

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

van  
KOSTBAAR VASTE EIGENDOM,  
GELIGGEN TE SOMERSET,  
HOTENTOTS HOLLAND,  
MET LIBERAAL STRYKGELD.

te den Insolventen Boedel van WILLEM MOKKE, Sr., en  
zoonnes EULISTRAE BEEREN LOOUW.

**OP MORGON,**  
Woensdag den 26sten JULY 1843,  
TEN 11 URE PRECIES, WILLEIN WORDEN VERKOCHT,

Op den Plaats zelve, te  
ON LAST VAN HET HOOGE GERECHTSHOF,

STELLIC AAN DEN HOOGEN BIJDER,  
VOOR DEN RESIDENT MAGISTRAT VAN STEL-  
LENBOSCH.

DIE aangemerkt gelijcende Wyn- en Koophuizen,  
genaamde "VOORBURG" EN "MОСTERDAAL,"

gelegen te Stellenbosch.

BOMKET, HOTENTOTS HOLLAND,

bevattende in derselver rechte, uitgestrektheid, 400 roeden  
en 579 kwadraat roeden. Eigendom en Bouwigdurend erf-  
pachtland. Te worden opeigeld in twee Percelen, eerst  
afzonderlyk op hoofd- en kantoor, en daarna gesamenlyk in  
een Perceel door den Afslager.

Perceel I.—Bevattende, een gelycik Woonhuis, Winkel-  
der, Stal en andere Bouwgebouwen, is groot als thans op  
nieuw vervaardig, 16 morgen en 579 kwadraat roeden Eigen-  
dom, en 260 morgen en 75 kwadraat roeden Bouwigdurend Erf-  
pachtland.

Bovengem. Eigendom, beplaat met omtrent 100,000 Wyn-  
stokken, verschillende soorten vruchtbomen, en hebbende  
goed Zaaihof en Vaeschein, is voortreffelike eene der kostbaarste

Plaatsen in het District; synde dezelve tevens ook zeer  
geschikt tot het voorrechte van Mierlo Schapen, Paarden,  
Ezel en Hoornen. Derafsligging aan den Groten Weg  
naar de Nieuwenlanden, maakt deselve bysonder geschikt tot  
heiprincipie van den Legiessels voor Reizigers, en reeft den

Eigenaar bovenindien het voorrecht zynige gehoorzaam Wynoogst  
op de Plaats selve van de hand te zetten, dan de Boer en  
anderen, woonachtig aan gelycik syde van Sir Lowry's Pass.

Na de verkooping van bovenstaand Vast Eigendom, zullen  
mede worden verkocht, al de Losse Goederen tot gemelde  
Boedel behorende, bestaande in:

HUISRMUOLEN, AL, mahonyhouten en andere Tafels, Stoelen, Kisten, Bureau, Leidekanten  
en andere Tafels, dito Stoelen, Kisten, Spiegels, Porcellen, Glas en  
Aardewerk, 12 zilveren Sellepels, 6 do. Theeflessen, 1 do. Souapele, Messen en Vorken met ivoren hessen, 6 plated  
Kandelaren, 2 Sautiers, en Bakjes, een platijsche Eyer, en  
Olie- en Azyandier, een Gossen, Keukengereedschap, enz.

KELDER- EN BOUWGEREEDSCHAPPEN,

Als 10 superieure Stukvaten, 7 Gekruiken, 1 Trapblafe

Leggers, Emmers, Trechters, 1 Brandwijnketel compleet  
en ander Keldergeredeschap; 3 Oevenwagens, Jukken en  
Trektochten, 1 Kap Paardenwagen, een open Kar, Ploegen,  
Eggen, Tuigen; 1 Visschagen; 4 Ladders, 1 Blasbalg; 1  
Aanbord, 2 Hamers, een paar Schalen en Balans, enigig  
Rommelary, en een hoochreliet min.

HAVE.

Als 4 Paarden, een Ezelhengst, 18 Ossen, en 18 Aanteelche-  
pen en Bokken.

WYNEN.

Omtrent 15 Leggers onder en Jengs Wynen.

De Koopconditie van het Vastgoed syn te vernehmen ten  
Kant van den Meester van het Hoge Gerechtsch, op d'te van  
den Resident Magistrat te Stellenbosch, en op die van  
de Curatoren.

J. J. H. SMUTS, }  
J. J. F. WEGE, } Get. Curatoren.  
G. L. STRICKLER, }

N.B. Indien de Verkooping niet aflopen zal op den bren-  
gemelde dag, zyl dezelve op den volgenden dag, ten 10 ure  
precies, worden herra.

## AANDEELEN

IN DE "PROTECTEUR."

TER bovengem. Verkooping zullen mede in Com-  
missie worden verkeert, enige Aandeelen in de "Protecteur"  
Assurancie Maatschappij.

## TWEE ERVEN AAN SOMERSET, (HOT- TENTOTS HOLLAND.)

Op de verkooping welke staat gehouden te  
worden op den 26 dezer, van den Insol-  
venten Boedel van de Weduwe Wm. MOKKE, zal mede  
worden verkocht, twee Erven, gelijk annex elkaander in  
het district Stellenbosch, aan Hottentots Holland, in het  
nieuwe angelegde dorp Somerset, en aldaar uit het Blok La-  
D. No. 3, en 4 te zitten, groot in hunnen grond 312  
kwadraat roeden, behorende tot den Boedel van wyl-

JACOBUS PETRUS KRIESEL.

Vuurhuis, annex het bovengem., goed geschikt voor  
het dryven van alle soorten van handel, en al private woning.

Bovengem. Eigendommen zullen worden verkocht by den

Op- en Afslag op de gewone wyze, en liberal Strygeld zal

worden gegeven.

Voor verdere byonderheden vervoeg meen sich by den On-  
dergeteekenden.

Uitgepost at No. 22, Waterstaet, Cape Town, every Tuesday and Friday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the Post Roads post.

Terms: In the Town, Rands. 12 per Acre, or per Quarter, Rands. 3 per Acre, (for the two Towns) Rands. 20 per Acre, per Quarter, Rands. 7, but shall be subject to the rules of Tuesdays Post (the same being) by weight, or postage, Rands. 50 per Acre, or Rands. 8, 4 per Quarter.



Published at No. 22, Waterstaet, Cape Town, every Tuesday and Friday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the Post Roads post.

Terms: In Town, Rands. 12 per Acre, or per Quarter, Rands. 3 per Acre, (for the two Towns) Rands. 20 per Acre, per Quarter, Rands. 7, but shall be subject to the rules of Tuesdays Post (the same being) by weight, or postage, Rands. 50 per Acre, or Rands. 8, 4 per Quarter.

## SUID-AFRIKAANSCHE MAATSCHAPPIY

Van Administratie en Boodselverrediging.

### [ADVERTENTIE]

De Directie van opgemelde Maatschappij in  
qualiteit als Executieve Testamentair van wyls  
Jufrouw SAM. WELBELIMA HECKBOORT, weduwe van  
wyls den Heer HENDRIK WILLEM LATGAAR, en  
OP HEDEN, (DINGSDAG).

Den 25 dezer maand.

in het openbar van de maatschappijen, te Woonhuis van  
de Overledene, stande op het Boerenveld, op de hoede  
van de Buitengracht, thans genoemd No. 13, doen veelpa-  
pen, alle de in Blaauw-Eind Calvachies behorende Qua-  
deren, bestaande in:

Mahonyhouten en andere Tiere- en Rotonde, Stoelen en  
Rustbanken met Paardenhoofden Zittieren, groot Spiegel,  
Chine Vloerplaatjes, een staande kistkast, Hochstoliet met silver beslag, Leedkisten en Kistens, Bedden en  
verdere toekomstige Tiere, Lampen, vloer- en andere  
Lantaarns, een Piano, Koffie-Vaste Zillen, Plate, Staal-, Yzer-, Porselein-, Glas- en Aardewerk, Koppen en  
ander Kastigeredeschap, beneven verscheden ander  
soorten van huisraad; — Wijnkruiken en aantal Zylde, Kotoenoen,  
Wollen, Linnen en andere Winkelwaren, en andere Goederen,  
Toombank en met wonder Indien, Winkelstukken en  
Glaesken, Schalen met Balans en denigen bewaarde  
enige Rommelary.

Op dezelfden dag sal pacies te 12 ure, het genoel Buis-  
ter planten waer betrouw geloven, is worden opgeveld en  
sonder reserve van de meest beladenen verkocht; en omwille  
de verkooping des home Goederen op genoemde dag niet  
aangeopt, sal dezelve op dat volgende den werden voor-  
gevoerd, en daarmee op datere daer gemaakte Verkoop-dagen  
3 morgens te 10 ure, den enover worden gemaakte.

3. Dr. W.E. Secretaris.

Kapstad, Kaptad, No. 3, den 25 July 1843.

### BESCHADIGDE GOEDEREN.

Voor rekening van wie het dangaat.

OP MORGON, (Woensdag), zullen de On-  
dergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

D. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

L. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

W. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

Z. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

A. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

B. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

C. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

D. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

E. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

F. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

G. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

H. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

I. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

J. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

K. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

L. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

M. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

N. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

O. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

P. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

Q. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

R. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

S. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

T. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

U. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

V. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

W. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

X. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

Y. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

Z. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

A. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

B. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

C. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

D. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

E. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

F. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

G. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

H. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

I. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

J. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

K. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

L. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

M. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

N. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

O. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

P. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

Q. Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boe-  
dels van wyls den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS,

## AGENTEN

VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN-DISTRICTEN.	
Beaufort.....	De Hr. A. P. Meiring,
Clanwilliam.....	S. J. du Toit,
Caledon.....	A. P. Kestner,
Colesberg.....	James Walker,
George.....	D. Cooleman,
Graaf-Reinet.....	B. Fincham,
Pearl.....	J. D. Haupt,
Swellendam.....	John Barry,
Stellenbosch.....	P. Korten,
Malmesbury.....	J. D. A. Freistich,
Somerset.....	C. Moller,
Tulbagh.....	H. F. de Lange-Vos,
Tygerberg.....	F. Uys,
Uitenhage.....	J. Brehm,
Wagening. Vallei, achter Pearl.....	J. Adderley,
Worcester.....	J. Meiring.

27 Nieuwe Maan. .... 6a. 56m. 's Morgens.

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 25 JULY 1843.

Hier heeft het Publiek ligg verwondert waarom de slaven, onlangs door de Cleopatra genomen, nog niet geapprenticeerd zyn op de gewone wyze. — Een dag werd door den Collecteur der Douane in de Gouvernement Gazette tot dat sinds bepaald maar uitgesteld, uithoofde van Depeches van huis, nopen het onderwerp ontvangen. — Wat die Depeches inhielden, daarvan was het publiek onbewust, en derhalve buiten staat tot eenig besluit te komen, omtrent den aart der zwargheid, welke onstaan schijnt te zyn in de wyze der gewone inddeling en apprenticeschap, der genomen Negers.

In de Gouvernement Gazette van Vrydag 11, vinden wy echter dat het Zyne Excellente den Gouverneur behaagd heeft, zekere orden te publiceren van Hare Majesteit in Rade, gedateerd 4 January 1843, betreklyk "genomenen slaven." En, indien die orden de eensklapsche suspensie van het verder apprencticeeren der genomenen negers, door den Collecteur, heeft veroorzaakt, kunnen wy de zwargheid gemakelyk bevreden, waarder de personen, door Hare Majesteit belast "om deze genomenen negers, te ontvangen, te verzorgen en te beschermen," nooddwendiglyk lyden moeten, ten gevollerder bovengemelde order.

Na de onderschiedene acten des Parlements te hebben opgenomen, omtrent de afschaffing van slaverny, en zekere orders in Rade ten gevolge daarvan, uitgevaardigd, gelast deseive:

"Dat in Hare Majesteit's over-zesche Kolonien en Plantation, waarin enige slaven, zyn of hierna mogen worden gecompromitteerd of verbeurd verklaard, de wetten en reglementen (aan die orden gehanteert) voor so verre als de selve kunnen worden toepaslyk genaakt, voortaan van kracht zyn zullen, en worden maegkommen, zoo wel met betrekking tot zoodanige verbeurd verklaarde slaven, als tot de personen, aan wie zyn als dienstboden mogen worden geapprenticeerd."

Op de orden ook op deze kolonie betrekking heeft, mag men wel in twyfel trekken; omdat de onderinding reeds in vele gevallen geleerd heeft, dat sportgelyke orders, meer byzonder werden gemaakt voor de West Indische Kolonien en Mauritius. Evenwel zegt de orden "alle over-zesche Kolonien en Plantation," en welke twyfel er ook bestaan mag, en zy bestaat niet regt, heeft het Gouvernement de personen met de uitvoering daarvan belast, gene magt, om tegenstrydig met de orden te handelen, tenzij onder den speciaal last door Hare Majesteit's Gouvernement, te worden gegeven.

It is daarom een onderwerp, waaroer het de Wetgevende Raad betaamt, zoodanige voordragten aan H. M. Gouvernement te doen, als de aart van de byzondere omstandigheid deser Kolonie vordert, ten einde de moeijlykheden uit den weg te ruimen, welke anders de middelen om den landbouw te gemoet te houden in den weg zouden zyn, en die voorzien in het gebrek aan arbeid, door de genomenen Negers te apprencticeeren.

Die wetten en reglementen, waarop die orden betrekking heeft, en daaraan gehecht zyn, — zy gedateerd September 1838, en bevatten zekere wetsbepalingen, welke wy gemoedelyk beweren, in deze Kolonie niet in werking kunnen worden gebragt.

In het 2de Kapittel wordt gelast, Sectie 2:—"Dat gece dienst-kontrakt voor meer dan vier weken van kracht zyn zal, tenzij hetzelve in geschrifte gebragt zy, welke (des Sectie) door de kontrakteerende partijen moet worden getekeend, in de tegenwoordigheid van, en mede onderteekend door den 'Stipendiaren Magistraat' en (Sec. 4) "zal niet voor meer dan een jaar wetig zyn," en (Sec. 5) "zal niet het einde van den bepaalden dienstdy eindigen, zonder enige kennisgeving aan beide zyden tot dat einde."

Het 3de Kapittel bepaalt: Sec. 1:—"Dat kinderen boven 10 en beneden 16, door hunne vaders, moeders of voogden aan eenigen ambacht mogen worden geapprenticeerd, waarin enige byzondere kunst of wetenschap nodig is," — maar (sec. 3) slechts "voor eenigen tyd, geen vyfjarre te boven gaande," — en (sec. 2) "dat geen kind als een arbeider in eenen boerdery, of in het bewerken van Koloniale producten, mag worden geapprenticeerd." Personen (sec. 4) boven 16, mogen met dijnna toeestemming, voor 5 jaren worden geapprenticeerd," maar slechts "tot enig ambacht in het beoefenen waarvan enige byzondere kunst of kennis vereisch wordt," — maar (sec. 5) "er zal geen apprencticechap van enige soort of onder enige omstandigheid, zyn, van personen tot arbeiders in boerdery of in het bewerken van Koloniale producten," tenzij, als (kap. 2) hierboven vermeld, slechts voor een jaar, en onder een schriftelyk kontrakt, in de tegenwoordigheid van den stipendiaren Magistraat geïmaakt.

Indien de Britsche natie, terwyl zy hare schatten in de uitbreiding van het Christendom onder de Heidenen uitgaat, — onverschillig is of de genomenen Negers Mahomedanen worden, is de tegenwoordige maatregel van apprencticechap slechts voor een jaar en het verbod om kinderen voor de boerdery te apprencticeeren de zekerste weg daartoe. — En, terwyl het aldus aanleiding geeft tot een kwaad, hetwelk men van alle kanten wenscht te vermyden, wordt daaruit hoegenaamd geen voordeel getrokken, door dat gedeelte der maatschappij, hetwelk meest gebrek aan handen heeft, wy meenen de Landbouwers.

Waaron die kinderen niet als arbeiders in de boerdery mogen worden geapprenticeerd, kunnen wy niet gene mogelykheid bevreden, noch kunnen wy de nootdakelykheid inzien, welke aanleiding heeft gegeven tot de tusschenkomst der wetgeving tuschen den vader en zyn' zoon van 14 jaren oud, eerstgem. verbiedende, laastgem. zelfs

met zyne toestemming als een arbeider in de boerdery te apprencticeeren.

Wy hebben gene reden te twyfelen, dat Zyne Excellente de Gouverneur en de Ontvanger der Douane, het Gouvernement te huis roeds zullen hebben onderrigt van die byzondere verlegenheid, uit de tegenwoordige Order in Rade ontsnade.

Of de Wetgevende Raad voornemens is, zich te bewegen, staat nog te bezien.

## KAAPSTADS MUNICIPALITEIT.

De vraag, in hoe verre een redelyke verdeeling in den uitleg voor verbeteringen en reparaties in de respective districten van de Kaapstad is gemaakt geworden, zal, vertrouwen wij, duidelyk worden beantwoord door de opgaaf, welke in de laatste byeenkomst van den Raad van Commissarissen ter tafel is gelegd geworden, en te vinden is in het Engelsch gedeelte van dit blad.

## SYNODE VAN DE NEDERDUITSCH GEREFORMEERDE KERK.

Wy zyn door den Wel-Eerw. Dr. Robertson, President der Synode, gehouden in de Kaapstad in 1842, verzocht geworden, het volgende tot narig der leden van de Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk over het algemeen, en meer byzonder als een antwoord op de talryke vragen aan hem gedaan, betreklyk het lot van de Synodale Besluiten, te publiceren:

Copy.

MYN HERRE! — In antwoord op uwen brief van den 26 ult., verzoekende, dat het heilige Wetsboek, van Kerke-lyke Reglementen, spoudig 's Gouvernemente provisionele aangeleide magt, en ik door Zyne Excellente gelast, u te vertrouwen, dat het onderwerp in kwestie, onder de aantachtige overweging van het Gouvernement is, en eenigen tyd gewest is, en dat zens mededeeling daarover, zoodra spondig mogelyk, aan u sal worden gedaan.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,

(Get.) JOHN MONTAGU.

Den Eerw. W. Robertson, President en de Eerw. A. Faure, Voorgaende Secretaris, van de Synode der Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk, gehouden in November 1842.

Eene ware Copy.

W. ROBERTSON.

## SCINDE.

### SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Het volgende is getrokken uit de *Bombay Times*, elk woord waarvan, den dapperen General, en onverschrokken krygsman, waardig is:

"Sir Charles Napier had een adres aan de troepen gepubliceerd: — 'Sipaayers gy hebt op den 17 ult., goed gevochten. — De vyand had 22,000 man in het veld en gy waart slechts 2,700 sterk. — Wy hadde 10, kannonnen, de vyand 14. — Wy moesten op den 24, naar Ullvar-ka-Tandie marcheeren. Wy zullen 6000 sterk zyn, de vyand ongeveer 15,000, en dit mannen die gy reeds verplaagd hebbet.

Wy zullen 18 kanonnen hebben, en die van den vyand zyn weinig in getal en slecht. Betrachtuwen pligt en betoont u even dapper als op den 17de. — Hou de gelede gesloten, digt en stevig, en mik naar de knieën uwer vyanden, en, indien gy dit doet, kan geen vyand noch voor u staan, noch nu vuur verdragen. — Ik heb niets meer te zeggen. Doe dit en een andere roemryke zegeprae, zal de vyand ongelijkheid niet meer verduren.

Men zegt dat de vyand verspreid is, en de Amerik Staal Mahomed is naar Meerpoor gevucht, en wy zullen hem mogen in slagvorder volgen, en hem binnen drie dagen op het veld gespaard; — de soldaten schots op staaken hem niet bevochten, en die vyand geheel en al zijn verlaagd.

Wy hebben omtrent 6 mylen van hier en anders gevecht gehad en een overwinning behaald. — De vyand is verstoort en het leger naast de hooftrekkers, dat de hooftrekkers, dat de vyand is overwonnen, en dat de vyand is verslagen.

Men zegt dat de vyand verspreid is, en de Amerik Staal Mahomed is naar Meerpoor gevucht, en wy zullen hem mogen in slagvorder volgen, en hem binnen drie dagen op het veld gespaard; — de soldaten schots op staaken hem niet bevochten, en die vyand geheel en al zijn verlaagd.

Indien de planters om hulp van het Gouvernement vragen, doen sy dit zonder vrees of schaamte, omdat zy enige garantie kunnen geven, welke men van hen verlangen of verderen kan. Indianen de Kolonie van Mauritius de tegenwoordige crise kan doorstaan, zyn hare toekomstige vooruitzichten, dank sy de Immigratie, groter en streender dan enige welech zich immer der Kolonie hebben aangeboden. De verliesen door de planters geleden, en welke door de Kolonie over het algemeen zyn gevoeld geworden, het sy door de plotseling afschaffing van het apprencticeschap, of door de interdictie der Emigratie, of de hantingwone vermindering in twee achtereenvolgende oogsten, welke voor den hantsten alleen, een tekortkoming van £ 500,000 opleveren, door enige andere oorzaak, kan met uwe hulp gemakelyk worden verholpen. Voor het einde van drie jaren, kan de opbrengst van het Eiland de hooftrekkers, en de rest van de dienst, enz, enz, enz.

Moge het Uwe Excellentie begrijpen,

Met dat uiterst leedwezen ontvangen de landbouwers van dit Eiland uwe weigering, om hen te gedoegeen een algemeene byeenkomst van hun lichaam te beleggen, daar sy zulks als het enig middel beschouwden waardoor sy in den waren staat des lands konden aantoonen. Die weigering vermindert echter in het minst het vertrouwen in de linkervleugel waarvan vele werden nedergeweld in het nemen van een dorp hetwelk de reger syde van de vyand positie uitmaakte, maar ik heb niet vele byzonderheden vernomen, daar ik niet vele byzonderheden kende.

De partijen die om hulp van het Gouvernement vragen, doen sy dit zonder vrees of schaamte, omdat zy enige garantie kunnen geven, welke men van hen verlangen of verderen kan. Indianen de Kolonie van Mauritius de tegenwoordige crise kan doorstaan, zyn hare toekomstige vooruitzichten, dank sy de Immigratie, groter en streender dan enige welech zich immer der Kolonie hebben aangeboden. De verliesen door de planters geleden, en welke door de Kolonie over het algemeen zyn gevoeld geworden, het sy door de plotseling afschaffing van het apprencticeschap, of door de interdictie der Emigratie, of de hantingwone vermindering in twee achtereenvolgende oogsten, welke voor den hantsten alleen, een tekortkoming van £ 500,000 opleveren, door enige andere oorzaak, kan met uwe hulp gemakelyk worden verholpen. Voor het einde van drie jaren, kan de opbrengst van het Eiland de hooftrekkers, en de rest van de dienst, enz, enz, enz.

De banken zyn voornamelyk verantwoordelik voor den tegenwoordigen benarde stand der kolonie in al hore gelde.

Door derselver ongauthoriseerde, verkwistende en berhaalde uittekeningen van kleine noten, het gevolg van een grootte overschatting, hetwelk gy moet vertrouwen, om het te bevechten.

De banken hebben met hunne transactien met den publiek onsoemelyke winsten gemaakt, — de huizen van agentschap, derselven te bevochten of af te dwingen.

De partijen die om hulp van het Gouvernement vragen, doen sy dit zonder vrees of schaamte, omdat zy enige garantie kunnen geven, welke men van hen verlangen of verderen kan. Indianen de Kolonie van Mauritius de tegenwoordige crise kan doorstaan, zyn hare toekomstige vooruitzichten, dank sy de Immigratie, groter en streender dan enige welech zich immer der Kolonie hebben aangeboden. De verliesen door de planters geleden, en welke door de Kolonie over het algemeen zyn gevoeld geworden, het sy door de plotseling afschaffing van het apprencticeschap, of door de interdictie der Emigratie, of de hantingwone vermindering in twee achtereenvolgende oogsten, welke voor den hantsten alleen, een tekortkoming van £ 500,000 opleveren, door enige andere oorzaak, kan met uwe hulp gemakelyk worden verholpen. Voor het einde van drie jaren, kan de opbrengst van het Eiland de hooftrekkers, en de rest van de dienst, enz, enz, enz.

Een weinig minder dan drie maanden zyn verlopend, om de vyand te verslaan, en dat gevolg van een grootte overschatting, hetwelk gy moet vertrouwen, om het te bevechten.

De banken hebben met hunne transactien met den publiek onsoemelyke winsten gemaakt, — de huizen van agentschap, derselven te bevochten of af te dwingen.

De partijen die om hulp van het Gouvernement vragen, doen sy dit zonder vrees of schaamte, omdat zy enige garantie kunnen geven, welke men van hen verlangen of verderen kan. Indianen de Kolonie van Mauritius de tegenwoordige crise kan doorstaan, zyn hare toekomstige vooruitzichten, dank sy de Immigratie, groter en streender dan enige welech zich immer der Kolonie hebben aangeboden. De verliesen door de planters geleden, en welke door de Kolonie over het algemeen zyn gevoeld geworden, het sy door de plotseling afschaffing van het apprencticeschap, of door de interdictie der Emigratie, of de hantingwone vermindering in twee achtereenvolgende oogsten, welke voor den hantsten alleen, een tekortkoming van £ 500,000 opleveren, door enige andere oorzaak, kan met uwe hulp gemakelyk worden verholpen. Voor het einde van drie jaren, kan de opbrengst van het Eiland de hooftrekkers, en de rest van de dienst, enz, enz, enz.

Een weinig minder dan drie maanden zyn verlopend, om de vyand te verslaan, en dat gevolg van een grootte overschatting, hetwelk gy moet vertrouwen, om het te bevechten.

De banken hebben met hunne transactien met den publiek onsoemelyke winsten gemaakt, — de huizen van agentschap, derselven te bevochten of af te dwingen.

De partijen die om hulp van het Gouvernement vragen, doen sy dit zonder vrees of schaamte, omdat zy enige garantie kunnen geven, welke men van hen verlangen of verderen kan. Indianen de Kolonie van Mauritius de tegenwoordige crise kan doorstaan, zyn hare toekomstige vooruitzichten, dank sy de Immigratie, groter en streender dan enige welech zich immer der Kolonie hebben aangeboden. De verliesen door de planters geleden, en welke door de Kolonie over het algemeen zyn gevoeld geworden, het sy door de plotseling afschaffing van het apprencticeschap, of door de interdictie der Emigratie, of de hantingwone vermindering in twee achtereenvolgende oogsten, welke voor den hantsten alleen, een tekortkoming van £ 500,000 opleveren, door enige andere oorzaak, kan met uwe hulp gemakelyk worden verholpen. Voor het einde van drie jaren, kan de opbrengst van het Eiland de hooftrekkers, en de rest van de dienst, enz, enz, enz.

Een weinig minder dan drie maanden zyn verlopend, om de vyand te verslaan, en dat gevolg van een grootte overschatting, hetwelk gy moet vertrouwen, om het te bevechten.

De banken hebben met hunne transactien met den publiek onsoemelyke winsten gemaakt, — de huizen van agentschap, derselven te bevochten of af te dwingen.

De partijen die om hulp van het Gouvernement vragen, doen sy dit zonder vrees of schaamte, omdat zy enige garantie kunnen geven, welke men van hen verlangen of verderen kan. Indianen de Kolonie van Mauritius de tegenwoordige crise kan doorstaan, zyn hare toekomstige vooruitzichten, dank sy de Immigratie, groter en streender dan enige welech zich immer der Kolonie hebben aangeboden. De verliesen door de planters geleden, en welke door de Kolonie over het algemeen zyn gevoeld geworden, het sy door de plotseling afschaffing van het apprencticeschap, of door de interdictie der Emigratie, of de hantingwone vermindering in twee achtereenvolgende oogsten, welke

# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 25, 1843

The public have long been wondering why the slaves, lately captured by the Cleopatra, have not yet been apprenticed in the usual way. A day was fixed by the Collector of Customs, by advertisement in the Government Gazette, for that purpose, but was postponed on account of despatches received from home upon the subject. What those despatches were, the public was not aware of, and they were consequently unable to form any conclusion as to the nature of the difficulty which seems to have arisen in the way of the usual distribution and apprenticing out of those captured Negroes.

In the Government Gazette, however, of Friday last, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to publish certain Order of her Majesty in Council, dated 4th January 1843, respecting "captured slaves." And if this Order has occasioned the sudden suspension of the further apprenticing of the captured Negroes by the Collector of Customs, we can well appreciate the difficulty under which the persons charged by her Majesty "to receive, protect, and provide" for those captured slaves, must necessarily labor, in consequence of the above Order.

After enumerating the several Acts of Parliament respecting the abolition of the slave trade, and certain Orders in Council consequent thereon, it orders :

"That in all Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad, in which any slaves may have been or may hereafter be condemned or forfeited, the Rules and Regulations (annexed to the order) so far as they can be applied, shall henceforward be in force and be observed as well in reference to such condemned slaves, as in reference to the persons to whom they may be apprenticed as servants."

Whether the order refers also to this colony, may well be doubted; because experience has already shown in many instances, that similar orders were more particularly made for the West Indian Colonies, and Mauritius. Yet, the order says, "all colonies and plantations abroad," and whatever doubt there may exist, and it justly exists, the Government, or the persons charged with its execution have no power of acting contrary to the order, unless under the special direction to be given by Her Majesty's Government.

This is therefore a subject, upon which it will behove the Legislative Council, to make such representations to Her Majesty's Government, as the nature of the particular circumstance of this colony, require for the purpose of removing the difficulties, which would otherwise obstruct the means of affording relief to agriculture, by providing in the want of labor, by apprenticing the captured Negroes.

Those Rules and Regulations,—referred to by said order, and thereto annexed,—are dated September 1838, and certain enactments, which we confidently assert, cannot be carried into operation in this colony.

In the 2d Chapter it is directed (section 2),—

"that no contract of service shall be in force for more than four weeks, unless the same shall be reduced in writing," which (3d sect.) must "be signed by the contracting parties" in the presence of, and also subscribed by, the "stipendiary magistrate," and (4th sect.) "shall not be valid for more than one year," and (sect. 5) "shall expire at the close of the stipulated time of service, without any notice on either side for that purpose."

The above was our first position, and when formed up W. and myself and B. rode forward and examined the enemy's position, which we saw was very strong, especially in their right, which rested on a village and dry bed of the river. We three galloped along their whole line at about the distance of 300 yards and received the fire of their guns and matchlocks, by which means we found out their strength. We made this report to Sir Charles, and immediately he advanced about 400 yards when he halted and ordered the Horse Artillery to move from the right of the Grenadiers to the left of H. M. 22d and then about 9 o'clock, after having sustained the enemy's fire for two hours our guns opened and made the enemy very soon abandon their guns, the line then advanced to the assault and a devil of a fight took place which lasted for two hours, and then we had gained the whole of their positions—while the struggle was going on the whole of the artillery took up their position and fired grape and shell into the village, and drove the enemy out with considerable slaughter. While in our second position the enemy's horse thought proper to retreat, and our 3d Cavalry charged splendidly over nullahs, &c. and cut up a great many, the Scinde horse did the same. When we had captured the whole of the enemy's position and advanced beyond the village, the Poona Horse and 9th Bengal Cavalry were ordered to charge. W. and self went with them and followed them in the nullahs for upwards of two miles slaying a great many, the 9th Bengal Cavalry followed us when the Poona Horse had cleared the way, I believe they got an Officer killed and some men wounded from Matchlockmen in the Village, and thus ended a splendid fight, in which our loss has necessarily been very severe, about 300 killed and wounded, out of which the gallant 22d have lost 145, including 5 or 6 Officers. They had to assault the strongest part by far, and they did it right well. I was by Sir Charles' side the whole time until I went with the Poona Horse. He rode in among the 22d and waved his hat, calling out at the same time "22d, charge." We found a ramp in the nullahs by which we were enabled to cross on horseback, the Belloochees fighting all the time desperately. We then came right shoulder forward and brought a flanking fire on them, and slew them in hundreds. I was nearly blown up by one of the enemy's Magazines; however, I fortunately escaped with a slight burning. Sir Charles is a splendid General, and exposed himself the whole of the fight where the shot were flying thickest. The enemy's force amounted to about 22,000 men and eleven guns—their position was so strong we could not expect to slay many of them; however, 600 dead bodies lay in and about the Nullahs this morning, and I suppose three or four hundred in other places and about 1800 or 2000 wounded. Our force amounted to about 5,000 men all arms. We took all their Guns and standards. In their Camp there was little besides Gunpowder.

We are now pitched on the field of battle, and this morning I went to look in the Nullahs, and found the dead lying in heaps as we left them yesterday, except that they were all burning. You

cannot fancy a more horrible sight. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon we got our breakfast, and then the worst part of all took place, the burial of the poor fellows who so gallantly fell. The 22d buried 21, and last night two more died of their wounds and several more mortally wounded. Two officers killed on the field, Garret of the 9th Cavalry, and Smith H. A. Several others wounded; among these Burr and Pennefather severely. It is terrible work for troops storming such places, and requires a great General and great steadiness in the troops. I don't think Engineers could possibly construct stronger works. The greater portion of the enemy escaped to their right.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, July 8, 1843.  
Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter of the 26th ult., requesting that the revised code of Church Regulations may obtain the Governor's provisional sanction at an early period, I am directed by His Excellency to acquaint you that the subject in question is, and has for some time been under the attentive consideration of the Government, and that a communication thereon, shall be made to you as soon as practicable.

Your most obedient servant,  
The Rev. W. Robertson, President, and  
the Rev. A. Thrusd Acting Secretary  
of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed  
Church, held in November, 1842.

A true Copy, W. Robertson.

SCINDE.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE BRITISH ARMS.

Englishman, 102 A.M.  
The Bombay Dak has just come in, confirming the sudden suspension of another severe battle in Scinde, and another glorious triumph of the British arms. We lose no time in re-publishing the *Bombay Courier Extra*, together with the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*:

From the *Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, Wednesday, April 5.

COURIER OFFICE, 51 P.M.

We issued an extra, early in the day, containing extracts from two letters just received,—since then a communication has been made to us from a highly informed quarter, which induced our immediate recall of the Extra, which we hope has been in time to prevent its general circulation, if not, this must be our apology, that we lose no time in correcting an error, when discovered. Our information was incorrect, it appears, respecting the gallant Grenadiers, who were stated by our correspondent not to have been engaged at all. We believe the fact to be, that the 1st Grenadiers was originally intended to be the first in action—but the General in consequence of the movements of the enemy, saw reason to change his plan on the field of battle, whereby the first necessarily became last and the last first. The Grenadier Regiment was, however, in the action, and their conduct and their Commander's has been most favorably mentioned. This gives us great gratification, as many of our friends in that gallant Regiment will readily believe.

The following extract from a letter just received, dated the 25th ult., will be read with mingled pain and pleasure—our loss has been severe, but the victory of incalculable honor to our General and his brave army.

Yesterday, the 24th, we gained a splendid victory. We marched from Hyderabad yesterday morning, and had not advanced more than 2 miles and a half before the enemy were discovered 1½ mile in advance of us, drawn up in a tremendously strong position, we advanced to within 12 or 1500 yards, when the troops were drawn up in order of battle as follows, the enemy firing round shot at us all the time:

*Left:* Poona Horse, 9th Bengal Cavalry, 12th N. I. P. Battery, H. M. 22d, Butt's Battery, 8th N. I., 1st Grenadiers, Horse Art'y, 3d Bombay Cav., Scinde Horse, 25th N. I.

The above was our first position, and when formed up W. and myself and B. rode forward and examined the enemy's position, which we saw was very strong, especially in their right, which rested on a village and dry bed of the river.

We three galloped along their whole line at about

the distance of 300 yards and received the fire of their guns and matchlocks, by which means we found out their strength. We made this report to Sir Charles, and immediately he advanced about

400 yards when he halted and ordered the Horse Artillery to move from the right of the Grenadiers to the left of H. M. 22d and then about 9 o'clock, after having sustained the enemy's fire for two hours our guns opened and made the enemy very soon abandon their guns, the line then advanced to the assault and a devil of a fight took place which lasted for two hours, and then we had gained the whole of their positions—while the struggle was going on the whole of the artillery took up their position and fired grape and shell into the village, and drove the enemy out with considerable slaughter.

While in our second position the enemy's horse thought proper to retreat, and our 3d Cavalry charged splendidly over nullahs, &c. and cut up a great many, the Scinde horse did the same.

When we had captured the whole of the enemy's position and advanced beyond the village, the Poona Horse and 9th Bengal Cavalry were ordered to charge. W. and self went with them and followed them in the nullahs for upwards of two miles slaying a great many, the 9th Bengal Cavalry followed us when the Poona Horse had cleared the way, I believe they got an Officer killed and some men wounded from Matchlockmen in the Village, and thus ended a

splendid fight, in which our loss has necessarily been very severe, about 300 killed and wounded, out of which the gallant 22d have lost 145, including 5 or 6 Officers.

They had to assault the strongest part by far, and they did it right well. I was by Sir Charles' side the whole time until I went with the Poona Horse. He rode in among the 22d and waved his hat, calling out at the same time "22d, charge." We found a ramp in the nullahs by which we were enabled to cross on horseback, the Belloochees fighting all the time

desperately. We then came right shoulder forward and brought a flanking fire on them, and slew them in hundreds. I was nearly blown up by one of the enemy's Magazines; however, I fortunately escaped with a slight burning. Sir Charles is a splendid General, and exposed him-

self the whole of the fight where the shot were

flying thickest. The enemy's force amounted to

about 22,000 men and eleven guns—their position

was so strong we could not expect to slay many of

them; however, 600 dead bodies lay in and about

the Nullahs this morning, and I suppose three or

four hundred in other places and about 1800 or

2000 wounded. Our force amounted to about

5,000 men all arms. We took all their Guns and

standards. In their Camp there was little besides

Gunpowder.

We are now pitched on the field of battle, and

this morning I went to look in the Nullahs, and

found the dead lying in heaps as we left them yes-

terday, except that they were all burning. You

cannot fancy a more horrible sight. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon we got our breakfast, and then the worst part of all took place, the burial of the poor fellows who so gallantly fell. The 22d buried 21, and last night two more died of their wounds and several more mortally wounded. Two officers killed on the field, Garret of the 9th Cavalry, and Smith H. A. Several others wounded; among these Burr and Pennefather severely. It is terrible work for troops storming such places, and requires a great General and great steadiness in the troops. I don't think Engineers could possibly construct stronger works. The greater portion of the enemy escaped to their right.

Altogether, the General is justly proud of the result of the Battle, but of course much regrets the loss of the poor unfortunate but gallant 22nd who certainly sustained the brunt of the battle. Not a Belloochee was spared; the soldiers shot and bayoneted them in such a manner as is seldom witnessed. The General's Dispatch goes this afternoon.

The enemy are said to have dispersed, and the Amer Shair Mahomed fled to Meerpoor, and we march after him to-morrow, in order of battle and shall be at him three days hence, if he doesn't meet us before. He bangoes the Belloochees up to the eye, which makes them so desperate.

We have had another fight about six miles from this and gained a victory. The Enemy have dispersed, and the Army gone on to Meerpoor to destroy the place, after which they are to return here. Our loss has been heavy again, especially H. M. 22d Regt. the left wing of which was much cut up taking a village which formed the right of the Enemy's position, but I have not learnt many particulars as I left the Camp as soon as the battle was over.

Captain Garrett of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Smith of the Horse Artillery were killed, and several Officers wounded, some dangerously.—Englishman, April 14.

MAURITIUS.

Port Louis Mauritius, 4th May, 1843.  
To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K. C. B. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius, and Dependencies, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

It was with profound regret that the Agriculturalists of this Island received your refusal to permit them to call a general meeting of their body, as they considered it the only means by which they could legally point out to you the true state of the country. The refusal however does not in the least degree take away from the confidence which they place in the expressions of good will contained in your letter of the 29th December last, and they consider that by presenting themselves again before you for the purpose of explaining their actual wants and future hopes, they will be acting in conformity with the wishes

which your Excellency was good enough to explain to them in the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter dated the 18th ultimo.

It was the Planters who in the first instance addressed themselves to you. They laid before you an exact and faithful picture of their wants.

They abstained entirely from pointing out to you what they considered a remedy; they were of opinion, and they are still, that, as you become better acquainted with them and place more reliance upon their assertions, in other words, when you should be better informed as to the true state of affairs, you would at once come forward to their assistance. Such is their opinion even at the present hour, because they never would ask for any assistance but what is equitable and consistent with the feelings of respect which they owe to themselves.

It was the Planters who in the first instance addressed themselves to you. They laid before you an exact and faithful picture of their wants. They abstained entirely from pointing out to you what they considered a remedy; they were of opinion, and they are still, that, as you become better acquainted with them and place more reliance upon their assertions, in other words, when you should be better informed as to the true state of affairs, you would at once come forward to their assistance. Such is their opinion even at the present hour, because they never would ask for any assistance but what is equitable and consistent with the feelings of respect which they owe to themselves.

They beg to assure you, Sir, that they never entertained a thought of laying you under a personal responsibility, but they were firmly persuaded that you could have assisted them without doing so, and they flattered themselves that you would be of the same opinion, had you considered yourself at liberty to establish a more intimate intercourse with them. They could easily prove that their apprehensions were but too well founded and that the evil increases day by day with a frightful rapidity; and disorganisation is every where advancing. Vagrancy is in the same state as it then was and leads to the same disorder.

Our former laborers, from the too certain consequences of the Special law which governs us, are more indolent than ever, by relying upon your benevolence we do not doubt but that you will use every means in your power to procure such laws for us as shall determine with equity the rights and duties of all men, therefore it is not upon such general topics that we are desirous of addressing you, for however important they may be of themselves, there is another question which far exceeds them all. We allude to the monetary affairs of the Colony.

—It is to this point that we are desirous of again calling your attention.—The seasons, along with so many other unfortunate circumstances, appeared during several months to threaten the ruin of the Colony by striking with sterility the most productive parts of the Island. It is only during the last few days that a favorable change has taken place; but the moral evil has been protracted; want of confidence is at its height; and business is almost entirely at a stand still. It is therefore above all under a financial point of view that things have assumed a character which call for your immediate interference should you be desirous of avoiding an infallible and ruinous reduction in the revenues of the country and place us in a position to profit by the boon of our Most Gracious Sovereign: we allude to the Immigration of Laborers, of which the measures now solicited by us, form in some sort an indispensable corollary.

You are without doubt aware, sir, that during the last several months, many expropriations have taken place and that others are still going forward. During several months heavy losses have been sustained by the planters owing to the sales which have been made of several estates of the implements required for working the property. These implements have often been parted with at a tenth part of the value to assist in paying the arrears of wages due to the laborers and in pursuance of the summary decisions of the stipendiary magistrates. Do

not suppose that we murmur against such acts, or that we protest against such decisions; when the law has decided, we know how to obey and respect it. But at the same time we trust that your Ex-

cellency on your part will feel assured, that all the proprietors who have suffered from such a system, however legal it may be, do not merit their unfortunate lot. There are several, we could name, who it is well known possessed some few years since, very considerable fortunes and who have been almost entirely ruined through the circumstances which are stated in our first letter.

Rich or poor, sooner or later, it is the fate which we must all expect unless endeavours should be made, by wise and prudent measures, to avoid a condition from which agriculture must greatly suffer and which will continue for a period of which it will be impossible to calculate the duration.

Although it has and still continues to suffer from great and heavy difficulties, its state is not wholly without remedy. If the Planters ask for assistance from Government, they do so without fear or shame because they can offer every guarantee which can be desired or exacted of them. If the Colony of Mauritius can survive the present crisis, her future prospects are, thanks to the immigration, more vast and more cheering than any which ever presented themselves to the Colony. The losses sustained by the Planters, and which have

reduced upon and been felt by the Colony at large, whether owing to the sudden abolition of the apprenticeship, or to the interdiction of the Emigration, or to the extraordinary reduction in two successive crops, which, for the latter only, presents a deficit of £500,000, or to any other cause, may, with your assistance, easily be retrieved.

Before the expiration of three years the produce of the island might be increased, one half, the soil, which is still so rich and obtained at such high prices, and which is now for the most part uncultivated and abandoned, might then be in full production.—The manufacturers which have been established at such a heavy outlay and which have been for long time but very slightly occupied would then be in full activity. The immense quantity of materials belonging to our estates, and which form a very considerable portion of the riches of the colony, will then at last be estimated at their just value.

But whence are we to derive the assistance requisite to enable us to arrive at the above much wished for end? We can look for it nowhere but at the hands of Government, and we solicit it the more so, as Government alone is able to do so upon terms which would not be overburdensome to agriculture, and also because, we at least are persuaded, that it can do so without the Colonial Treasury being in any wise affected.

There is therefore neither contradiction nor exaggeration in asserting that though each planter individually may be much embarrassed, and that a certain number of them cannot at the present moment procure the money requisite to pay the wages

of their laborers (wages which for the laborers who have been here some time are still high) the Colony, taken collectively, is rich and presents guarantees which greatly outbalance its wants, and such as warrant assistance to be afforded without fear.

Of all the effects of the present crisis that which is the most severely

which, without being the legal delegates, they can claim to be the representatives, humbly beg that you will call together in your presence one hundred of the principal Planters and Merchants of the Island who in concurrence with yourself, without in any manner endangering your responsibility or that you should deviate from the instructions which you hold from your Government, may point out to you at one and the same time the wants and resources of the country, consider upon the means to be adopted for affording to agriculture the prompt assistance which she requires, prevent the abandoning of work, new losses to the Planters, the total ruin of the estates, and in short one general catastrophe.

(Signed) J. Bourgault Du Coudray, Th. Rudelle, M. Bandot, W. Forster, E. Pipon, J. C. Dupee, A. Brodelet, Isaac Blanchard, J. Charleton, W. Saunders, V. Robillard, Lucas frères, E. Martindale, A. Aubin, Bestel jno., A. Jamin, J. P. Molterer.

From the Official Government Gazette.

Reduit, May 10, 1843.

To Messrs. J. Bourgault Du Coudray, Bandot, Forster, Rudelle, Pipon, Blanchard, Saunders, Robillard, Aubin, &c.

Gentlemen.—In preparing to reply to your memorial now before me, whilst expressing the unfeigned and deep concern with which I receive its painful announcements I address myself, at once to that portion of it which embodies what you appear to me with so much justice to regard as the consideration of weightiest import at the present hour, the state of grave distress universally prevailing, owing principally to the forced absence of a sterling circulating medium, and the pernicious and exclusive presence in all quarters and in all transactions of a depreciated and fictitious one, passing under a variety of denominations.

De toutes les causes de la crise actuelle (vous savez) celle qui se fait le plus vivement sentir est dû à l'absence presque totale de tout signe monétaire.

The parties mainly responsible for the production of this highly distressed state of things are—not the Government, local or supreme; calamity alone has the front to assert it, either—not the public; we have been powerless whether to promote or to avert it—but I must speak plainly, the public has a right to demand of me: the Banks. They could if not altogether, in very great measure have averted it. The Banks are mainly accountable for the present distressed condition of the colony in all its monetary concerns.

By their unauthorized, profuse and repeated issues of petty notes, consequent upon a large Government loan of specie made to them in July last, the Banks have succeeded in driving out of the colony or into holes and corners in it, the specie actually in circulation when the loan was made to them, and by necessary consequence, proportionately depreciating their own authorized paper, kept on at full amount. They must raise it again into estimation, no other power can; they must provide the remedy by an adequate re-introduction of specie.

The local Government is in the mean time performing its part and more than its part, to encourage and assist them; the Banks will know.

The Banks have made enormous profits by their concerns with the public; the houses of Agency their intimated connections, have made enormous profits by their concerns with the Planters. The Government expect these parties to make the exertions and even incur the sacrifices that the public have right to demand from them in return, in the hour of general difficulty.

A little short of three months have elapsed since it was positively declared to the Government by the Presidents of both Banks that each had a sum of 200,000 Dollars in specie on its way at that moment from London to the colony. These sums and much more, on their part must be applied to the redemption of their own depreciated paper,—depreciated, I repeat it by their own contrivance, and under cover of which false position of theirs, a new Banking association armed also with small notes, has thrust itself forward, which, while avowedly combining for the relief of agriculture, cannot but, I think, in the mean time most prejudicially upon the interests of both the incorporated Banks and of the community at large.

It is only then, by the Banks making extraordinary efforts and thereby effecting their own redemption that the Government and the agriculturalists and every interest in the colony can be possibly relieved from the load of inconvenience and hardship and undue sacrifice pressing upon all parties, and which must continue so to press till this work is accomplished by the Banks.

But in the midst of these heavy embarrassments there is surely encouragement in the tidings recently received from England that the sugars sent home last season, however deficient in quantity, were fetching favorable prices, and that it had been decided in her Majesty's Councils that the protecting duties should remain fixed as already established, for another year. And it is not less cheering a matter surely for our special thankfulness that the present season is advancing most propitiously for the development and extension of the crops actually on the ground.

The object of the measure recently passed by the Legislature at the suggestion of parties bound by various interests to the community, is to afford all practicable assistance to the agricultural body in particular, and I regret, gentlemen, I deeply regret that my sense of duty to the public of Mauritius and to the Crown, of which the forms so previous an appearance, should equally forbid me in the name of the Government, to follow the further course you propose for my adoption in your address now replied to.

At the same time I would beg you to feel assured Gentleman, and the agricultural body at large as justly entitled to the regard and consideration of Government, especially in this colony, and in whose collective name, as you inform me, you now address me, that my exertions have been and will continue to be unremitting for placing Her Majesty's Ministers in full acquaintance with all your perplexities and difficulties, and I can easily anticipate the paternal solicitude of Government for affording what relief can be extended by the hands of Government under the painful combination of circumstances which are assailing you. But that thin assistance of whatever nature it may be, should possibly extend to more than a partial removal of inevitable incumbrances, I should be as unandid in professing a hope on my own part as culpable in holding out to your expectation.

I have, etc.  
(Signed) W. M. GOMM,  
Lieutenant General, Governor.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 18th July, 1843.

E DICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Elias Vorster, deceased wife of Michiel Andries Venter, of the Colberg District, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said deceased died intestate and that a Meeting of their Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and his wife, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Colberg, on Saturday, the 2d September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required to attend at the time and place aforesaid, then 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 the said Master appointed Executor or Executors to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid, and Tutor Dative of the Minor Heir of the deceased.

CLERKE BURTON Master of the Supreme Court.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Buitenkant, corner of Boom-street, occupied by Capt. Henderson, furnished, with Coach-house and Stable, the whole double Storied, and possession may be had on the 10th of August.

Rent moderate.

Apply to J. G. BLANCKENBERG, q.s.  
Mrs. BAINES, 129, Loop-street.

STRAVED.

FROM the Farm of the Undersigned, 'Karne-melk Valley', Koeburg, a large Cow and Heifer of one year old, both jet black, the Cow marked and the Heifer unmarked;—as also a jet black Heifer of two years old, unmarked, and a young Bull, the latter black with a star on the forehead and rather spotted on the body; has a slit in the upper and lower part of the right ear, and a small piece cut out of the point of the left ear. Whoever returns the same will be rewarded.

J. H. A. BASSON.

## DAMAGED GOODS.

On Account of whom it may Concern.

TO-MORROW MORNING (Wednesday,) the Undersigned will sell to the Highest Bidder, on account of whom it may concern,  
143 Sheets of S' EATING COPPER,  
landed, more or less damaged, from the "CAROLINE,"  
BORDAIALES THOMPSON & FILLANS.

POSTPONED SALE OF  
JAVA PRODUCE &c.  
AT H. M. CUSTOM HOUSE STORES.  
ON THURSDAY,  
27TH INSTANT, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

WILL be sold for account of those concerned:  
461 Bags of Java Sugar,  
242 " " Coffee,  
69 " " Black Pepper,  
229 Cases " " Green Tea,  
41 " " Black Tea,  
50 " " Cassia,  
8 " " Rattan Bamboo Hats,  
98 Tomb wood Blanks,

Being part of the cargo of the condemned schooner FOUN-

AT THE SAME TIME,  
1 Case of Sugared Almonds,  
3 Cases of Spanish Liquorice,  
1 Bale of Flannel Shirts,  
1 Case 50 gross Britania Metal Spoons,  
1 Bale 100 pieces Striped Cotton.

W. ANDERSON & Co.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership existing between the Undersigned expires on the 1st of October next, they offer the mean time for Sale their Stock on hand, on most advantageous terms.

All outstanding Debts are requested to be settled, and all Claims against the Co-Partnership to be sent in before the above-mentioned Day of expiration.

R. A. ZEEDERBERG, Jun.  
P. H. ZEEDERBERG,  
A. J. ZEEDERBERG.

Cape Town, 21st July, 1843.

## CONTINUATION OF SALES.

In the Estate of the late Mr. J. W. STUCKERIS.

THE Undersigned, Executors in the Estate of the late Mr. J. W. STUCKERIS, will sell

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY),

THE 26th JULY,  
On the Premises behind the New Market, about

100 & Pipes }  
100 & do. } of fine Old Wine.  
And 50 Stuckraths }

20 Kegs of Brandy,  
20 do. Spirits of Wine,  
25 do. Vinegar,  
150 Empty Stuckraths,

10 Teakwood Kniphafies, or Fermenting Tubs, of different sizes.

Riders, Leaguers, Pipes and other Casks,

The above are the last of the Stuckraths & Wines.

A large quantity of Fleak Staves.

12 to 24 feet 11 Inch Planks,

Beams, and other Wood, Split Cane for Chair Bottoms,

a large Wine Pump, &c., with large quantities of other Goods.

The Purchasers of Stuckraths will be allowed Two Months for Removal.

ON MONDAY, JULY 31st,  
WILL BE SOLD,

1st. Certain LOT OF GROUND, with a neat and respectable HOUSE, GARDEN, and every convenience for a small Family, at the top of Buitenkant, opposite the Property of General Hopper. Also a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the above, measuring 36 square rods and 70 do. feet.

2d. One Half Share in certain TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with the BUILDINGS thereon, comprising 2 Hm Houses, situated in St. John-street, measuring 11 square rods, 100 do. feet, and 4 do. inches.

This Lot was purchased jointly by: the late J. W. STUCKERIS, Esq. and ABRAHAM PIETER HERRELD, Esq.

Also, the whole Share of a large PLOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above, being part of the divided Estate "Cordier," marked No. 5, measuring 31 square rods, 17 do. feet, and 80 do. inches.

As usual, Liberal Strykgeld and Bonus.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, DENYES Brothers & Co.

J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, Testamentary Executrix.  
J. P. DENYES, As.,

## THIS MORNING.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Directors of said Association in capacity as Testimentary Executors of the late Mrs. SARAH WILHELMINA HAGENHOFF, Widow of the late Mr. HENRIK WILLEM LATEGAN, will cause to be publicly sold to the highest Bidder, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) the 25th instant, at the Dwelling House of the deceased, situated in Hottentot-square at the Corner of Buitengracht, now marked No. 11, all the effects belonging to her Estate, consisting in:

Mahogany and other Tea and Dining Tables, Chairs and Sofas with Horse-hair Seats, large Mirror, Clints Window Curtains, a House Clock, Silver Mounted Presses, Bedsteads with Beds, Cushions and every thing thereto belonging, Carpets, Hall and other Lampas, a Piano Forte; also Plate, Plated, Steel, Iron, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Copper and other Kitchen Utensils, and several other sorts of Household Furniture.

Further, a quantity of Silk, Cotton, Woolen, Linen and other Shop Articles, Copper and other Articles, Counters with and without Drawers, Shop Shelves, and Glass Cases, Scales, Beams and Weights, and some Lumber.

On the same day, at 12 o'clock precisely, the said House will be sold on the Spot, and without Reserve, to the highest Bidder; should the sale of the Moveable Property not be concluded on the said 25th, the same will be continued on the following day, and commenced on each of the half days of Sale at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Cape Town, Church-square, No. 5.

25th July 1843. J. DE WET, Sec.

## Shares in the Protecteur.

At the above Sale will also be sold on Commission, a few Shares in the Protecteur Assurance Company.

## TWO ERVEN

At Somerset, Hottentot's Holland.

AT the Sale about to be held on the 26th inst., in the insolvent Estate of the Widow W. Moekni, will also be sold, TWO ERVEN, adjoining each other, situated in the District of Stellenbosch, at Hottentot's Holland, in the newly established Village of Somerset, and then in Blok La. B. Nos. 3 and 4, measuring together 3124 square rods, belonging to the Estate of the late JACOBUS PRINS KAPP.

Charges for Bed and Refreshments on the road for the Passengers.

W. WEDE.

Venue Office, Stellenbosch, July 7, 1843.

## PERSONS having Claims against ANDRIES BARSX, Sr., Esq.

are requested to send them in directly to the Office of the Auditor General.

July 18, 1843.

## MARRIED at the Paar' by Special Licence,

by the Rev. Mr. P. K. ALBERTYN, on Saturday the 8th August 1843, Mr. JACOBUS PETRUS DU PAK, to Miss MARIA ADRIANA VERWEY.

Great Drakenstein, the 18th July 1843.

## STRAYED.

FROM the Farm of the Undersigned, 'Karne-melk Valley', Koeburg, a large Cow and Heifer of one year old, both jet black, the Cow marked and the Heifer unmarked;—as also a jet black Heifer of two years old, unmarked, and a young Bull, the latter black with a star on the forehead and rather spotted on the body; has a slit in the upper and lower part of the right ear, and a small piece cut out of the point of the left ear. Whoever returns the same will be rewarded.

C. C. MOCKE, Sec.

Liberal Competition Money will be given.

A. R. P. CAUVIN, Auctioneer.

In the meanwhile the House and Store, as also the Wagons and Horses, are for Private Sale.

J. H. A. BASSON.

## PEREMPTORY SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN GARNET.

## TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY

The 26th July 1843.

## WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

ON THE PREMISES,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

IN THREE LOTS.

A VERY commodious DOUBLE STORED

A DWELLING HOUSE, a DOUBLE STORED, and

BUILDING LOT, situated at the corner of Mathews Hollands street, at the back of Cannon Terrace, now in the occupation of the Insolvent. The Dwelling House is well and substantially built in the English style, by Mr. Dawson, a permanent Building for himself, and contains numerous very comfortable and spacious Rooms with the necessary Offices, Servants Apartments and supply of Water. The Upper and Lower Stairs are about 67 feet in length, and well as the Dwelling House, are quite new. The building Lot has a frontage of about 67 feet to Main-street, and is 50 feet in depth. To Main-street, 10 yards.

The Dwelling House will first be put up to the highest bidder.

The Dwelling House and Building Lot together by the Fall; and finally, the three Lots will be put up together by the Fall.

W. EATON, Esq., Auctioneer.

1843. CHISHOLM, Jan. 3.

W. EATON, Esq., Auctioneer.

1843. CHISHOLM