29, 1837.
Tot den 13 April, 1837.	A grand Ball and Supper was given on the 14th inst., by the 72d Regt, as a token of respect to the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, if not for 'affection' or regard to the person of the present incumbent. The proceedings were somewhat novel, and may afford you a lesson should you be one of the Stewards for the ensuing Winter Assemblies at Cape Town; for I assure you things are done in a far different style here to what they are, or were wont to be, in the Cape. His Honor entered the room before any of the company had assembled, and so his beloved Majesty's beloved Representative missed the usual honors which should have been paid to him. At the supper the Colonel attempted (not the life or honor of his Honor) but a speech, in praise of the man he so much admired; when his Honor made a reply, of course complimenting the Colonel on the able assistance he had met with at his hands ('in trotting after every old cow said to have been stolen'), and those of the Civil Functionaries, to whose cordial co-operation in his measures the present (most unparalleled-and never-to-be-forgotten) tranquility of the Frontier (FOR SIX WEEKS) was entirely owing. He said the inhabitants ought to rejoice and be thankful, especially those possessing property (of course excepting nine-tenths of the population, the ruined farmers), as they had every chance (what! only a chance?) of prosperity before them; and as this was the first opportunity he had had of meeting them as Lieut.-Governor, he begged to call on the civilians who were present to stand up and drink, with three times three, the health of the Colonel and Military on the Frontier. To this very impressive, or intended-to-be impressive, appeal, the sluggish and greasy citizens seemed somewhat indisposed to attend, when it was repeated, and the officers standing up, followed by the Civilians, the toast was drank with the usual honors, the cts. adding one cheer more for themselves. After this the "claw me and I'll claw thee" practice became general;—all appeared expressly arranged to praise and toast each other in return; and claret and compliments fell as thick as hail. His Honor, however, was by no means cheerful, he appeared deep in thought, and occasionally so absent, that he was scarcely aware when spoken to.
pond ..... Aloes per pound .. 5 — 6 St. len. per 1000. Almonds, per 1000 1 — 1½ Rds. per lb. .... Apples, per lb .. 8 — 10 St. en. per ditto .. Apricots, ditto .. 4 — 5 elen. per muid. Potatoes, per muid. 6 — 7 Rds. er legger. .... Vinegar, per leag. 50 — 60 per stuk .... Beans, each .. 0 — 0 per muid. .... Beans, per muid.. 15 — 16½ esch, per lb. .... Berry Wax, per lb. 0 — 0 ito .... Butter, per lb. .... 30 — 34 St. yn, per legger. Brandy, p. leag. 110 — 115 Rd nen. .... Buck Skins .... 1 — 1½ Dossenhuiden. Dry Ox Hides .... 4 — 5 en Makonwen. Ducks & Musc. do. 2 — 1 per muid. .... Peas, per muid .. 13 — 18 to .... Barley, per muid .. 8 — 9 per stuk .... Hens, each .. 1 — 1½ dito .... Geese, ditto .. 14 — 17 en ditto .... Turkeys, ditto .. 2 — 4½ er muid. .... Oats, per muid .. 6½ — 7½ er 100 ponden. Hay, per 100 lbs. 24 — 34 dito .... Honey, per lb. .... 10 — 12 St. en, per zak. Charcoal, p. sack .. 8 — 4½ Rd. 16 zakken. Chaff, p. 16 sacks .. 50 — 55 Kaap. per lb. .... Cheese, Cape, p. lb. 0 — 0 St. alp. pr. 16 am. Lime, Shell, p. 16 am. 1½ — 1½ Rd. 0 Mudden. Wheat, 10 muids .. 147 — 18½ Rd. er muid. .... Lentil, per muid .. 14 — 15½ er 100 lb. Flour, fine, p. 100lb. 10½ — 14½ er muid. .... Maize, per muid .. 5 — 6 tanden pr. pond. Elephants' Teeth, lb. 21 — 24 en per 100. Walnuts, per 100. 24 — 6 per voet. Planks per foot. 9 — 12 er pond. Pears, per lb. .... 2 — 6 er ditto. Peaches, ditto .. 4 — 8 er muid. .... Rye, per muid .. 7 — 8 Rd. 16 sak. Straw, p. 16 sacks .. 0 — 30 er pond. Raisins, per lb. .... 4 — 6 St. er pond. Tobacco, per lb. .... 10 — 12 St. euwen & Strui. Lion, Tiger, & Os. er stuk. .... trich Skins .... 6 — 9 Rds. mud. .... Onions, per muid .. 4 — 4½ Rds. naire, per leg. Wines, ordinary p. 50 — 57 leg. .... 50 — 57 Rds. .... Pontac .... 0 — 0 gemeste. .... Pigs, fattened, ea. 0 — 0 emeste. .... unfattened. 8 — 12 en. .... suckling .... 3 — 4 Struis, pr. stuk. Feathers, Ost. ea. 1 — 1½ de per lb. .... Bed per lb. 1½ — 1½ lk, per pond. Suet or Tallow, p. lb. 14 — 16 St. er pond. .... Figs, per lb. .... 0 — 0 apen p. lb. .... Wool, per lb. .... 24 — 50 nen, per 100. Oranges, per 100 0 — 0 Rds. naarp per jarren. Lemon Juice, jaum 10 — 12 en mud. .... Salt, per moid .. 3 — 4 per & half. Soie Leather, 1 hide 0 — 0	The good taste of converting a ball-room into a spouting-club—a regimental mess into a stage for political discussion—an assembly graced by feminine loveliness into an arena for hot and angry exhibitions of party feeling, where factions were declared to exist, and punishment threatened to their agents, with a vehemence and manner perfectly astounding—is rather questionable; and I hope, even in this day of renovation called reform, our example will not be imitated by the Western Colonists;—but we have a new light here you know.
Poor Beddy, whom you knew at College in Dublin, is dead; his brother died some long time ago; his funeral was rather respectable, the principal pall-bearers being the Messenger of the Petty Court and a chief authority of the province.—Par no —!	Poor Beddy, whom you knew at College in Dublin, is dead; his brother died some long time ago; his funeral was rather respectable, the principal pall-bearers being the Messenger of the Petty Court and a chief authority of the province.—Par no —!
The Beaufort Levy has been disbanded, and out of 300 men from the Kat River Settlement, who attend the School of Dr. Philip there, only two were able to sign their names when they received their money, and one of these is the son of a Missionary. Great improvement this certainly; but it matters not, the Doctor will tell the people in England, and will be believed too, that they all can write, are dead hands at the mathematics, and are sighing to acquire Greek.	The Beaufort Levy has been disbanded, and out of 300 men from the Kat River Settlement, who attend the School of Dr. Philip there, only two were able to sign their names when they received their money, and one of these is the son of a Missionary. Great improvement this certainly; but it matters not, the Doctor will tell the people in England, and will be believed too, that they all can write, are dead hands at the mathematics, and are sighing to acquire Greek.
In the Commercial Advertiser, some time since, mention was made, you will remember, as a proof of the security of the Frontier, of Mr. Howse wishing to herd cattle at a Caffer place on the other side of the Kat River, but that 'Armstrong' (Captain by the bye), 'like a goose,' objected. The facts are these. Howse, on his way to Fort Beaufort, was informed of one of his neighbours having sent some cattle to a Chief to graze, at which he was naturally much surprised, and reported the circumstance to Captain Armstrong, adding that such an intercourse would only lead to continued plunder; and if any one was thus allowed, even by the Chiefs, they in return would require similar favors, or they (the Caffers) would cause the flocks to get intermixed that they might steal, and he begged Capt. Armstrong to report this to His Excellency. Now, as you have seen	In the Commercial Advertiser, some time since, mention was made, you will remember, as a proof of the security of the Frontier, of Mr. Howse wishing to herd cattle at a Caffer place on the other side of the Kat River, but that 'Armstrong' (Captain by the bye), 'like a goose,' objected. The facts are these. Howse, on his way to Fort Beaufort, was informed of one of his neighbours having sent some cattle to a Chief to graze, at which he was naturally much surprised, and reported the circumstance to Captain Armstrong, adding that such an intercourse would only lead to continued plunder; and if any one was thus allowed, even by the Chiefs, they in return would require similar favors, or they (the Caffers) would cause the flocks to get intermixed that they might steal, and he begged Capt. Armstrong to report this to His Excellency. Now, as you have seen

ent Fairbairn has concocted out of this tale; his too about the rise of property is just of a piece. ever hear that the answer to the Graaff Reinet was received by the Editor of the *Advertiser* hours before the genuine, or original, reply lly from the Bureau for the perusal and informa- Petitioners.—Fairbairn has, it is suspected, some ents here especially interested in flourishing ac-

sent men (and measures) will be swept away by the storm  
y have raised, and a new and better order of things sub-  
uted. The functionaries are incurring a fearful load of  
ponsibility both to God and man, and they cannot now  
p in their onward road.'

The Hottentots of the Kat River have been spirited up,  
not even supplied with the means, to shew their loyalty,  
contributing pretty largely this year to the taxes, or  
otherwise. There is no evident object in this; it "wings out," as

There is an evident object in this; it crops out, as geologists say—that is, appears above the surface, especially when contrasted with the conduct of the Dutch Boers who Koonap and Winterberg, who have refused to pay anything until compensated for their losses by the Caffer Invasion. The sphere of this determination is, I fear, enlarged, and I should not be surprised to hear of a general obligation to pay taxes by the *subversors*, except out of the fund very properly think ought to be raised by the Government, Home or Colonial, for the losses they sustained, in consequence of a want of sufficient protection. Affairs, I assure you, are in a most disjointed and critical state, and how any man can boast of tranquillity, I really cannot imagine. ANQUILLITY! when all confidence is abolished—when the Dutch Farmers are leaving, en masse, the land of their birth, their houses, and fire-sides, for the unknown wastes of the interior—when the ruined English settlers dare not rebuild their destroyed dwellings, but congregate in wretched nuclei of mutual protection—when the flushed foe avows he only waits another opportunity to pounce upon us, and ‘breaks’ the heart and stronghold of our country, Graham’s Town—when one of his chiefs haughtily refuses to hold intercourse with the man who has been sacrificing all that he can sacrifice to \*\*\*—when the Government itself is daily insulted, and daily more despised—and to call all this tranquillity!—it is really too much indeed for the strong-stomach to bear.’ ‘The force of impudence can no further go.’

The quick-coming long winter nights will, I have no doubt, resolve many doubts.

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## Original Correspondence.

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TO THE EDITOR OF “DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.”

Uitenhage, March 30, 1837.

*Hodie tibi, cras mihi.*

According to the old adage—“every dog has his day,” assuredly, it is most devoutly to be wished, for the sake of this Colony, that my Lord Glenelg may have completed his term of office.

It is understood that strong rumours were in circulation in London, at the time of the departure of the Steamer, and of later vessels from England, that there had been the sum of £10,000 paid in Downing-street respecting the Cape; and that his Lordship had got into inextricable entanglement in having consigned himself so exclusively to the leading men of the Buxton party.

It is very clear that the jesuitical charlatans had lain in wait for his credulity, from the moment the Colonies were placed under his management; and it is further evident, however that he was not sufficiently upon his guard against the treacherous counsels of these volunteer guides, or that he lent a willing ear to the falsehoods and mis-statements by which they swayed him in their work of deception.

View this as it may, the surmise was, and it is not at all unexpected by us, that the dishonest proceedings of the Buxton partisans relative to Cape affairs had at length been unmasked, and forced upon the notice of the Privy Council by official communications of a nature that did not admit of concealment, compromise, or refutation; and that the Dissenter-ridden Administrator would be obliged to resign his Portfolio, on account of the hasty credit he had unconsciously given to unauthorized *postern* informants, of the unwarrantable manner in which he had treated Governor of the Colony.

It was noticed long ago, that the Minister and His Majesty’s Representative were at very unbecoming issue, and that truth required to be publicly cleared up, before matters could be at rest between them; and it is well known here, that if an investigation were to be instituted into the conduct of the Caffers towards the Colonists; the unprovoked nature of their attack upon the Colony; the previous treatment of the savages by the Dutch and English borderers; the reasons for the Governor’s measures with them; and the position in which the Colony is now placed by the late arrangements—one similar to what has taken place relative to the death of Hintza—on the representations that have been made to the Minister by the intrusive party-men, and supported by him, would be ascertained to be a tissue of palpable and notorious hyperboles and lies.

It is righteous and indispensable for the honor of the British Nation, that its Statesmen should be guided by the dictates of a Philanthropy, of which truth, justice, and humanity form the foundation; but there is abundant evidence to show that the Colonial Minister, in his haste to secure the support of the Buxtonites, overlooked these essentials; consequently his Philanthropy is nothing better than a slavish obsequiousness to a canting Sect, and his legislation a wretched *eskophilic* empiricism.

Some simple reader, perhaps, may think I am too severe on my Lord Glenelg, and say, “that he means well, and he can do little mischief by having his own way; but no man of sense and judgment will reason so:—his principles may be innocuous in the abstract, and his crinkling to a party support might be passed over, if not carried beyond prudence and safety; but when he indiscriminately doles out *Anglo-Philanthropy* as a *panacea* or sovereign specific for the government of all the world, his policy is unquestionably puerile and fraught with danger; and its introduction into our frontier, to supersede the judicious and energetic arrangements of the Governor, is unjust to His Majesty’s loyal and meritorious Colonial Subjects—if not criminal:—it is like throwing overboard the helm, the sheet-anchor, all that experience has shown to be requisite for the safety of their lives and property, and to trust to the mercy of Providence that ever frowns upon indiscreet pilots.”

Before concluding, I would state it as my decided opinion, that the Government has committed a gross error in not appointing a military officer of high rank, talent, and experience to the situation of Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Frontier, instead of a civilian; for, in the event of an attack of the rebels and Martial Law being proclaimed, (*lachrymatio bellicus, Albani!*) Mr. Stockenstrom immediately dwindles into a cypher.

It is very possible that no military officer of superior caste would accept it under the required stipulation of selling himself to the Buxton Radicals. (I am sure neither Colonel Smith nor Colonel Smith would have thus compromised themselves); but, from the late insolent message of the Chief

, the daring character of our savage neighbours, and

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

their irreclaimable predatory habits, it may be anticipated that the present *incubus* has nearly had his day.

*Tollitur in altum,  
Ut lapu graviore ruit,*

INDUS.

Cape Town, April 10, 1837.

SIR.—In the regulations of the Municipality of Graham's Town, published in the *Government Gazette* of 7th April, 1837, I perceive, it is to be divided into eight Wards, and one Ward-master appointed for each Ward; but the duties they have to perform is not made known. In former times, Ward-masters, or Wykmeesters, were of great service to the public at large, each one having a list of persons inhabiting their Wards; and in cases of murder, burglaries, or any misdemeanor, the police were materially assisted by application to them. I think the same practice now would be of essential service in every municipality, and therefore wish this simple remark to be published in your valuable paper.

I am, &c. AN OLD ENGLISH RESIDENT.

*Names of Vessels of War.*—A joint resolution of Congress, of 3 March 1819, requires Vessels of the first class to be called after the States of the Union; those of the second class after Rivers; and those of the third class, after the principal Cities and Towns, but no two Vessels of the Navy can bear the same name.

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.  
MARCH, 1836.

From the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the Year 1837.—Boston.

Name & Rate.	When & where built.	Where employed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i>		
Franklin, 74	Philadelphia, 1815	In ordinary at New York.
Washington, 74	Portsmouth, N. H. 1816	Ditto at ditto.
Columbus, 74	Washington, 1819, Ohio,	Ditto at Boston.
North Carolina, 74	Philadelphia, 1820,	Fitting for sea at New York.
Delaware, 74	Gosport, Va. 1820,	In ord. at Norfolk.
Alabama, 74	74	Ditto at ditto.
Vermont, 74	On stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.	On stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.
Virginia, 74	Ditto at Boston.	Ditto at ditto.
Pennsylvania, 74	Do. at Philadelphia.	Do. at Philadelphia.
New York, 74	Ditto at Norfolk.	Rep. as a doub.-dk. frig. at Boston.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>		
Independence, 74	Boston, 1814.	United States, 44
Philadelphia, 1797,	Philadelphia, 1797,	Constitution, 44
Philadelphia, 1814,	Baltimore, 1814,	Guevriere, 44
Baltimore, 1821,	Washington, 1821,	Potomac, 44
Brandywine, 44	Washington, 1825,	Hudson, 44
Hudson, 44	Purchased, 1826,	Columbia, 44
Columbia, 44	Washington, 1836,	Santee, 44
Cumberland, 44		
Cumberland, 44	Philadelphia, 1797,	United States, 44
Sabine, 44	Boston, 1797,	Constitution, 44
Savannah, 44	Philadelphia, 1814,	Guevriere, 44
Raritan, 44	Baltimore, 1814,	Java, 44
St. Lawrence, 44	Washington, 1821,	Potomac, 44
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>		
Constellation, 36	Baltimore, 1797,	Brandywine, 44
Macedonian, 36	Captured, 1812,	Hudson, 44
Sloop of War.		Columbia, 44
John Adams, 24	Charleston, S. C. 1799,	Santee, 44
Cyane, 24	Captured, 1815.	Erie, 18
Eric, 18	Baltimore, 1813,	Baltimore, 1813,
Ontario, 18	New York, 1813,	Peacock, 18
Peacock, 18	Boston, 1825,	Boston, 18
Boston, 18	New York, 1825,	Lexington, 18
Lexington, 18		
Vincennes, 18	New York, 1826,	
Warren, 18	Boston, 1826,	
Natchez, 18	Norfolk, 1827,	
Falmouth, 18	Boston, 1827,	
Fairfield, 18	New York, 1828,	
Vandalie, 18	Philadelphia, 1828,	
St. Louis, 18	Washington, 1828,	
Concord, 18	Portsmouth, 1828,	
Schooners, &c.		
Dolphin, 12	Philadelphia, 1821,	
Grampus, 12	Washington, 1821,	
Shark, 12	Washington, 1821,	
Enterprise, 12	New York, 1831,	
Boxer, 12	Boston, 1831,	
Experiment, 12	Washington, 1831,	
Fox, 4	Purchased, 1823,	
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased, 1823,	

From the *Sheffield Independent*.

STATE OF THE NATIVES OF SOUTH AFRICA.  
On Monday, a numerous Meeting was held in the Cutters' Hall, to hear the statements of the Rev. James Read, Missionary, and of Jan Tzatoe, a Christian Chief, of the Caffers nation, as to the condition into which the natives of South Africa have been reduced, by the conduct of the Cape Government, and of the Dutch and English Settlers.—James Blackcomby, Esq., took the Chair, and opened the Meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Read described the state of Africa when he

Missionaries went there, and found the people in a state of complete barbarism; while now, many of the tribes were civilized. The Hottentots now used English tools, and wore English fabrics; and it was found that civilization followed Missionary labor, as surely as the wagon followed the oxen. Traders have penetrated twelve or fourteen hundred miles into the interior of Africa, in the track of the Missionaries; but they never go where the Missionaries have not preceded them. When the Missionaries went out, they found the Colonial system one of extermination. The natives were attacked, plundered, and killed, or driven away by the settlers, on the plea of being troublesome neighbours. When the Dutch colonized the Cape, the Hottentots were rich in cattle, and had an extensive country; but afterwards, they were deprived of all their property and their land. The Bushmen, and many other tribes, had been slaughtered by hundreds. The greatest atrocities had been perpetrated by the settlers of the interior, who, being far from the seat of government, went out, on Commandos, to rob and murder the natives. The Missionaries were the friends of these poor natives, and had, in consequence, been much persecuted by the Dutch farmers. For a long time, the Missionaries were not allowed, by the Government, to go to the Caffers; but when the Dutch farmers rebelled, and applied to the Caffers for aid, which was refused, Mr. Williams and the Chief were allowed to go among them, and a trade was soon created, which, though in its infancy, was worth, when the war broke out, £30,000 a year to the Colony. The war broke out between the Caffers and the Colonists, on the subject of a tract of land which the Caffers said they had bought of the Dutch. The Colonists, however, drove the Caffers beyond the Fish River, and this had been the ground of heart-burning ever since. The Caffers had been robbed in various Commandos, of many thousand head of cattle, and even the allies of the Colonists among the natives, had been indiscriminately attacked, slaughtered, and robbed. The Caffers were driven into a desert part of the Country, where their cattle could not exist, and died by hundreds. This state of things had often tempted the Caffers to rob the Colonists. Whenever a Colonist had been robbed, he might lay his damage at any number of cattle he pleased; and a patrol was sent out, and seized the first cattle they could meet with. The patrols had committed innumerable acts of the most gross injustice and cruelty. In one of Mr. Read's visits to Caffaland, he met with a poor man, who informed him, that a few days before, a patrol had seized between forty and fifty head of cattle, on the pretence that thirty had been stolen from a settler. It was found, on inquiry, that instead of thirty head, only three had been taken. Mr. Read applied to the officer of the patrol for restitution, but was told he had better mind his own business. Mr. Read then wrote to Graham's Town, and from the authorities there procured the restoration of the cattle seized. Mr. Read narrated a number of cases of extreme oppression towards the Caffers, which had provoked the war.—The present Governor had instructions from the Colonial Office, to put an end to the system of repressions, and entered with his whole heart into the work. Unfortunately, however, his going to the frontier was delayed for some months, until the war had broken out, and then he was misled by interested settlers, who knew that their interests would be promoted by a war. The Governor entered Caffaland with about five thousand men, although the Chiefs had applied for peace, and he issued a proclamation, adding seven thousand square miles to the Colony, and expelling sixty thousand Caffers from their land. This, however, drove the Caffers to desperation. If they remained in their own land, they were liable to be shot, and if they went further, they encroached upon other tribes, by whom they would be destroyed. Eventually, however, a treaty was made, restoring to the Caffers their land, and connecting their Chiefs with the Government. It was for the people of England to say whether the natives were to be exterminated or civilized. In the last war, four thousand Caffers were killed, while, on the other side, the loss in killed and wounded was not one hundred. Religion, Civilization, and trade, alike called upon them to put an end to this state of things. Caffers had been called irreclaimable savages; but they were all desirous to have Missionaries, and eager to learn from them the truths of religion, and the arts of civilization.

The Rev. R. S. Bayley read an account of the loss the Caffers had sustained from the Whites:

- Four thousand Warriors killed;
- Sixty thousand head of cattle seized;
- Nearly all their goats;
- Their houses burnt;
- Their gardens and corn-fields destroyed;
- Seven thousand square miles of their Country confiscated;
- Sixty thousand Caffers expatriated.

Mr. Bayley then proceeded to read extracts from a dispatch from Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor of the Cape, founded on the accounts of the war sent home. Lord Glenelg reprehended severely the barbarous and exterminating nature of the warfare carried on, requiring further explanations; and advertizing to one case, in which a Chief had been murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, said it would be his duty to institute a strict inquiry. This letter, Mr. Bayley said, was worthy of the British name. The Government would best promote the interests of the Missionaries, by according to the natives their civil rights. Where civil liberty flourished, they always found religion most prosperous; and it was their duty to secure, by all their influence, the civil rights of the natives of our Colonies.

The Rev. Mr. Read introduced Jan Tzatoe, who, when a boy, had been given into the care of him and Dr. Vanderkemp. He was educated among the Missionaries, and became a Christian. And, had learnt the trades of Carpenter, Wheelwright, Mason, &c., and but for the unhappy circumstances that had detained him, he would have introduced the trades he had learnt among his people to a great extent.

Jan Tzatoe then addressed the Meeting. Mr. Read interpreted his remarks. He said he appeared before them as the representative of a nation who had been for years chased before their enemies. The first white men they saw many years ago, had books, but did not communicate their contents to the Hottentots and the Caffers. They only learnt what the books meant, and especially the Bible, where the Missionaries went. Then they learnt what was right and wrong; and they said to one another, "How do the white men, who have the Bible, act as it directs?" When one of the Governors came to his Country, he said he would make a treaty with Griqua, on condition of the Caffers returning to the owners all the cattle and slaves they had got from the Colony. But Griqua said, he had not authority to treat alone, yet the governor required him to do so, and a treaty was made. A few weeks after, Griqua was informed a commando was going into the Country, but not to attack him. Griqua had, in accordance with the treaty, sent all the guns and horses of his own people to the Colony. The commando did not venture to attack; those they went against, for the farmers were afraid; but they attacked Griqua, who had not expected them, and took his cattle and killed the people. Then the Caffers

said, what kind of people are these English, that they thus break their word, and treat their allies as enemies? And the people complained to Griqua, that he would ruin them all by treating with such men. On one occasion, two cattle were stolen from the Colony and taken into Caffaland, where one was killed. The Caffer Chief found it out, and sent back the ox still alive, and four others for the one killed, and the thief with them. But the settler said, he was not satisfied; they might keep the thief, but he would have ten oxen more. The Caffers said, what sort of justice is this? We give you up the thief, and you have no right to demand any more, yet we give you four oxen to satisfy you, and you demand ten more. He gave another instance. A settler's cattle broke into a Caffer garden, and remained the whole night, and destroyed every thing. The next day the Caffer took the cattle home, and asked to be paid for the injury. The Englishman off red his 20 buttons, and said he must take them or nothing. Some time after, the Caffer's cattle got into the Englishman's garden, and the Englishman demanded three oxen for it. The Caffer refused it, and went to the Chief, who sent for the settler. Having heard the case, the Chief said, the Caffer should pay three oxen for the damage to the settler's garden, when the settler paid three oxen for the damage to the Caffer's; otherwise the Caffer must pay, as the Englishmen had paid 20 buttons. Tzatoe said he was a man who had lost his Country, and he would tell how. The Missionaries and the Government told them not to make war, or do mischief, and they wished to be at peace with all men. He and his people had no share in the late war. They remained neutral, as long as they could, and then joined the English; but yet his Country had been taken from him. He could not understand this, for other Chiefs, who had done the same, had had additional territory given them, yet he had been the most faithful ally of the Government. If the Governor had said, I am strong and you are weak, that would have been a reason for doing so; but no reason at all had been given him. From the time he had the word of God, no man of his people could be charged with having stolen cattle, and none had been found in their hands. Now he could say nothing to his people. They said to him he had told them not to do mischief, not to make war, and they had done as he told them; yet they were punished, and they wanted to know what was right and wrong. He asked, therefore, for Missionaries and School-masters, that they might learn to read books, and know what was right and wrong. The Missionaries were their only friends and protectors, and devoted themselves to their civil and religious improvement. He thanked the Meeting for their sympathy, and their coming to bear his complaints. In Africa, they could not get the white people to hear their complaints. He should return home, and tell the Caffers and Hottentots what sympathy he had found among the people of England, and that the people here were a different sort of people from those in his Country altogether. He prayed God to bless them all.

The Rev. R. S. Bayley said, surely a man who had been wronged of his own home, and the land of his fathers, and who appealed to British justice on British soil, would not be allowed to go away unencouraged. If a Scotch Laird had so been deprived of his inheritance, the land would have gone through and through with righteous indignation. He did not say, that that indignation would be extravagant. But should they less sympathize with those, whose only protectors were the Missionaries, for they were the only check upon the commandos, the only faithful reporters to the people of England of the transactions of those who were beyond law. Such a feeling should not be confined to Missionary Societies, it ought to swell every British bosom with its righteous expression. He moved a resolution, expressive of the peculiar pleasure of the Meeting, at hearing the disapprobation expressed by Lord Glenelg, of the course pursued in the Colony; and that the Missionaries were the protectors of the civil rights, as well as the teachers of the doctrines; and further, that the Meeting deeply compensated the personal and national distress of Tzatoe.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Bayley then called the attention of the Meeting to the subscription, which had been set on foot to raise a press for the Cat River Missionary Station, and which, in due service, it would render, would be worth more than 10,000 pounds. It would be wrong, if they allowed Mr. Read and their brother to leave Sheffield without something to make them remember it, and prick their hearts with gratitude for the treatment they had received. A press would serve to check misgovernment and oppression, and would diffuse an influence abroad, that could never be repressed. Any contributions the friends were disposed to give, might be forwarded to him, or to the *Independent Office*.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Meeting on the spirit in which it had been conducted.

The Rev. T. Smith intimated, that tools, called wasters here, would be very valuable at the Missionary Settlements.

Mr. R. T. Paxton said, that about £21 had been subscribed towards the press which was called, "The Sheffield Press," January 7.

As one of these itinerant preachers of the gospel, yealed a reader, was returning homewards from the discharge of his sacred calling yesterday week, the day being uncommonly cold, he was tempted to enter one of those traps by the way side called a bear-shop, where he indulged so freely as to make him not only religiously valorous, but pugnacious withal, threatening, if he should meet the "common enemy," to strive with him either in the spirit or the flesh. In this mood he quitted the scene of his jollification for his own domicile, but by some unlucky mishap rambled up to Skidmore Lodge, where the adage, "Talk of the devil and he'll appear," was verified to the letter. As he approached the house an object presented itself to him somewhat distorted vision, which his reverence at once concluded was his satanic Majesty, and he instantly made preparations to annihilate him à la Criollo. Off went the sable coat of this truly holy man, who instantly made towards his antagonist, and with a huge oak sapling commenced a tremendous combat with the supposed enemy of mankind. The war between the combatants was waged with great fury, and for a time victory seemed to smile on the pot-valiant preacher, but an onward stroke aimed at the head of his antagonist felled short of the mark, and away went the sapling. They were now on equal terms, and though the conflict raged for some time with doubtful success, his reverence began at length to sow signs of exhaustion, and was seized by his opponent, who literally tore his clothes from his back, and did not quit his grasp until his half-affrighted opponent called out for help, when he succeeded in crawling away from his vice-like embrace. The vanquished preacher made the best of his

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

WET HIDES & BUTTER.—TO-MORROW MORNING, by Mr. JONES, on the Parade, will be sold, to the highest Bidder,

194 Wet salted Hides,

25 Kegs Butter,

Now landing, ex John Lawson, from Algoa Bay.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

ON MONDAY MORNING Next, Public Sales will be continued, without Reserve, of a great variety of Woollen and Cotton Goods, at the Stores of THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—About Twenty Horses and Mules.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.

PUBLIC SALE.—On MONDAY MORNING, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, a Sale will be held at the Stores of the Undersigned, in St. George's-street, of a choice assortment of Woollen and Cotton and other Goods, consisting of

Duffles,

Blankets, 6-4 to 12-4,

Green and red Baize,

Black Bombazets,

Navy blue, black and dark-ground Prints,

Striped Cotton Shirts,

Furniture Checks,

16-18 Ell Brown Balta,

Fancy Trouser Stuff,

No. 3, Canvass,

Brown Packing Paper of heavy weight.

Quills,

Red Lead, and Blue Paint,

AA and BB Shot,

