

## AAN DE INTEKENAREN TE TYGERBERG EN DIES OMSTREKEN.

TEN einde in de bestelling der Couranten met de Paarische Postwagen, die op het Dorp D'Urban aankomt, verzoeden worden, meerder juistheid te versieren, is de Heer A. MOXAM, woonachtig by den Heer SCHABOON, behoorlyk geauthoriseerd om by de aankomst van den Postwagen aldaer, het paket Courant te ontvangen, en dezelve op aanval, aan de respectieve Inteekenaren afgesteven; die by den vriendelyk worden verzoedt om van enig op voorisen gebruik in dese wye van bestelling, den Elgoen van dit blad, onmidelyk worden gevallen.

Aan den wensch dergenen die verzoedt hebben kunnen Couranten op, eenne andere wye besteld te krygen, zal natuurlijk worden voldaan.

## TE KOOP.

## AAN DE MAGAZYNEN VAN DE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIY,

GEELE Sufker, Wagenhuis bestaande in Velligen, Speker, etc., Smidkoken, Yzer, Ryst, Zeepe, Thee, Koffy, Milie, eas. eas.

## Nieuwe Browery.

DE Ondergeteekende verwittigt zyne Vrienden en het Publiek in het algemeen, dat hy, dese Browery opgerigt hebbende, in de Geborouw van den Heren HART & CANTÄR, Langstraat, hoek van Vredenborg-steeg, van des 1 Januarija aastandte. Als de beste kwaliteit by de grootste en kleinste maaß verkopen sal. Instansen sal een Eribus geopend worden aan het Pakhuis des Heren BENTZING, 86, Pleinstraat.

De Ondergeteekende hoopt door de verschaffing van goede waar, en eenne nauwgezette oplettendheid op bestellingen, een gedeelte van de publike ondersteuning te genieten.

E. G. MARTIENSEN.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

## OP DINGSDAG,

Den 7den dag, der Maand January 1845,

ZAL de Ondergeteekende, als de Testamentaire Executore des Boedels van wylen JACOBUS MARAIS, Paul zoos, op het Dorp Piquetberg, publiceert doen verkoopen, al de tot voormade Boedel behorende VASTGOED en LOSSE GOEDEN, bestaande in —

Zeher HUIS en ERP, gemaekt No. 7, gelegen in het best gedeelte van het Dorp, tot het dryven van allerlei Neringen. Dit Huis bevat 3 ruime Kamers, met Voorhuis, Gaanderij, Diapen en Keukens; almede twee Bultengebouwen daaraan, en bevattende Buitenkamer, Wagenhuis en Stal.

Zeker HUIS en ERP, gemaekt No. 11, mede zeer voordeelgelegen, en geryflik ingericht voor eenne kleine familie, met een daartoe behorende Bultengebouw.

Voorts een tent en een open K. 3 Paarden, 9 Aanbeesten, 1 paard Achtertuigen; de

HUISRAAD, bestaande in Kasten, Kisten, Tafel, Stoelen, Ledekeanten met vederen Bedden, Katis, Glas- en Aardewerk, Keukengedrichschen, en vele andere nuttige dingen meer, te veel om afzondelijc te noemen.

Voor bysonderheden, betrekkelijk het Vastgoed, vervege men aard toe.

J. J. HANEKOM, Test. Executor.

Malmesbury, 1 December 1844.

De Heer J. W. MOORRIES, Vendu-Administrateur.

## Berigt aan Crediteuren en Debiteuren.

ALLEN die eenige vorderingen hebben, van welken aard ook, tegen den Boedel van wylen JACOBUS MARAIS, Paula, worden by deze verzoedt daarsvan binas drie maanden van heden gerekend opgaan te doen by den Ondergeteekende ter zynre Phasie aan de Piquetberg, ter wyl diegenen welke aan voorn. Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn aangemond worden hunne schulden binas gemelden tyd aldaer te komen vereffenen.

J. J. HANEKOM, Test. Executor.

Malmesbury, 1 Dec. 1844.

## ZEEBADEN!

INVALIDEN kunnen gedurende den Sommer voorzien worden met eenne geryflike Wooning aan den Vlachhoek, naby Kalkbaai, tegen zeer matige termen.—Adres aan het Kantoor van dit Blad, of by den Eigenaar.

D. GEBOREDERS MULLER.

Vlachhoek, 23 Dec 1844.

1,800 SCHAPEN.—De Heer D. J. DU TOIT, zal op MAANDAG den 13de January aastandte, ter plaatse van den Heer DANIEL DE VILLIERS, in het Dorp D'Urban, verkoopen, bovengemeld aantal Schapen, door hemselfe uitgezocht, en in extra conditie.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz. 99.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergeteekende, uitvoerhooft zyne aanhouder ziekelyk lichaams ongesteldheid, in vorne men ter zynre Wooplaats De Willige Rivier, gelegen over de Bezirker, Distrik Worcester, op

## WOENSdag & DONDERDAG,

Den 22ste en 23ste January 1845,

Zyne geheele affaire publiek te laten verkoopen: —

1. De heft van de Erfpacht Plaats De Koile Fontein, gelegen nabij syne Wooplaats.

2. Een HUIS en ERP gelegen in het Dorp Worcester.

100 Aanbeesten, het grootste gedeelte Bastarda Vlaanderland.

50 Trekkosen, waaronder 3 span uitmuntende Bastaards.

40 Aanteelpaarden gedeckt door Ezels,

8 Gedreerde Muil-Ezels,

1 Ezels Hengst,

1 Aanstaande Bestaard Engelsche Hengst, af komstig uit de stoechter van den Heer M. MELCK,

1 Bastaard Merino Schapen,

1 Paarden- en 2 Ossenwagens compleet,

1 Onbeslagen Wagen,

2 Nieuwe Karren, Ploegen en Eggen,

100 Voete Plakken en gelyc Buiplanken,

Een Kwintiel Wagesmakers Hout,

1 Schotvallen en allerlei Gereedschappen,

1 Seniswinkel compleet,

6 Stukvaten, 2 Traphalles, 4 Kuipen, 12 Leggers en Eimers en Balles,

Almerli Huismeballen, le Tafels, Stoelen, Kleedkasten, Ledekeanten, eas. eas., allerlei Konigeredeschenpen, en wat meer sal worden aangebragt.

PETRUS JOHANNES DU PLESSIS.

Worcester, den 14 December 1844.

## PETRUS JOHS. TRUTER, F. H.

Opvolger van F. H. TRUTER, Senior,

No. 55, PLEINSTRAAAT,

MAAKT aan het geëerd Publiek bekend, dat

hy met den 2de JANUARY aastandte, beginnen sal met het bakken en verkoopen van BROOD, en ander huiskoop, als Kaapich Koorn, zoo als voorheen door gemeide F. H. TRUTER, aldaer is verkocht, en hoopt door syne nauwgezel en goede behandeling de gunst van het publiek te erlangen.

Kaapstad, 30 December 1844.



*744*  
WAY IN WHICH THE COULD BE MADE  
TO APPEAR AS IF IT HAD BEEN  
PRINTED IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICT  
BY THE FIRST PRINTING HOUSE.

# De Suid-Afrikaan.

[Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur. VIRGIL.]

## DEEL XV.

## DINGSDAG DEN 31 DECEMBER 1844.

No. 949.

## AAN OUDERS.

DE Heer A. N. B. CHANGUION maakt bekend, dat wyls School zijn eerste jaargangen nu worden op den 2den Januari aastandte.

De lyct of inschrijving ligt in de kantoor van den Heer COLLARD, op de Heerengracht, na geruime tijde.

De oude klassen der school zullen op den 15den January, hervatt worden.

## ADVERTENTIE.

DE Heer J. SMUTS, Wz. Doctor in de Geneesk. Heel- en Vroedkunde, heeft de eer het publiek van de Partij en omstreken te berichten, dat by sich van den Heer HORN aan de Partij ter woon heeft nooit geput, alwaar by die drs. genoemde valken uitgestoken.

Paul, 31 December 1844.

## VERBETERDE SCHAAL VAN PREMIEN.

### OP PLATTEN.

EERSTE KLASSE 1s. 8d. per £100.  
TWEDE DITO 2s. per £100.

N.B. Speciale Assurantien volgens den stand van risico,  
et Geene betaling voor Polissen.

## LANDBOUWKUNDIG GENOOTSCHAP.

Calden, 28 September 1844.

HET Committee van het Landbouwkundig Genootschap vergaderde volgens bepaling.

Tegenwoordig,

Majoor W. SHAW, Voorzitter.  
De Wel-Ed. Heer R. J. VAN DER RIET,  
" " J. H. BOURHILL,  
" " HEND. VOS,  
" " D. W. HOPFMAN,  
" " J. S. NEEDHAM.

De volgende beloningen werden besloten te zullen worden uitgekoofd op de Byeenkomst, te worden gehouden op Zaterdag den 1 December 1845:—

Voor het best monstert fijn Wol, niet minder dan 50 lbs door den Mededinger geteeld, en van niet meer dan 12 maanden groot, de som van ..... 2s. 0d.

Voor het best monstert lange Wol, van hetzelfde gewicht en grootte, ..... 2s. 0d.

Voor den zwaarsten Merino Hamel, ..... 0.1d.

Voor den besten fijnwolige Ram, 3 of 4 permanente tanden hebben, ..... 2s. 0d.

Voor den beste fijnwolige Ooi, ditto ..... 2s. 0d.

Voor den besten langwolige Ram ditto ..... 2s. 0d.

Voor den beste fijnwolige Ooi ditto ..... 2s. 0d.

Voor den Paard best geschikt tot Landbouw ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor den besten besten Angora Bok ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor het beste schepel Koorn ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor het beste schepel Garst ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor het beste schepel Haver ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor het beste schepel Aardappels ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor de zwaarste pampon ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor de beste Kopkool ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor de beste Ham ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor de beste proefje Boter, niet minder dan 15 ponden ..... 1s. 0d.

Voor den beste monstert Tabak, niet minder dan 15 lbs ..... 1s. 0d.

Prys van £2 door Majoor BARNES, voor de beste Kooi, lastigste gewicht niet ouder dan 9 maanden, en te worden verkocht voor £1.50, indien aangebooden.

Prys van £2 door Majoor SHAW, voor het beste lironwolige Ram, ditto worden verkocht voor £1.10, indien aangebooden.

Waar den 6de Januari, ter betaling worden gescreven.

De bestekken en Plassaen worden gescreven.

De bestekken en P

AGENTEN	
VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN.	De Hr. A. P. Meijer.
Beaufort.....	J. J. Tresselt.
Caledon.....	H. J. Lind.
Clanwilliam.....	James Walker.
Coleberg.....	A. H. Niepoth.
George.....	B. Fincham.
Graaf-Reinet.....	J. D. Haupt.
Pietermaritzburg.....	B. Poortman, M.D.
Port Natal.....	John Barry.
Swellendam.....	P. Korsten.
Stellenbosch.....	J. D. A. Freislich.
Malmesbury.....	G. Molter.
Somerset.....	H. F. de Lange Vos.
Tulbagh.....	A. Mommsen.
Tygerberg.....	J. Brahm.
Uitspanplaatsen.....	J. Addy.
Waggon, Valley, achter Paarl.....	J. Meiring.
Worcester.....	

1 Laatste Kwartier: 17.00 4u. 35m. 's Namiddags.

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 31 DICHEMBER 1844.

HEDEN vangen wy den laasten dag aan van het jaar 1844, maar met gevoelens verschilend van die welke wy, in het gemeen met onze Mede-kolonisten, in het vorige koesterden. Wy hadden toen een aangenaam verloop voor ons van publieken voorspoed en publieke tevredenheid. Onze tegenwoordige verwachtingen zyn echter van een' droevigheid. Reeds de aantvang van het jaar 1845, dat ons op morgen begroeten zal, belangryk in de geschiedrolle van deze ongelukkige Kolonie, uit hoofde van de publieke byenkomsten welke gehouden zullen worden, ten einde tegenstand te bieden aan een' der meest onvolkgezinde maatregelen, welke misschen immer door het Gouvernement dezer Kolonie, is voorgesteld geworden.

Maar wy zouden grootelyks dwalen, indien wy dien maatregel als den eenigsten beschouwen, welke ons behoerde te verontrusten. Verscheidene anderen, kenmerken te gelyk tyd het karakter van ons Gouvernement, en de grondstellingen waardoor hetzelve meest te handelen heeft. Ons Gouvernement, —toen een algemeene opgewektheid en beroering, en een algemeene tegenstand aan den dag gelegd werd toen het grote Zuid-zen-Monter—de Algemeene Zegel-Acte,—deszelfs verschyning maakte,—met maatregelen van dien aard opgeheven!

Toonde het eenigen scribd voor de publieke afkeuring? Verneerde het zich eenigen maatregel van denenzelfden aard opteschorten, tot dat de grondbeginselen van het Grote Beest,—de Algemeene Zegel-Acte,—nagegaan, overwogen en goedgekeurd zouden zyn door de Koot bewaarders—den Wetgevenden Raad? Neen! Een snorkend Welp van dat beestelijk geslacht wordt 7 dagen later op het publiek losgelaten, terwijl het zich op een' slinkhe wyze verschuilt achter het Ontwerp einer Ordonnantie "tot het leggen van een Belasting op Advertentien" in Nieuwsbladen."

De Ordonnantie stelt voor "te bepalen, dat een belasting van een shilling aan het Gouvernement betaald zal worden voor elke advertentie in één nieuwblad gepubliceerd, en dat de Editeur en de Eigenaar aan het Gouvernement verantwoordelyk zullen zyn voor de maandelyksche betaling daarvan aan den Uitgever van Zegels in de Kaapstad, of aan den Civielen Commissaris in de Buiten-Districten. Geen onderscheid wordt gemaakt tusschen de uitgestrektheid of de gearhdheid der advertentien; het belast elke advertentie met de zelfde belasting van een shilling; gevolgelyk is de koopman wiens advertentie een geheel kolom van het blad beslaat, al de frajje goederen, rykdommen en pracht welke hy aan zyne pakhuizen te koop heeft ter kennisse van het publiek brengende,—en de bedrukte moeder, die in een advertentie van twee regels een min vraagt voor haren half verhongerenden, ziekelyken zuigeling,—of de buiten dienst zynde dienstbode, die in eens korte, onopvallende regel om dienst vraagt,—allen gelykelyk onderhevig aan de betaling van een shilling voor hunsse advertentien. Hoe verschilt het hedendaagsche regt van dat van vorige tyden, waarin men tracht den last van eenige belasting gelyk te doen drukken!—Maar wat anders moeten wy verwachten, indien een maatregel gebouwd wordt op de grondbeginselen van het Grote Beest!

Zoo, landgehoeden!—zult gy het jaar 1845 aanvangen met het begin van nieuwe belastingen, en onvolkgezinde, grievende en onredelyke lasten! In andere beschafde landen worden nieuwe belastingen opgelegd om te kortkomingen in de inkomsten antezuiveren, maar in deze kolonie stelt men voor dezelve te heffen onder een surplus inkomen van £22,000! Dit is waarlyk origineel! Dit overtreft alles! Zie daar de vervulling der voorvergunning omtrent de komst van het Grote Beest!

In andere landen worden alle mogelyke middelen te baat genomen, om over de aanwending en de uitlegging der publieke gelden behoorlyk te waken; onafhankelyke Auditoren worden aangesteld (even zo is ook de Auditor General in zekere mate onafhankelyk van het Kolonial Gouvernement, en verantwoordelyk aan het Gouvernement te huis), om elke publieke rekening te onderzoeken en te ziftan. In deze kolonie echter gaan wy terug tot de tyden van onverantwoedelyke en onbetaelbare magt.

Toen de weg-belasting (waartegen een groote meerderheid der voorgestelde belasting-betalers zich kantelden) door de Weg-Ordonnantie werd daargesteld, zeide men ons:—O! weest gerust, uw geld zal goed besteed worden, de uitgaaf zal wel besterd en de Rekeningen behoorlyk geauditeerd worden door den Auditor General. Een artikel wordt dientengvolge in de Ordonnantie ingelast, gelastende dat half jaeryksche Rekeningen van Inkosten en Uitgaaven, door het Centrale College aan den Auditor General moeten worden ingezonden.

Dit was in 1843. Vdele beloofte! Een nieuwe Ordonnantie—een nieuw, juich-geschenk aan publieke zekerheid, stels voor, dat zoodinge half-jaeryksche rekeningen overgezonden zullen worden aan den Gouverneur, die dan *two persons*, eenig winstgevend ambt bekleedende, onder Hare Majestelt, begeunden zal om dezelve te auditeren. Welk een roemryke voortgang in ons-stolsel van Bestuur! De Gouverneur stelt twee Gouvernement-ambtenaren aan,—de Gouverneur Wordt in alle zoodanige zaken door den Gouvernement-Secretaris geraden (de menschen beschouwen den Secretaris somwylen, hoevel verkeerd, alsden Gouverneur-zelven),—de Gouvernement-Secretaris is President van het Centraal Collegie, wiens rekeningen geauditeert moeten worden... Vraag:—Wie zullen de "personen" winstgevend ambt onder het Gouvernement bekleedende, zyn, die aangesteld zullen worden om deze rekeningen te auditeren?—Kene andere vraag:—Onder wiens invloed zullen zy aangestdeld worden? Er wordt waarlyk geene grote menschenkennis vereischt, om eenvuldig antwoord te geven op deze vragen!

Landenooten! het spyt ons dat wy op het einde van het onde, en by den aantvang van het nieuwjaar verpligt zyn uwe aandacht te vestigen op hetgeen wy beschouwen, de ware, grondbeginsels van belasting en van verantwoordelyk bestuur te ondermeynen. Het staat echter aan onszelven het kwaad te vermyden betwelt ons bedreigt. Onze burgerlyke pligten, dat wijs werkzaam, zyn, en op bewegen; en onze wedyke pligt dat wijs ons verlaten op de liefde en wyshed van onzen Groten Maker. Maar wy zouden onszelven deelrlyk misleiden wanper w meenden dat wy geregtvaardigd zouden zyn, door al te zitten en niets te doen, —"God helpt die nzelven helpt!"

Mogen wij allen dan het jaar 1845 aangryken, met het vast besluit in het hart, om onzen pligt jegens onzen Groten Maker en ons land heiliglyk te vervullen, en daarin tot volharden; zoodat wy op het einde van dat jaar (hetwelk wy voorspellet kunnen gedenkwaardig te zullen zyn,) elkander weder ontmoeten mogen met de aangevame overtuiging, dat wy voor onze kinderen schoone vooruitzichten bewaard—onze regten en belangen tegen de bedreigde overschreden gehandhaaf—en den kop van het Grote Beest hebben vernoverd!

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Heden namiddag ten 5 ure zullen de leden der Nederduutsche Gereformede Kerk als naar gewoonte in de Kerk byeenkomen, tgn dat het afgelopen jaar met Gebeden en Dankzeggingen te slijten; en op morgen ochtend zal het Nieuw Jaar met Godsdienst-oeftening aangevangen worden.

Het was in deze kolonie altoos gebruikelyk, het Nieuw Jaar met godsdienstoefening te beginnen—*het begin in den naam des Heeren!* en daarna kwamen de onderscheidene familien byeen om het overige van den dag in een familieliefde teerbrenggen. Ons tegenwoordig geene grote menschenkennis vereischt, om een vaste dienst teerbrenggen. Ons tegenwoordig geene grote menschenkennis vereischt, om een vaste dienst teerbrenggen.

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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—No subject  
of Communications contains in our opinion no fit subjects  
for Newspaper Correspondence.  
*Pro Dominae Voluntate in eum nos ducit.*

**AGENTS**  
FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS,  
Bentfort ..... Mr. A. P. Meiring,  
Caledon ..... Mr. J. J. Rosselar,  
Cape-Willem ..... Mr. H. J. Lindt,  
Caledon ..... Mr. A. H. Neophyot,  
George ..... Mr. F. Pincham,  
Graaf-Reinet ..... Mr. J. D. P. Pfeiffer,  
Middelburg ..... Mr. J. D. Haupt,  
Pary ..... Mr. C. Moller,  
Port Nolloth ..... Mr. P. Korten,  
Commer ..... Mr. J. Barry,  
Stellenbosch ..... Mr. H. P. de Lange Van  
Tulbagh ..... Mr. A. Monson,  
Tygerberg ..... Mr. J. Brem,  
Uitsig ..... Mr. J. Addy,  
Wellington ..... Mr. J. Meiring,  
Worcester ..... Mr. J. Meiring.

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 21, 1844.

TO-DAY we enter upon the last day of the year 1844, but with feelings different to those which we have in general with our fellow Colonists, entertained of the preceding year. We then had a pleasant prospect before us, of public prosperity and public contentment; our present expectations are of a more gloomy nature. The very commencement of the year 1845, which to-morrow will greet us, will become conspicuous in the annals of this unfortunate Colony, on account of public Meetings, which will be held, to oppose one of the most unpopular measures, that was perhaps ever proposed by the Government of this Colony,—the Stamp Act.

But we should greatly err, if we consider this measure the only one, which ought to alarm us. Several others mark perspicuously the character of our Government, and the principles upon which it proposes to act. Although a general feeling of excitement and agitation, and a general opposition was publicly manifested, on the day of the appearance of that great South Sea Monster,—the General Stamp Act,—did our Government abate its measures of the same kind?

Did it show any respect for the public disapprobation? Did it condescend to suspend any measure of the same kind, until the principles of the Great Beast,—the General Stamp Act,—should have been ascertained and considered, and approved of by the Keepers of the Cage,—the Legislative Council? No! A snarling Welp of that beastly genus, is let loose upon the public, only 7 days afterwards, wily scurking behind the Draft of an Ordinance “for imposing a duty upon Advertisements in Newspapers”!

The Ordinance proposes to enact, that a duty of one shilling shall be paid to Government for every Advertisement published in any Newspaper, and that the Editor and the Proprietor shall be answerable to Government, for the payment thereof monthly, to the Distributor of Stamps in Cape Town, or to the Civil Commissioners in the Country Districts. No distinction is made between the extent or nature of the Advertisements; it charges every Advertisement with the same duty of one shilling; consequently, the Merchant whose Advertisement occupies an entire column of a paper, bringing to the notice of the public all the fine things, and the riches, and the splendour he has for sale in his stores,—and the poor distressed mother, who in a couple of lines advertises for a wet nurse for her half starving sickly baby,—or the unemployed servant, who advertises for service in a short unimpressive line, all equally pay one shilling for their Advertisements. How does the justice of the present day, differ from that of former times, in endeavouring to equalise the burthen of tax? But—what else must we expect, if a measure be founded upon the principles of the Great Beast!

So, Colonists! you will commence the year 1845, with the announcement of New Taxes, and unpopular grievous, and immoral burthens! In other civilized Countries, New Taxes are imposed to meet deficiencies of Revenue, but in this Colony they are proposed to be levied, under a surplus income of £22,000! This is truly original! This beats everything! Thus are the prophecies of the coming of the Great Beast fulfilled!

In other countries, every possible means are adopted, to keep proper control over the employment and expenditure of the public monies; Independent Auditors are appointed,—(so the Auditor General of this Colony is to some extent independent of Colonial Government and responsible to the Home Government,)—to examine and scrutinize every public account:—In this country however, we are retrograding to the time of irresponsible and uncontrolled power.

When the Road Rate (much opposed by a large majority of the proposed Tax Payers,) was carried by the Road Ordinance, we were told: O! your money will be well employed, the Expenditure will be controlled and the accounts duly and properly examined by the Auditor General. A section was consequently introduced in that Ordinance, requiring that half yearly accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, shall be transmitted by the Central Board, to the Auditor General.

This was in 1843. Vain promise! A new Ordinance,—a new year's gift to public security—proposes that such half yearly accounts shall be transmitted to the Governor, who shall then appoint two persons, holding some office of profit under Her Majesty, to audit the same. What a glorious advancement in our system of Government! The Governor appoints two Government Servants. The Governor is advised in all such matters by the Secretary to Government (people sometimes, but erroneously, consider the Secretary actually the Governor).—The Secretary to Government is President of the Central Board, whose accounts are to be audited.—Query: who will be the “persons holding offices of profit under Government,” to be appointed for auditing those accounts? Another Query: under whose influence will they be appointed? Really, no great understanding of the human mind is required, to give a simple answer to these questions?

Colonists, we regret that, in the conclusion of the past and the beginning of the new year, we are obliged to call your attention, to what we consider an undermining of the true principles of freedom and of responsible Government. It is in our own hands however to avoid the evils which threaten us:—to be active and stirring is our civil duty; to confide in the love and wisdom of our great Maker, is our religious duty. But we should greatly mislead ourselves in supposing, that we would be justified in sitting down quietly and doing nothing, for God will help those who help themselves!

May we all therefore commence the year 1845, with a determination sincerely to perform our duty both to our Great Maker and our Country, and persevere in it: so that at the conclusion of that year, (which we predict will be a memorable one,) we may meet again with the pleasant conviction, that we have preserved for ourselves and our Children, promising prospects, maintained our rights and interests against attempted encroachments,—and cleared the head of the Great Beast.

To-day at 5 o'clock p.m., the Members of the Dutch Reformed Church, will meet as usual in the Church for the purpose of thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty, at the close of the year; and To-morrow morning, Church Service will be held, on the commencement of the New Year.

It was ever customary in this Colony, to commence the New Year's Day, with Church Service, —principium a Deo,—and after that the several families meet together, to spend the rest of the day in a family festival. Our present Religious and Moral Government has altered that principle. The New Year holiday has been abolished, and all Civil Servants are required to attend at their several Offices. Whilst therefore, the U.S. official part of the community, attend at Church, the Officials are compelled to attend at their Offices! Glorious advancement in Religious and Moral principles, since 1843!!

### PUBLIC OUTSPAN PLACES AND DAMS.

To His Excellency Lieut-General Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of the District of Stellenbosch, the Paarl, Drakenstein, and others.

HUMBLE SERVANTS—

That your Memorialists have perceived from the “Government Gazette,” certain pieces of land along the Main Road and in the Cape Flats are about to be sold.

That they have been informed, that the sale of those advertised will be succeeded by the sale of further lots.

That they are not aware whether any of these lots about to be sold are situated near or include the public outspan places and dams for grazing and watering their cattle.

That, should these be included, it would be highly injurious to Memorialists and other Farmers of whom some are obliged to be on the road to and from Cape Town four days upwards, when their cattle cannot be grazed and watered as heretofore.

That if the land along the Main Road be not disposed of under condition that they be enclosed within a certain time, Memorialists and others will be continually harassed by seeing their cattle sent to the pound.

Memorialists therefore humbly pray, that Your Excellency, in causing certain pieces of land to be sold, may be pleased to direct, that the public outspan places and public dams, and the roads leading thereto, be left undisturbed, and that the land along the Main Road be disposed of under condition, that it be enclosed when cultivated or within a certain time.

Your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray, &c. &c. Stellenbosch, Nov. 4, 1844.

Reply to the Memorial of several Inhabitants of the District of Stellenbosch, the Paarl, Groot Drakenstein and others.

Praying that in causing the Land along the New Road to be sold, the outspan places be left undisturbed, and that the purchasers of the plots of ground so sold, be required to fence them in.

Memorialists are informed, that particular care has, and will be taken to necessary outspan places and dams for public use.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, 2d December 1844.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

JOHN MONTAGU.

### THE AFFAIRS OF NATAL.

We extract the following from the Natalier of the 13th December last:—

In our present number our readers will find three documents, which will perhaps be read by them with some interest, though that interest will be of a twofold and conflicting nature. The first purports to be a memorandum of an interview between Mr. Michiel Oberholzer of Riet River, and His Excellency Sir P. Maitland, in October last. That document has been forwarded to us by a gentleman who lately arrived from Windburg. We do not find it certified as an authentic copy; but our informant states, that it is a true copy from the original, which has been forwarded to Windburg by Mr. Oberholzer; and that it is everywhere circulated among the Emigrants, and considered as true and genuine. The second purports to be a copy of a letter written by Mr. Smellekamp to Commandant Potgieter, and the third by the Governor of Delagoa to the same individual. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of these documents, nor for the accuracy of the circumstances therein stated; but from information which we have collected through other channels, we can see no reason to doubt it; and we especially publish the first, in order to give those, who are perhaps better acquainted with the interview between the Governor and Commandant Oberholzer, an opportunity to enlighten the public on the subject; for it may be that the conversation—particularly the words of His Excellency—may not be correctly conveyed in that document, and we consider it of importance that the public should not be deceived in that respect.

In as far as we consider it right to attach any belief to the assertions, we take the liberty to state that we are surprised at the policy of the Government with respect to the Dutch South Africans. When they were yet in the land of their birth, groaning under many grievances, and humbly, though incessantly represented their hardships to Government, little or no regard was paid to them; they were moreover charged by some, who then had great influence with the people and Government at Home, that they were dissatisfied without cause; that their grievances consisted chiefly in their own imagination; and where these could not be denied, they were told that they had brought upon their own shoulders, &c. When they, being at last tired of their suffering and complaints, informed the Government that they would leave the country, they were, at least indirectly, allowed

to do so, and informed through more than one channel, that should they adopt that course, they might prepare themselves for their own protection, as Government would not interfere in their behalf; and Government actually acted accordingly for a long time. When they, satisfied with this, undertook the Emigration, notwithstanding many difficulties, dangers, and dangers, governed, and protected themselves against their enemies, and began to overcome their greatest difficulties, and to settle as an independent civilized people in a country lawfully obtained, the hitherto indifferent Government suddenly came forward, informing them that they were British subjects, and should remain so; and when they opposed themselves to this and appealed to law and equity, both were explained to them at the point of the bayonet, and they themselves forced to submit. When this occurred, protection was offered on the part of Government to those Emigrants who resided in the immediate vicinity of the border, on condition that they should conduct themselves peaceably and submissively towards that Government. To this most of them consented, and, as appears from the words of Mr. Oberholzer, they had consequently to suffer much on account of their loyalty; and now that they call upon Government for its interference, and request its assistance for the purpose of obtaining fixed dwellings, they are rejected, regardless of the promise once held out to them; and the Governor is further represented to have said:—

“Lives in peace among the natives and yourselves, observes the Proclamation of the 17th September 1842, and then Government will not interfere.” Now, what does Oberholzer and the other Emigrants understand from this? From what we are able to discover, they consider it as an indirect acknowledgement of their independence by the Governor, as if His Excellency meant to say:—“If you carry on no war among yourselves, or with the natives, and thus prevent the necessity on the part of Government to interfere in behalf of one party or another, you may remain as independent as you like—Government will not interfere in your affairs.” Thank you very much, your Excellency, replies Oberholzer.

Thank you, your Excellency, say the Emigrants; now we catch your meaning; now we see that the obtaining of our signatures had no other object than to create a division among ourselves when it was the interest of Government so to do; but now we get wise, we will now take other measures for our safety, and join our fellow Emigrants, &c. &c.

If this be really so, we must again express our astonishment respecting that sort of political dealing, and the question naturally occurs of itself: Why does Government not at once issue a Proclamation, acknowledging the Emigrants beyond the borders of the colony to be free and independent, and open amicable negotiations with them, for the promotion of peace, commerce and a clear understanding? Can it be expected that they will be satisfied with living on such an uncertain footing, acknowledging and considering themselves as British subjects, without being ruled by that Government, or receiving any protection or assistance from it? Is it not natural that whatever it may be endeavoured to make them believe to the contrary, they will attempt to maintain their independence? If Government, indeed, will not interfere with the Emigrants, why then should they be any longer interrupted, disturbed, and vexed with the name of subjects, without the reality? We expect that what the people shall be informed by the Proclamation of the affairs of Natal, they will be enlightened on this subject. In the mean time we advise Mr. Oberholzer and those Emigrants in his neighbourhood who are peacefully disposed, should they feel inclined to join the Windburgers and those from other quarters, to insist on a positive condition, namely, that the Brandy half-mast, which some time since so greatly annoyed them in the shape of self-constituted Commandants and Field-brooks, be removed, and to elect sober and determined men, who are not always ready to drag them precipitately into the mud, and who will peremptorily put a stop to the practice of breaking open private letters, attacking peaceful travellers on the public roads, or sending commandos against their fellow Emigrants for every insignificant outrage.

Damn! it is to be expected that they will be satisfied with living on such an uncertain footing, acknowledging and considering themselves as British subjects, without being ruled by that Government, or receiving any protection or assistance from it? Is it not natural that whatever it may be endeavoured to make them believe to the contrary, they will attempt to maintain their independence? If Government, indeed, will not interfere with the Emigrants, why then should they be any longer interrupted, disturbed, and vexed with the name of subjects, without the reality? We expect that what the people shall be informed by the Proclamation of the affairs of Natal, they will be enlightened on this subject. In the mean time we advise Mr. Oberholzer and those Emigrants in his neighbourhood who are peacefully disposed, should they feel inclined to join the Windburgers and those from other quarters, to insist on a positive condition, namely, that the Brandy half-mast, which some time since so greatly annoyed them in the shape of self-constituted Commandants and Field-brooks, be removed, and to elect sober and determined men, who are not always ready to drag them precipitately into the mud, and who will peremptorily put a stop to the practice of breaking open private letters, attacking peaceful travellers on the public roads, or sending commandos against their fellow Emigrants for every insignificant outrage.

With respect to the letter of Mr. Smellekamp, we presume it will suffice for the present to advise, the Emigrants not to proceed to Delagoa or Sofala, without first having maturely considered whether it will tend to their benefit or advantage; if you will act wisely, you have had experience enough to teach you what to do. Let firmness and unanimity be your motto; says Mr. Smellekamp; but this, friends, is just what is wanted; that seed has long ago been sown on your fields, but has, instead thereof, continually produced inconstancy and division, with the painful consequences adherent thereto. Take heed therefore what you do. We also doubt whether the Spiritual Commission in Holland will send you another Minister, before the expenses of sending out the former are paid.

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## GREAT IRON BRIDGE FOR THE NEVA.

(From the *Liverpool Journal*)

The fact of the Emperor of Russia having commissioned Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, the celebrated engineers of Liverpool, to construct an iron bridge to cross the Neva, at St. Petersburg, has caused considerable interest in the engineering world, and especially among the Russian, Prussian, and German officials now in this country. On Wednesday last we visited Messrs. Bury's vast establishment at the Clarendon Foundry, for the purpose of inspecting the progress of this gigantic and unprecedented undertaking; and the facts we were enabled to collect, through the courteous intelligence of the gentleman who showed us over the work, are pregnant with interest and singularity, not only as regards the construction of the bridge, but the general character and operations of the foundry, which, whether for extent, the number of hands employed, or the value of the produce of the labor, is equal to any engineering establishment in the world.

The reader is aware that the Neva, in the most central and aristocratic part of St. Petersburg, is at present crossed by a bridge of boats (the Pont d'Isle), over which there is a prodigious traffic, interrupted only at nightime for the admission of ships through our compartment of the bridge, which can be easily shifted or removed for the purpose. In this spring, however, the huge masses of ice engorged by the river drift down with such force, that it is necessary to let the bridge loose at one end and swing round at the other, so as to lie parallel with the quay; and even this precaution is occasionally unavailing against the ponderous impetuosity of the icebergs, which are sometimes (last year, for instance) impelled with such sudden violence against the boats as to carry them away from their anchorage, and with them the whole of the superincumbent carriage and footway, I to the Gulf of Finland, whence they are only rescued piecemeal by steamers. With a view to obviate occurrences of this nature, as well as also to carry out the imperial designs for beautifying and improving the Russian capital, the czar has resolved to erect a bridge of solid iron, on piers of Finland granite, and in his autocratic impatience will brook the smallest possible delay, he has intrusted the castings to Messrs. Bury, who, when their new furnace now in the course of being built shall be completed, will be enabled to cast at the rate of no less than 150 tons a week, so that by the time the masonry is completed the ironwork will be in a condition to be appended forthwith, thus perpetuating this Titanic project in the course of about two years, when the bridge will be opened with a degree of *éclat* proportioned to the splendor and importance of the occasion.

The structure will consist of seven arches. The span of the centre one will be 150 feet, and of the three arches on either side 145 feet, 125 feet, and 107 feet respectively. Another arch will be devoted to a species of swivel bridge, 70 feet wide, for the admission of ships to and from the custom-houses. The buttresses of the pier will present to the current a sharp inclined plane, so that a descending iceberg will run upon them, and fall to pieces from its own gravity. The bridge will be very flat, so that it will be a tail of only seven feet from the top of the centre arch to the end of the last arch on either side. The average depth of water in the Neva here, throughout the year, is about 30 feet; and as the river is a sullen one, there is little variation, except when the wind sets strongly up from Novar's Gulf, when the waters rise considerably, in some instances doing irreparable damage; in 1824, when nearly 8,000 persons perished, and it is a current belief in Moscow, and all the inland towns, that one day or other will be realized the old Moujik prediction, that the phantom architecture of this new capital will be buried in the salt marsh, out of which the genius of the First Peter raised it.

As the shores of the Neva, on either side, are extremely low, the height of the crown of the centre arch from the water's edge will be only 21 feet—the spring of the arch but six feet. The extreme length of the bridge, from one abutment to the other, will be no less than 1,078 feet. The weight of iron alone will be nearly 8,000 tons, independent of the lamps and superb ballustrades with which it is the Emperor's intention to adorn it, and which together will probably weigh from 1,000 to 2,000 tons more.

It is impossible, of course, that we can form any idea of the cost of this great undertaking; but it is probably within the mark to say that the price of the iron part of it will exceed 100,000£—much of the labor to be bestowed upon it being of a very expensive character, several machines having to be constructed expressly for the preparation of various portions of the work. The segments of the arches have to be planned with the neatest precision where they join with the corresponding segments—these being 11 such in the central arch alone; and as the castings will have to be on the very largest scale, and as everything connected with the operation will necessarily have to be characterized by the utmost strength and solidity of material, and the best possible workmanship, and the details will of course be attended with heavy expenditure.

It is almost needless to say that this is the largest order of the kind ever received in this country from a foreign one, as the bridge itself will be the most stupendous in the world, for exceeding Southwark-bridge in everything but the cost. Indeed, the magnitude of the Neva bridge can only be rightly comprehended by the casual reader contrasting its dimensions with similar structures at home, on which we have been accustomed to pride ourselves. Southwark-bridge—deservedly a wonder in its way—measures but 708 feet from one abutment to the other, and the weight of iron is under 5,400 tons; whereas the length of the Neva bridge, as just stated, is upward of 1,000 feet, and the weight of iron will probably be little short of 10,000 tons. The spans of the three arches of Southwark are certainly much greater than those of the several arches of the Neva-bridge—the centre one being 240 feet, exceeding the famous Sunderland bridge by four feet, and the Rialto at Venice by 167 feet, or 11 feet more than the span of the Neva-bridge's centre arch; but in all the other attributes of grandeur and imposing effect the Neva-bridge will much exceed even Waterloo-bridge—for while the width of the existing road or causeway of the latter is only 28 feet, that of the Neva will be 50 feet; and while the passage of foot walk on Waterloo is only seven feet, that of the Neva will be ten feet wide. The weight of iron employed in this bridge will exceed by nearly five-fold that consumed in the erection of the Menai-bridge. Altogether, the Neva-bridge will be a most surprising evidence, of what the skill and enterprise of a private British firm are able to accomplish; and that such an undertaking should have been undertaken on a Liverpool house constitutes an epoch in the commercial progress of the locality. There being three boat bridges on the Neva, it is highly probable that they will be replaced by iron ones, when the one we now speak of shall have gone into use.

Any facts appertaining to an establishment capable of executing an order of such amazing extent as this, but not to be interesting to the Liverpool public. Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, as artificers in iron, as machine and engine and boiler makers, are equal to any in England, and, consequently, in the world. The foundry, with its multitudinous forges, casting rooms, and apartments of all sorts, which are united in one continuous succession, covers an area of nearly two acres and a half. We have heard that these have been used on the premises upwards of 200 locomotive engines, and marine engines approaching nearly 5,000 horsepower. The number of hands constantly employed is probably not short of 900. The castings executed here are some of the largest ever attempted; many being, we should imagine, as high as 30 tons in a single piece. The whole of the building that might be supposed to be in the least danger from ignition is fire-proof, and were so at the period of their erection, 15 to 16 years ago, though it is generally believed that the principle now so universally adopted in the new warehouses—namely, iron pillars and beams, arched brick floors, and party walls—is quite a modern introduction. We learn that Messrs. Bury are casting at the rate of nearly 50 tons a week for the erection of the new warehouses—a pretty conclusive proof of commercial activity, and of the recognition of a means for the prevention of those calamities which at one time gave so inexcusable notoriety to Liverpool.—Times, Oct. 2.

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE DUTCH ARMY.

THE HAGUE, S-pt. 26.—It will be recollect that when His Majesty the Emperor of Russia was lately here on a visit to our Sovereign, he reviewed the brigade of the army which has its headquarters at the Hague, and that being particularly pleased with the good appearance of these troops, and the precision with which they performed their evolutions, he gave the insignia of one of his orders to the chief officer of this brigade. On this occasion His Majesty declared to our King, that from the troops that he had just seen, he judged that the army of the Netherlands was perfect, and

that he wished to give it an especial mark of his esteem by placing at the King's disposal 80 decorations of the Order of St. Anne of the third class, to be given to so many subaltern officers and privates who had the best reputation in my respect. In consequence of this kind intention of the Emperor, the chief officers of the corps were desired to designate the individuals whom they judged most worthy of this distinction.—Times.

A requisition most respectfully and numerously signed (we understand 200 signatures) for permission to hold a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Cape Town and District in the Commercial Exchange, on Saturday 11th January next at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Draft of the Ordinance proposed to the Legislative Council, for regulating the Stamp Duties in this Colony, was sent in to Government on Saturday at noon, but up to our going to press, as we were informed, no answer had been received.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

### Orders of the Day.

1845.—Monday, 6th January.  
1. Tait Hypothecations Bill; 2nd reading.  
2. Toll Ordinance Report Bill; 2nd reading.  
3. Nonconformist Church Vestry Bill; 2nd reading.

1846.—Monday, 27th January.  
1. Advertisements in Newspapers Duty Bill; 2nd reading.  
2. Stamps Bill; 2nd reading.

K. B. HAMILTON,  
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

**FOR SALE,**  
At the Stores of the HANDEL MAAT-SCHAPPY,  
Yellow Sugar,  
Wagonwood, consisting in Feltles, Spokes, &c.  
Bent Blacksmith's Coals, Iron, Soap, Tea, Coffee, Indian Corn, &c. &c.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. J. SMUTS, Ws., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, has the honor to inform the Inhabitants of the Paarl and its environs, that he has taken up his abode at the residence of Mr. Houw, Paarl, where he may be consulted in the above branches of the profession.

Paarl, 31st December 1844.

Petrus Johannes Truter, F. H. Son,  
(SUCCESSOR TO F. H. TRUTER, SENIOR)

No. 55, Plein-street,

HEREBY informs the Public, that on the 2nd January next, he will commence the baking and selling of BREAD, &c., the produce of genuine Cape Wheat, as hitherto been sold there by said F. H. TRUTER, in 1824, when nearly 8,000 persons perished, and it is a current belief in Moscow, and all the inland towns, that one day or other will be realized the old Moujik prediction, that the phantom architecture of this new capital will be buried in the salt marsh, out of which the genius of the First Peter raised it.

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**REDUCED PRICES.**

## TO RETAIL

### AND

**COUNTRY DEALERS,**  
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SNUFFS IN TOWN,

**H. DRURY,**

No. 26, BOERENPLEIN,

THE great demand and high testimony of his Saus's are now so fully proved that with the greatest confidence, he offers to the Public, at the following low prices:

Best plain, 2 shillings, Mouth Snuff, 2 shillings, Lemon Snuff, 4 shillings, Bergamot, 4 shillings, Princes Mixture, 5 shillings, Rose Snuff, 5 shillings, Sinker Snuff, £2 10 per lb.

SAMPLES WILL BE SENT TO ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

The Plain Snuff is warranted to keep for 20 years, and to improve by age, also to be all kinds of European Snuffs, Segars and Tobacco, at the most reasonable Terms.

**All Orders will be promptly attended to.**

**Transfer Deeds**

### AND

**DEEDS OF HYPOTHECATION.**

THE Undersigned hereby gives Notice to the Public, that by virtue of the Ordinance No. 14, 1844, he is prepared,

during Office hours, to prepare and draw all such Transfer Deeds and Deeds of Hypothecation, (Mortgage Bonds,) as may be required—for the same fees as chargeable at the Office of the Registrar of Deeds.

J. H. HOFMEYR, Jr., Advocate.

Cape Town, Sept. 2, 1844.

Civil Commissioner's Office, Worcester,

31st August 1844,

## INSURABLE FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

### AND TRUST COMPANY

Established 1st October 1844.

For Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, Insurance upon Lives and Survivorship, and the Administration of Estates, &c.

**CAPITAL £25,000**

IN 1,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Established 1st October 1844.

For Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, Insurance upon Lives and Survivorship, and the Administration of Estates, &c.

**REVISED RATES OF PREMIUMS**

ON FLAT ROOFS.

First CLASS—1s. 6d. per £100.

Second CLASS—2s. per £100.

Established 1st October 1844.

For Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, Insurance upon Lives and Survivorship, and the Administration of Estates, &c.

**ASSIZING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that from 9 o'clock

AM. to 12 o'clock noon, on every MONDAY, TUES-

DAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, during the month of

January and February, 1845, a Court of Commissioners will

be held in terms of the 27th Section of the Municipal

Regulations to superintend the General Assizement required by the said Section of the Regulations.

Persons failing to have their Weights and Measures assized, will render themselves liable to the Penalty specified in the 20th Section of said Regulations.

By Order of Commissioners,

F. J. DENYSSEN, Secretary.

Town House, Cape Town, Dec. 12, 1844.

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