Deze Courant wordt elken Vrydag Ochtend uitgegeven aan het Publicatie-Kantoor in de Kortemarktstraat, (No. 1,) en des Zaturdags met de Post naar alle de Buiten-Distrikten verzonden.

Pryzen van Inteekening.—In de Stad, per jaar, 16 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de Buiten-Distrikten, per jaar, 19 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds. 6 Sch.—Voor eene enkelde Courant 7 Pence

De Zuid Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agitur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL I. VRYDAG DEN 4 MAART 1831. No. 48.

VERKOOPING

In den Insolventen Boedel van ALBRECHT JOHAN HENDRIK HERHOLD, Joelz.

OP Maandag den 7 Maart aanstaande, des morgens ten 10 uren, zal ter Plaatse van den gem. HERHOLD worden verkocht, de geheele Inboedel, bestaande in Tafels, Stoelen, Kleederkasten, Ledekanten met Beddegoed kompleet, Glas-Aarde-en Zilverwerk, Keukengereedschap, Keldergereedschap, Vatwerk van alle soorten, bestaande in groote Werk-en andere Balies, Stukvaten, Leggers, Wynemmers, een stinkhoute Vleeschbalie, ens. een Brandewynsketel kompleet, omtrent 40 Leggers jonge wyn, een groote kopere Ketel, Trek-en Rydpaarden, een Paardenwagen, een stel Tuigen, een Zadel, Bouwgereedschap, ens. ens.

Alsmede de volgende knappe Slaven:
Carolus, van deze Kolonie, oud 15½ jaren.
January, van Mosambiek, oud 46 dito, Molenaar.
Regina, van deze Kolonie, oud 23½ dito. Huismeid.
Eva, van dito, oud 16½ dito, dito.

Wyders, ten overstaan van de Resident Magistraat van Stellenbosch, op de plaats zelve, de Eigendomsplaats van den Insolvent, gelegen tusschen het Dal Josaphat en de Wagenmakers Vallei, in het Distrikt Drakenstein, groot 3 morgen en 4 kwadraat roeden, benevens een stuk Altoosdurend Erfpachtland, groot 76 morgen 154 kwadraat roeden, met het daarop staande groot Woonhuis, Wynkelder, Stal en Buitengebouwen, beplant met 40,000 Wynstokken en eene menigte Vruchtboomen van alle soorten, zynde eene zeer vruchtbare Plaats.

F. GODF. WATERMEYER. } Gezamentlyke
J. G. G. LINDENBERG. } Curatoren

Oproeping van Crediteuren en Debiteuren.

ALLEN die vermenen eenige vorderingen te hebben tegens den Boedel van wylen Mejufvr. ELIZABETH VAN DER BYL, Weduwe wylen den Heer THOMAS ROUX, gelieven daarvan, binnen den tyd van drie maanden, van heden gerekend, opgave te doen; en die aan gemelde Boedel verschuldigd zyn, worden door deze aangemaand, die schulden binnen veertien dagen te voldoen, by den Ondergeteekende, op poene van regterlyke middelen.

Nooitgedacht, naby Stellenbosch,
den 1 Maart 1831.

D. CLOETE, Sen. Executeur.

DE ondergeteekende Borgen van den Heer C. P. VISSCHER, als behoorlyk gekwalificeerd zynde by Resolutie van de Ed. Achtb. Rade van Justitie, de dato 27 Dec. 1827, bieden uit de hand te koop, twee Huisen en Erven, staande en gelegen in de Loopstraat, en aldaar Nos. 93 A. en 93 B.

Het geheel bedragen der koopschat kan op renten worden gehouden, mits stellende securiteit, ten genoege van den eersten Ondergeteekenden, by wien men zich voor verdere informatie gelieve te vervoegen.

G. J. VOS,
T. F. DREYER, Sen.
Wed. J. F. KLEENWERK, } q.q.
M. A. BERGH,

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP MAANDAG MOREEN den 7 dezer, precies te 10 uren aan het Pakhuis van den ondergeteekende.

100 Zakken eerste kwaliteit Mauritius Zuiker, by het enkelde zak, of by het lot, zoo als de kopers best zal aanstaan.

Direct na de Verkooping van de Zuiker zal eene Vendutie binnen gehouden worden van de volgende goederen.

10 Kinder, jonge meisjes en vrouwe Leghorn Hoedjes.
20 Kostbare Tjaals van fraaye patroontjes.
20 Kastjes Superieure Eau de Cologne, in bottles die ingerigt zyn voor de Statiekamer.
10 Vale Merton Hoeden.
30 Meisjes zwarte nieuwmodische pluis dito.
20 Kinder dito dito.
20 dozyn Kraishanden.
20 dozyn Kinder Sokken.
20 dozyn Mans dito.
50 Fyne blauwe Romals.
10 Stukken Saay.
100 dito witte Calicoes, 33 yds.
200 dito ongebleekt Linnen, eerste kwaliteit, 38 yds.
10 Sambreelen.
40 Stukken ryk gebloemde Musselins.
20 dito dito Cambrik.
100 Stuks geele Chinas Linnen.
20 dito blauwe dito 7 yds.
20 dito dito dito 10 dito.

D. B. PHILLIPS,
No. 16 Heerengracht.

KENNISGEVING.

M. THALWITZER verwittigd zyne Vrienden en het Publiek, dat hy uit zyne vorige Pakhuis in de St. Georgestraat, op de hoek van de Kerkstraat, verhuisd is naar het Pakhuis van den Heer H. HOME, Groenteplain, alwaar men een graot assortement Schryfwaren, Rekening-Boeken, Plakpapier en Randen, Livorno Hoeden, Forte Pianos ens. tegens de billykste pryzen bekomen kan. Het Pakhuis zal alle dagen open zyn van 8 uren 's voormiddags tot 5 uren des namiddags.

N.B.—Het doet M. THALWITZER leed te zien, hoe zyne Klanten op zich nemen den tyd van hunne rekeningen te vereffenen. Hy neemt dus de vryheid hen te informeren, dat alle zyne rekeningen van het laatste jaar, die op den 1 April aanstaande nog onbetaald mogten zyn, zonder onderscheid van persoon, ter vordering overgegeven zullen worden; en daar het gebruikelyk is 5 pCt. voor collecteeren te betalen, kan hy zulks niet dragen, maar zal hunne respective rekeningen daarmede belasten.

No. 23 St. Georgestraat, Kaapstad,
den 1 Maart 1831.

OP Zaturdag den 5 Maart, zal op de Vendutie by den Heer J. BLORE, worden verkocht, eene jonge gezonde Afrikaansche Meid met hare Kind, die een maand oud is.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN diverse Artikelen, als Ossen en Aanteelvee, Paarden, Schapen, Bouwgereedschap Huismeubelen en differente granen: als, Koorn, Garst, Haver Rog, &c. &c. op Maandag, den 7den Maart aanstaande, op de plaats van A. B. H. Daneel, Riebeekskasteel, Dz. Stellenbosch

N.B. Mogelyk zullen er ook Slaven opgeveild worden.

OPROEPING VAN CREDITEUREN.

ALLEN die vermenen eenige vorderingen te hebben op den Boedel van wylen Jufvr. JUDITH MOSTERD, Weduwe van wylen den Heer W. VAN EYK, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen, binnen den tyd van drie maanden, van heden gerekend; en die aan gem. Boedel schuldig zyn, hun debet binnen gem. tyd, aan den Ondergeteekende, in de Langestraat No. 22, te komen voldoen.

Kaapstad den 15 Feb. 1831. A. BRINK, Cz. Executeur.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op de plaats van den Heer JOHANNES MINNAAR, achter de Paarl, op den 10 Maart aanstaande, laten verkoopen, 1000 extra vette Hamels en Kapaterbokken, de attentie van Slagters en andere liefhebbers wel waardig.

Groot Drakenstein, den 16 Feb. 1831

P. H. DE VILLIERS.

WM. CARTWRIGHT, Beschuit Bakker en Gebakmaker No. 5, Burgstraat, neemt de vryheid, van zyne vrienden en het publiek bekend te maken, dat hy eene generale Bakkery geopend heeft in bovengemeld Huis, en vleidt zich zelven, dat de superieure qualiteit van zyn brood en ander gebak, hem een gedeelte van de algemeene gunst zal verwerven. Ook twee groote Achter Pakhuizen te Huur tegen billyke pryzen.

Stellenbosch, Feb. 15, 1831.

DE Ondergeteekende voornemens zynde met zyne familie deze Kolonie te verlaten, bied uit de hand te koop, op zeer voordelige voorwaarden, zyne twee Huisen en Erven, voorzien van Pakhuis en Stals, en gelegen in de beste gedeelte van dit dorp voor den handel, waar dezelve ook eenige jaren met goed succes is gedreven.

F. ORLANDIEN.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Ondergeteekende zal in de maand April aan de Pampoenekraal by publieke Vendutie laten verkoopen, 150 geleerde trek Ossen en Slagtbeesten, 100 Slagt Kooien alle in een zeer goeden staat, de Vendutie dag zal nader worden bepaald.

F. P. HEINENBERGH.

IN DE PERS,

En zal ten spoedigsten worden uitgegeven,

DE

KAAPSCHE ZAK-ALMANAK

Voor 1831.

*** Het kan geene zaak van groot verschil zyn, of de zamensteller of de Koper, de kosten van overbrengst betaald,—het postgeld komt slechts op een Penny, als er echter eenig Koper magt zyn, die volstrektelyk niet mogte kunnen bybrengen, om de onkosten te dragen, dan behoeve hy zich deswegens niet ongerust te maken, dewyl de zamensteller, zeer genegen zal zyn, hem van die zware onkosten te ontheffen.

"*Een penny* uitgespaard is *een penny* gewonnen."

NU UITGEGEVEN

AAN HET KANTOOR VAN DIT NIEUWSBLAD,

DE KAAPSCHE

PLAK-ALMANAK

VOOR 1831.

Prys Een Ryksdaalder.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING TE STELLENBOSCH.

DE ondergeteekende Executeuren des Boedels van wylen Mejufvr. E. VAN DER BYL, Weduwe wylen den Heer T. ROUX, zyn voornemens om op Dingsdag den 15 dezer, des morgens te 10 uren precies, publiek te doen verkoopen, het hecht, sterk en kostbaar Woonhuis, voorzien van alle gemakken, benevens Kelder en verdere Buitengebouwen, en vruchtbare Erf, (voormaals van J. W. Haubtfleisch,) staande in de Pleinstraat No. 15, beplant met 22,000 Wyngaardstokken en vele soorten van Vruchtboomen, is mede voorzien van overvloedig water, in de aangenaamste stand van het Dorp gesitueerd.

Voorts Huismeubelen, bestaande in Kabinetten, Bureaus, Ledekanten, Bedden, Tafels, stoelen, een fraaye Hollandsche staande Klok, Spiegels met vergulde Lysten, Schilderyen, Glas en Aardewerk, Goud-, Zilver- en Plettywerk, waaronder eene Theemachine, Keuken en Keldergereedschap, Stukvaten, Kuipen en ander Vatwerk, Beestiaal, een nieuwe Kap-kar, Wyn van differente soorten, Brandewyn, en het geen verder zal worden voorgebragt.

Stellenbosch den 1 Maart 1831.

D. CLOETE, Sen.
A. C. VAN DER BYL, Az. } Executeuren.

DE Ondergeteekende biedt uit de hand te koop, haar zeer wel gebouwd Huis, bestaande uit drie boven en drie onder Kamers, waaronder eene Winkel, waarin lange jaren met veel voordeel Negotiehandel is gedreven en tot nog toe gedreven wordt, benevens een Pakhuis daar achter.—De conditien zyn zeer voordeelig, en te bevragen in de Loopstraat No. 33, by de Weduwe H. BOHMER.

Z. A. WYN-DEPOT.

EENE Byeenkomst van Deelhebbers, zal gehouden worden op Zaturdag den 12 Maart, plaats en uur als voorheen, tot het examineeren en afsluiten der Boeken van het afgelopen jaar, alsmede tot het persoonlyk outvangen der Actens van Deelneming.

TE KOOP,

EENE kwantiteit groote Batavische VLOERSTEENEN.—Adres in de Breestraat No. 62.

A. T. STADLER.

BENOODIGD,

TWee of drie bejaarde Personen, tot zwaren erbeid ongeschikt, dan wel Kinderen, om Akers te rapen. Adres in de Langemarktstraat, No. 75.

NB. Ook benoodigd twee Werkjongens.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Ondergeteekende neemt de vryheid het Publiek te berigten, dat hy zyn Kantoor verplaatst heeft, naar de Kerkplein No. 1, naast het Muzyk-Magazyn van den Heer F. ASCHEN.

Kaapstad den 1 Maart 1831.

W. S. BUISSINNE, Notaris Publiek.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP Woensdag den 9 dezer loopende maand Maart, zal ter Plaatse van den Heer BERTINUS DANEEL naby Stellenbosch, eene publieke Verkooping gehouden worden, van 800 extra vette Schapen, en Kapaterbokken.

Vendu Kantoor Stellenbosch,
den 1 Maart 1730. P. A. MYBURGH, Gz.
Vendu Administrateur.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op Woensdag den 16 Maart, aan de Pampoenekraal ter plaatse van den Heer G. MOCKE zonder reserve late verkoopen 60 geleerde Ossen en Slagtbeesten 40 Kooyen, en 500 Schapen, de attentie van liefhebbers wel waardig.

J. S. OLEVIER.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

OP Maandag den 7 Maart 1831, zal op myne plaats aan Tygerberg, worden verkocht 800 vette Schapen.

A. BRINK, Dz.

NB. De aan Pampoenekraal geadverteerde verkooping tegen den 14 Maart 1831, zal geen voortgang hebben.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET overschat der Meubelen per Norden ontvangen, bestaande uit Mahony Houte Sophas, Sopha Tafels, jufvrouwen Werktafels, Kaart Tafels, Stoelen, Kleedspiegels, alsmede eene Pianoforte, door een van de beste makers, en twee Schilderyen, door een vermaarden Kunstenaar.

Te bevragen aan het Pakhuis in St. Georgestraat.

P. M. BRINK.

SLAVIN TE KOOP.

DAAR de Eigenaar van een jonge Afrikaansche Meid, van omtrent 18 jaren, hare diensten niet meer van noden heeft is zy te koop op aanvraag in de Walestraat, No. 59.

P. J. ROUX, Pz.
Generale Agent.

EEN of twee Heeren kunnen geriefd worden, met Zit- en Slaapkamers, in een fatsoenlyk Huis. Adres aan dit Kantoor, of by C. N.

DE Ondergeteekende herroept alle procuratie, Autorisaties, of Kwalificaties, die voor deze datum door hem zyn gepasseerd, betrekkelyk den verkoop van het regt van zyne twee Gouvernements pagt plaats. Doorn Fontyn en Fier Fontyn, gelegen aan Groenekloof Kaapsch District. Biedt tevens te koop aan het regt van deze twee plaatsen, Doorn Fontyn doet slechts de geringe pagt van Rds. 200 s'jaars, Fier Fontyn slechts Rds. 75 s'jaars, de macht van beide plaatsen vervallen in het jaar 1844 dus nog 13 jaren. Adres in Houtstraat No. 7, Kaapstad.

P. D. VAN DYK.

HET heeft den Almagtigen God behaagd, op den 23 dezer, myne teedergeliefde Echtgenoot F. W. FLAMME, in den ouderdom van 49 jaren, dit tydelyke met het eeuwige te doen verwisselen; van welk smartelyk verlies ik by deze aan Nabestaanden en Vrienden kennis geef.

Kaapstad 26 Feb. 1831. JOH. S. BREEDSCHOE,
Wed. F. FLAMME.

OVERLEDEN.—Aan Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt bekend gemaakt, dat op gisteren morgen, te 3 uren overleden is, Jufvr. JUDITH MOSTERD, Weduwe van wylen den Hr. W. VAN EYK, in den ouderdom van 80 jaren, 4 maanden en 4 dagen.

Kaapstad den 15 Feb 1831. A. BRINK, Cz.
Executeur.

Correspondentie.

AAN DEN REDAKTEUR VAN DE "ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

DE SLAVEN KWESTIE. OPPOSITIE.

MYNHEER,—Terwyl er een algemeen verlangen is te kennen gegeven, om bekend te worden met de namen der genen die de Missive van Zyne Excellentie hebben geteekend, "verzoekende Zyn Excellenties toestemming tot het houden van eene algemeene Byeenkomst in de Commercie Kamer op den 21 aanstaande (Feb.) ten einde eene Committee te benoemen, om te beraadslagen over de geschikste middelen om de Slaverny in de Kolonie af te schaffen;" Zoo zend ik aan u zoodanige lyst, getrokken uit de "Literary Gazette" van den 2 dezer, met slechts eene enkelde aanmerking over de ongerymdheid en gedienstigheid van die individuen, in zaken, waarmede zy in het geheel niets te doen hebben.

In Gods naam; wat hebben de Kaapstadsche Kooplieden te doen met de zaken van de Slaven Eigenaren van de Kolonie? Het is opmerkzaam dat deze zoo genoemde Kooplieden zich eeuwig en altyd steeken en mengen en bemoeyen met die zaken van de Gemeente waarin zy in het geheel niet betrokken zyn, en waarmede zy in het geheel niets te doen hebben; en dat zy, de Kaapstadsche Kooplieden, in 't tegenwoordig geval, de Slaven Eigenaren verhinderd hebben om dat geene te doen, en ten einde te brengen, het geen bygedragen zoude hebben tot het algemeen belang en algemeen welzyn.

Let op! van alle de Onderteekenaars zyn slechts TWEE *Slaven Eigenaren.*

EEN SLAVEN EIGENAAR.

☞ Zie de namen der Onderteekenaren in het Engelsch.

Aan de Editeurs van de "Zuid-Afrikaan," en de "South African Commercial Advertiser."

Grahams-stad, den 18 Feb. 1831.

Myne Heeren!—Daar niets natuurlyker is dan by buitengewoone bewegingen in den staat, naar de oorzaken derzelve te onderzoeken, zend ik UEd. de volgende vraagpunten, hoopende dat gy het van uwen pligt zult achten, om het opgewekt Publiek uwe antwoorden daarop mede te deelen.

1. Is er iemand die outkend, dat men in het bezit van Slaven wettig kan geraken,—dat zulk Eigendom even zoo wel onder de veiligheid der Wetten staat als ieder ander soort van privaat Eigendom?

2. Vordert niet de Wet in Engeland zoo wel als de plaats hebbende gewoonte, dat wanneer privaat Eigendom tot Publieke eindens wordt ingetrokken, of vereischt dat eene *volle vergoeding* aan den Eigenaar, ten koste van het Publiek worde gegeven?

3. Is er eenige gegronde reden, zulk als gy oordeelt, dat een *eerlyk Man* mede te vreden kan zyn, door iemand opgegeven of aan u voorgekomen, waarom het groote grondbeginzel van Schadevergoeding uit het oog zou moeten verloren worden, wanneer Slaven of Slavenkinderen, tot publieke eindens vereischt worden?

4. Moet niet iedere redenecring die men kan te voorschyn brengen, om eene afwyking van het beginzel van Schadevergoeding in het geval van Slaven, te wettigen, even gelyk strekken om de regtmatigheid van alle toekomende inbreuk op privaat Eigendom, van welken aart ook, daar te stellen?

Deze vragen worden u voorgesteld, in de overtuiging dat gy in uwe beantwoording niets zult plaatsen dat in het minste naar het leerstelsel van noodzakelykheid zal smaken, want een van u beiden is reeds door het Publiek als de onbevreesde Kampvechter voor de onschendbaarheid der Wetten begroet, en de andere door de willekeurige in beslagneming zyner Drukpers tegen te staan, heeft bewezen, dat, hoe hy ook van gedachten moge zyn omtrent het stelzel, hy in het geheel geen bewonderaar van de uitoeffening daar van is.

Ik ben, Myne Heeren!

EEN ZUID-AFRIKAAN DIE ONLANGS NIEUWSGIERIG IS GEMAAKT DOOR DE SCHOOLMEESTER

PAARL den 15 Feb. 1831.

Mynheer!—Ik zie in uw Weekblad van den 11 dezer, een uittreksel uit de Gouvernements Courant, waarin u te kennen geeft, dat er eenige Bandieten ontsnapt zyn, en de Ingezetenen aangemoedigd worden om hen te apprehenderen, en zoo vervolgens op te zenden. Ik vraag nu aan u om raad;—indien gy weet, zoo antwoord my, op welke wyze wy in de gelegendheid gesteld worden, om de genoemde vagebonden nu magtig te worden; voor eerst moet ik u zeggen, dat geen Hottentot thans met een Pas voorzien is, en dat ik my stellig voorgenomen heb, naar de bekrachtiging der Ordonnantie No. 50, om geen onbekende Hottentot hoegenaamd meer aan te spreken, op dat ik niet voor de tweede maal, op eene onbeleefde toon beantwoord wordt. Kort na dat de Ordonnantie by hen bekend was, ontmoette ik op zekeren avond, tusschen ligt en donker, twee Hottentotten, en vraagde hen op eene vriendelyke wyze, wiens Hottentotten zy waren, zy antwoordenmy, "*het raak jou niet, ons is net zoo een vrye Burger as jy is;*"—en nog wat meer, ik was verpligt hen voorby te laten gaan. Het is eene goede educatie die zy in de scholen moeten verkregen hebben. Had ik nu eens van myn paard gestapt, en een van deze beleefde Burgers, zoo als men ze noemt, een paar muilpeeren gegeven, had ik zeker myn hand in de zak moeten steeken, (zoo daar nog wat in is,) om de Boete te betalen, daar het my voor komt zeer sterk op toegelegd te zyn, alhoewel ik tot dus verre daar voor nog gespaard ben gebleven, maar wat my nog voor de deur staat, is de Hemel bekend. Al zaten zy nu ook drie voeten buiten myn eigendom, eer dat ik tot een van hen spreken zal, zoude ik liever wenschen dat de valsche schryvers, dweepers, en de bevorderaars dier schepsels eigen ongeluk, allen aan een touw gebonden waren, en van hier opgenomen en in het midden van Engeland, onder de gemeene klasse neergelaten wierden—maar vooral niet te vergeten, hun daaglyks brood, en hunne vleesch-bakken met vleesch en zoep gevuld daarby,—op dat men daar ooggetuigen kan zyn, van hetgeen men hier aan vagebonden dagelyksch tot rantsoenen voorzet; en dat dan te gelyker tyd, aan hun geschreeuw van honger, of, de hemel weet om wat, een einde mag komen.

Men kon wel stellen, dat ik sedert de publicatie der Ordonnantie No. 50, van de diensten dezer schepselen ontroofd ben; doch van het jaar 1814, toen ik myn Boerdery aanvaarde, tot heden toe, (men kan myne opgaaflysten van elk jaar nazien,) zal men niet vinden dat ik een enkele Hottentot opgegeven heb;—en ik heb veel malen gezegd, dat ik den Boer die buiten hunne diensten zyn kan, gelukkig acht.

Ik zal voor dit maal geen enkele snaar meer aanroeren, wegens de voorregten welke onze Slaven hier genieten, maar zal het uitstellen tot eene nadere gelegenheid.

Mynheer! indien UEd. aan het bovenstaande een plaatsje in uw nuttig Blad wil vergunnen, zult gy verpligten, Mynheer!

UEd. Dienaar,
J. DE VILLIERS, A.Bz.

Byeenkomst gehouden te Bath, over de afschaffing der Slaverny.

De uitslag der Byeenkomst in deeze stad gehouden, om de afschaffing der Slaven, in de Kolonien te bevorderen, is ten hoogsten vereerend geweest wegens het gezond verstand, de behoorlyke gemoedsgesteldheid, en de ware grondbeginzelen van zedelyk en godsdienstig regt, van de genen die dezelve uitmaakten.

Men is overeen gekomen, eene Memorie aan beide Huizen van het Parlement te zenden, verzoekende, dat zy zulke middelen mogten beramen als de volkomene afschaffing van Slaverny in alle de Britsche Kolonien, zoo spoedig als mogelyk zyn zal, kunnen verzekeren; doch, met deze byvoeging, die door den Eerwaarde Aartdraten Moysey geopperd, en door de Heer W. S Caldecott voorgesteld wierd, *bestaanbaar met de wettige belangens der Individuen en Eigendommen in onze Kolonien.*

Bisschop van *Bath en Wells*, die by deze gelegenheid Voorzitter was, verklaarde in duidelyke woorden, dat hy alleen, onder zoodanige voorwaarde, zyne medewerking aan het verzoek der Memorie zou verleenen.

Mr. Caldecott reikte daarop aan den Hoog Eerwaarde Voorzitter, de twee volgende Resolutien over, verzoekende dat zyn Eerwaarde die aan de Byeenkomst wilde voorlezen het welk geschiedde.

1 Resolutie of Besluit.

Dat de afschaffing van Slaven, de belangens van een groot gedeelte van onze mede onderdanen, die eigendommen in Slaven bezitten, onder wetten die gemaakt of erkend zyn in dit ryk, byzonderlyk zoude krenken; en dat alle de genen die daarby verliezen, wettige aanspraak hebben op vergoeding, voor het verlies dat zy zullen komen te lyden.

2. Dat om het groot en gewenscht oogmerk, de afschaffing der Slavenstand, te bevorderen, het noodzakelyk wordt geoordeelt, dat een fonds worde opgerigt, en ter zyde gesteld tot dat byzonder oogmerk; en dat deze byeenkomst volkomen zal toestemmen, in eenige nieuwe belasting, welke het Parlement in deszelfs wysheid, tot dat einde zal bepalen.

Na eenige weinige woordenwisseling, het oogmerk der byeenkomst volbragt zynde, ging dezelve uit een.

De Volgende aanmerkingen zyn getrokken uit de "*Bath Herald*":

De grondbeginzelen van godsdienstig Regt, waarop de Koloniale Eigenaren hun aanspraak op vergoeding, voor het verlies van de diensten hunner Slaven, vestigen, kan uit de Godspraken, Lev. XXV. v. 44. 45 en 46, worden bewezen, waar in de Almagtige God, die in zyne nimmer falende wysheid de Slaverny heeft ingesteld en goedgekeurd, zelf tot in het eeuwigdurende, in zulke duidelyke stellige en regtstreeksche woorden, die geene menschelyke drogredenen kunnen uitleggen, verwarren of betwisten, even zoo min als gy het de tien geboden kunnen doen, ook heeft ingesteld, dat Slaven zullen worden vrygekocht voor zekere prys.

Onder deze overwegingen, en ten vollen overtuigd van de noodzakelykheid, om de Slaven trapsgewyze tot hunne vryheid voor te bereiden, en in de tusschen tyd alle mogelyke middelen by der hand te nemen, tot de verbetering van derzelver toestand, is er eene Memorie in de boven gemelde byeenkomst besloten, waarop de West Indische Slaven-eigenaren, die daarby tegenwoordig waren, gereedelyk hunne namen hebben onderteekend.—*John Bull, Nov.*

TAFEL,

Aanwyzende de Zons Op- en Ondergang, alsmede den tyd van hoog water, voor ieder week.

1831.	ZON OP.		ZON ON.		HOOG WATER.		
Maart.	U.	M.	U.	M.	U.	M.	vaaneer.
5	5	44	6	16	7	43	's morgens
6	5	45	6	15	8	23	dito
7	5	46	6	14	9	16	dito
8		47		13	10	5	dito
9	5	48	6	12	10	54	dito
10	5	49	6	11	11	45	dito
11	5	50	6	10	12	37	dito
			6				

Den 6den Maart, Laatste Kwartier, 6 u. 26 m. des avonds.

Den 10den, de dag 12 u. 22 m. lang.

MARKT PRYZEN

Tot den 17*den February* 1831.

Aloe per pond	Aloes per pound	2½ — 3	St.
Amandelen, per 1,000	Almonds, per 1,000	½ — 1½	Rd.
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb	8 — 9	St.
Abrikozen, per ditto	Apricots, ditto	5 — 6	
Aardappelen, per mud.	Potatoes, per muid	8 — 9	Rd.
Azyn, per legger	Vinegar, per leag.	43 — 48	
Balken, per stuk	Beams, each	7 — 8	
Boonen, per mud.	Beans, per muid	10 — 13	
Besjeswasch, per lb.	Berry Wax, per lb.	16 — 18	St.
Boter, dito	Butter, per lb.	22 — 30	
Brandewyn, per legger	Brandy, p. leag.	115 — 145	Rd.
Erwten, per mud	Peas, per muid	12 — 16	
Garst, dito	Barley, per muid.	5 — 5½	
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	½ — 1½	
Eenden en Makouwen	Ducks & Musc. do.	½ — 2	
Ganzen, dito	Geese, ditto	1½ — 3½	
Kalkoenen, dito	Turkeys, ditto	1½ — 3½	
Houtskolen, per zak	Charcoal, p. sack	½ — 1	
Hooi, per 100 ponden	Hay, per 100 lbs.	3 — 3½	
Honing, dito	Honey, per lb.	24 — 39	St.
Haver, per mud	Oats, per muid	4½ — 5	Rd.
Kaf, per 16 zakken	Chaff, p. 16 sacks	42 — 45	
Kazen, Kaap. per lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	12 — 21	St.
Kalk, schulpe, pr ½ aam	Lime, Shell, p. ½-aum	1½ — 1½	Rd.
—— Steen	—— Stone ditto	½ — 1	
Koorn, 10 mudden	Wheat, 10 muids	120 — 139½	
Linzen, per mud	Lentil, per muid	14 — 16	
Meel, fyn, per 100 lb.	Flour, fine, p. 100lb.	11 — 12	
Melies, per mud	Maize, per muid	6 — 7	
Olifantstanden pr. pond	Elephants Teeth, lb.	1½ — 1½	
Okkernoten per 100	Walnuts, per 100	16 — 18	St.
Peren, per pond	Pears, per lb.	4 — 6	
Persiken, dito	Peaches, ditto	3 — 8	
Planken, per voet	Planks, per foot	7 — 7½	
Rozynen, per pond	Raisins, per lb.	4 — 6	
Rogge, per mud	Rye, per muid	6 — 7	Rd.
Stroo, per 16 zak.	Straw, p. 16 sacks	30 — 40	
Tabak, per pond	Tobacco, per lb.	12 — 14	St.
Uyen per mud	Onions, per muid	4 — 5	Rd.
Vederen, Struis, pr. stk.	Feathers, Ost. ea.	½ — ½	
—— Bedde, per lb.	—— Bed, per lb.	1½ — 1½	
Varkens, gemeste	Pigs, fattened, ea.	20 — 25	
—— ongemeste	—— unfattened	5 — 6	
—— speen	—— suckling	1½ — 2½	
Vet, of talk, per pond	Suet or Tallow, p. lb.	8 — 9	St.
Vygen, per pond	Figs, per lb.	14 — 16	
Tyger, Leeuwen, en Struis, per stuk	Lion, Tiger, & Ostrich Skins	2 — 5	Rd.
Droogo Ossenhuiden	Dry Ox Hides	5 — 7	
—— Bokkevellen	—— Buck Skins	½ — ½	
Wyn, ordinaire, per legger	Wines, ordinary p. leg.	— 65	
Wol, Schapen, p. lb.	Wool, per lb.	22 — 24	St.
Zuurlimoenzap, p. ½-aam	Lemon Juice, ½-aum	13 — 14	Rd.
Zoetelimoenen, per 100	Oranges, per 100	4 — 5	
Zout, per mud	Salt, per muid	2½ — 3	
Zoolleder, per ½ huid	Sole Leather, ½ hide	5½ — 6	
Zeep, per pond	Soap, per lb.	14 — 16	St.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 4 MAART 1831.

Door de moeyelykheid in het over nemen van de Drukkery "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN," genoodzaakt zynde om, *voor dit maal*, onze Inleidings Artikel in het Hollandsch uit te laten, nemen wy de vryheid onze Hollandsche Lezers te verzoeken zulks niet euvel te willen nemen, dewyl dit noch uit onverschilligheid noch uit nalatigheid is geschiedt.

DROEVIG ONGELUK.

Op Woensdag laatstleden is de Burger HENDRIK RUST, een Boer, te voren woonachtig geweest op de plaats *Klei-gat*, in het Zwartland, op eene ongelukkige wyze aan zyn einde is gekomen. De overledene kwam met zyn wagenvragt naar de Markt, en naby de Stadsmarkt genaderd zynde, raakte zyn Jongen, door eene onverwachte vaart van de paarden, de lyssels kwyt, sloeg van de wagen, doch kwam er gelukkiger van af dan zyn Meester, die, naar de lyssels grypende, tusschen de twee achter-paarden viel, en allerjammerlykst door de paarden is voortgesleept en dood geschopt geworden. De overledene laat eene arme en hulpbehoevende Vrouw met een aantal Kinderen na.

Wy plaatsen met zeer veel genoegen het volgend Extrakt uit de *Hollandsche Staats-Courant*, om onze mede Landgenoten te toonen dat de GOEDE GEEST van een ZUID-AFRIKAAN nooit ophoudt te werken.

's Gravenhage den 4 *Nov.* 1830.

De heer C. SANDENBERG MATTHIESSEN, eigenaar der heerlykheid *Pelten*, heeft op de volgende wyze de ingezetenen opgewekt om deel te nemen aan de verdediging des vaderlands:

Het vaderland eischt eenige mannen tot dienst der *kanoneer-booten*. Gylieden zyt gewoon ter zee te varen.—By besluit van den Koning, van den 15den October 1830, No. 59, wordt aan ieder man, die zich tot de dienst daartoe aanbiedt, uitgeloofd: 1. Vyftien gulden per maand, zonder korting, telken maand te betalen. 2. Vyf gulden handgeld. 3. Vry transport aan boord. 4. Vrye hangmat met toebehooren, welke echter zal moeten worden teruggegeven by de afdanking. 5. Vrye voeding.

Van myne zyde zal ik dengenen, die van geene winterkleeding voorzien zyn, op eene behoorlyke en doelmatige wyze in het noodige voor eigen rekening voorzien, en aan hen, die daarvan genoegzaam voorzien zyn, zal ik door andere middelen hunne diensten trachten te vergelden. Ik zal in de behoeften der vrouwen en kinderen van hen, die zich aan de dienst des vaderlands wyden, op eene billyke wyze voorzien; ik zal, naar gelang der omstandigheden en naar ieders behoefte, de grootte der huisgezinnen in aanmerking nemende, wekelyks in kontant geld en levensmiddelen uitdeelingen laten doen; terwyl ik my verbind, aan de ongetrouwden onder u, na dat door het gouvernement uwe diensten niet meer noodig gevonden zullen worden, en gy tot uwe haardsteden terug gekeerd zult zyn, eene belooning van dertig gulden te schenken, aan de getrouwden eene belooning van twintig gulden, met vryschenking aan beiden, voor geheel hun leven, van alle de Heerlyke regten, welke zy voor hun vertrek pleegden op te brengen.

Ik geef Ul. wyders de verzekering, dat gy niet dan eene allezins goede behandeling zult ondervinden. Een braf en kundig zee-officier, de heer L. DE KONING, door Zyne Majesteit onzen Koning met het orderlint begiftigd, en die voor eigen rekening uw handgeld nog aanmerkelyk wil vermeerderen, ik vermeen met ƒ3, zal zelf over u lieden het kommando voeren, en door eigen voorbeeld en mood voorgaan. Ik zelven kan u lieden niet ten voorbeeld strekken, daar ik geheel onkundig ben in die betrekking, waartoe gy geroepen wordt; doch kan alleen myn voorbeeld ulieder moed opwekken, wel! ik zal dan gereed zyn echtgenoote en kinderen te verlaten, en van hen scheiden, ten einde myne diensten, met de uwen vereenigd, aan het Vaderland te wyden.

Correspondentie.

Aan den Redakteur van den Zuid-Afrikaan.

DE ZAAK VAN BOSMAN, EN Dr. LIESCHING.

Audicatur et alterna pars.

Mynheer.—Daar ik niet philosoof genoeg ben om onverschillig te zyn over het geen myne mede-burgers van my zeggen of denken, zoo neem ik myne toevlucht tot uw alom circuleerend Weekblad, en verwagt van uwe regtvaardigheid dat gy de hier ondervolgende declaratie een plaats in uw Courant zult vergunnen, waardoor gy zult verpligten.

Mynheer, enz.

L. L.

1. Ik Ondergeteekende ontken stellig de party van mynen gehuurden Slaaf *Tobias*, op den 21 Feb. ll. tegen den Heer DANIEL BOSMAN genomen te hebben.

2. Ik ontken den Onder-Schout M'Carthy verzocht of last gegeven te hebben, om gem. D. BOSMAN in hechtenis te nemen.

3. Ik ontken naar het Stadhuis, of ergens elders, gezonden te hebben, om van daar Geregtdienaren te doen komen, met het oogmerk om gem D. BOSMAN in hechtenis te nemen.

Deeze voormelde drie punten worden my ten laste gelegd, en ik ben genegen, ieder respectabele burger, zulks verkiezende, deze declaratie met eenen Eed te bevestigen.

Kaapstad den 28 Feb. 1830.

L. LIESCHING, M.D.

GEWELD VAN DE POLICIE TEGEN EENEN BURGER.

Feb. 21, 1831.

Mynheer!—Daat ben ik over het gebeurde van dezen dag, dat my aangebragt wierd, zeer neerslagtig en bedroefd geweest.—Men verhaalde my (en ik heb geene reden om aan de waarheid daarvan te twyfelen,) dat een boer, een vrye burger van deze Kolonie, door drie Geregtsdienaars, zonder dat zy eene Warrant hadden, op eene geweldige wyze is gevat, half uit het huis gehaald, en toen nog op straat, naar het Policie Kantoor gaande, zoo deerlyk is geslagen dat hem het bloed uit de neus vloog, en hy op de grond is neer gevallen.—Is dit waar?—Groote God! dat ik oude man van 70 eerlyke jaren, nog leven moet om zoo iets nog te beleven!—Toen omtrent 1770, de Fiskaal BOERS, die te gelyker tyd het Hoofd van de Policie was, den vryen Burger BUITENDAG, door Geregtdienaars uit deszelfs huis liet halen, hebben zyne mede-burgers zich daartegen verzet en de Dienders weg geklopt. Daarin hadden zy gelyk, want geen Diender had het regt, volgens de wetten van *dien* tyd, een vrye Burger, *zonder Decreet van Apprehensie*, welke den Raad van Justitie, (waarvan toen twee leden van den Burger-Raad leden waren,) moest verleenen, aan te vatten, ten zy op heeter daad. De Burgers van de Kolonie hebben deswegens (en ook over vele andere zaken meer,) aan *de Staten-Generaal der Vereenigde Provincien* geklaagd, en de Fiskaal BOERS werd van zynen Post ontzet, en terug geroepen.

Voor eenige jaren geleden wierd ook een Persoon, wiens naam my nu niet invalt, door een Diender op de straat gevat om naar de Tronk gebragt te worden;—hy heeft zich te weer gesteld en den Diender van zich afgeklopt, om dat de Wet van de Kolonie toen nog was zoo als ik zoo even zeide. De zaak heeft toen gediend, en de persoon is vry gesproken.—Zyn de wetten nu veranderd? Kan een Geregtedienaar een Burger, van een vry ryk als Engeland, maar zoo aanvallen, waar,—hoe,—en wanneer hy wil? Zoo ja, dan wordt het tyd dat de Burgers van de Kolonie eene Memorie aan onze *brave en weldenkende Gouverneur* inzenden, en eene verandering in die Wet verzoeken. Zoo neen, verdienen dan die Dienders langer in hunnen dienst te blyven, en loon te trekken om de Burgers te kwellen, in stede van voor hunne rust en veiligheid te zorgen? Ten tyde, met de Burger STADLER, was het even zoo. Toen heeft een Diender hem op de kleine Paradeplein, *zonder Warrant*, gevat en naar de Tronk gebragt, *omdat hy* STADLER *op die Paradeplein wandelde*, zonder dat er ooit een order was gegeven, of aan het Publiek bekend was gemaakt, dat hy daar niet mogt wandelen. STADLER heeft geklaagd,—de zaak heeft voor den Magistraat gediend, en de Diender is gecondemneerd om een maand in het Gevangenhuis te zitten. Daar was STADLER mede voldaan;—maar was daar de Publieke Justitie,—was daar de Publieke Regten der Burgery mede voldaan;—had niet die Diender *dadelyk* moeten *gedemitteerd* of *weggejaagd* geworden zyn? En had het zelfde ook niet met de Dienders moeten geschied zyn, die dezen armen Boer (BOSMAN,) aldus hebben aangevallen! Ik hoop dat ieder Burger over deze zaak zal nadenken en zal begrypen, dat wanneer dit strafloos gedoogd wordt, zoo iets ieder ander Burger, ja zelfs den voornaamsten man voor de deur staat. Maar wat heeft BOSMAN dan gedaan? Ik hoor—*niets*;—en daar ik by de teregtstelling van de zaak niet ben geweest, hoop ik dat gy dezelve in de Courant van Vrydag zult plaatsen. Ik hoor dat BOSMAN door den Magistraat is vry gesproken. moet het daar nu by blyven? Zeg my toch, Mynheer de Editeur, welke tegenswoordig de regten van eenen Burger zyn. Ik heb in 1826 nog mee geillumineerd, toen ik hoorde dat Zyne Majesteit DE KONING van Engeland, aan ons een CHARTER zoude geven *tot betere administratie van Justitie*;—maar is dat dan eene verbetering van Justitie, wanneer een Diender maar doen en laten kan wat hy wil, en de vryheid en veiligheid van een Burger kan krenken en verkrachten, wanneer en waar hy wil. Ik hoor dat zy zich niet ontzien hebben om zelfs, toen deze zaak van BOSMAN dienen zoude, ook nog een anderen Burger, A. CARSTENS, *nota bene* op de Policie Bureau grof te beledigen; en dat, toen by hy de Baron ging klagen, deze den Diender gelyk gaf!!! Ik zie wel dat wy Burgers by Zyne Majesteit den KONING maar om eene ASSEMBLY of VERGADERING VAN REPRESENTANTEN moeten aanhouden;—eer zal het niet gaan;—en dan eerst kan men verwagten, dat zoo wel groote als kleine Ambtenaren en Policie-officieren respect voor publieke opinie, en voor de Regten der Burgers, zullen hebben. Het is God geklaagd, zoo als de Burger tegenwoordig wordt behandeld. Wanneer ik myn Slavenmeid een klap geef, al is zy tegen my nog zoo brutaal, al wil zy my *byna* de oogen uit krabben, of my den hals breken, wordt ik in een boete van £10 het minste gecondemneerd. En wat is er onlangs, nu drie weken geleden, gebeurd.—Een neef van de zelfde Bosman, werd door een Kantienhouder, op de straat deerlyk geslagen, en met een gat in het hoofd op de grond geworpen. Waarom? Om dat Bosman zyne ossen die voor de wagen gespannen waren, niet genoeg naar deszelfs zin, uit den weg ruimde. Voor deze gewelddadige aanval op eene publieke plaats, heeft Bosman de Kantienhouder voor den Magistraat gebragt, en de Kantienhouder is gecondemneerd geworden in *vyf Shillings*. VYF SHILLINGS *Boete*!!!

Ik ben, enz.

EEN GRYSAARD VAN 70 JAREN, DIE BETERE DAGEN HEEFT GEZIEN.

Albanien 10 February 1831.

Juist zoo als wy verwacht hadden Mynheer de Editeur, zoo gauw ziet het bondgenootschap ons geene maatregelen van voorzorg by der hand nemen, om te beletten dat onze rustelooze buuren wapenen bekomen, of eene openlyke schermutseling word tegen ons begonnen.

Waarheen moet ons deze kruisvaart tegens de eigendommen en de respectabele leden der maatschappy voeren.

Slaat gy geloof aan de bedriegelyke redenen kunde van den *Advertiser* van 20 January ll. dan moeten wy de Kaffers met wapenen voorzien, en waarom. Om dat wy waarlyk niet verhelpen kunnen, dat zy daarmede zullen worden voorzien. Dit is echt Philipisch. Moeten wy medepligtig aan de misdaad worden, om dat wy die niet geheel kunnen vermyden. Moet Engeland den Slavenhandel aanhouden, om dat andere Natien daarin voortvaren, en daarin ondanks hunner zullen voortvaren. Moeten wy de ledigloopers in de Kolonie helpen om te plunderen, dewyl sommige lieden ons belet hebben, zoo wel die hun daarin tegengaat, te bekomen.

Van de dankbaarheid der Kaffers, of over eenige nationale dankbaarheid te praten, is even belagchelyk, als over de dankbaarheid van den *Advertiser* te spreeken, hy wierd ondersteund en gekoesterd door de Kolonisten en betoond zynen dank, door de lasteraars en pasquillanten der Kolonie, ten sterksten te ondersteunen. Waar is de dank van Spanje en Portugal, voor het bloed en de schatten die voor hun verspild zyn geworden, in den oorlog op 't schier Eiland.

Het is ten eene maale onwaar, dat er eene verandering met de Kaffers heeft plaats gegreepen, die ons waarborgen kan, om hun de wapenen in de hand te stellen, zy hebben dezelfde vyandelyke voornemens, en roofzuchtige guneigdheden, die zy altyd gehad hebben en het ontbreekt hen alleen aan de magt om die aan den dag te leggen. Neem de troepen van de Frontieren weg, en ontwapende Burgers, en in minder als drie maanden hebt gy de Kaffers te George, voorziet de Kaffers met Geweeren en ammunitie, en gy zult dadelyk een moordadige Boschen kryg langs de geheele Frontieren hebben.

Laten wy ons een weinig met daadzaken ophouden. In 1831 trek de geheele magt die op de Frontieren kon by malkander gebragt worden naar de omtala, op het verzoek van de Kaffers, om hen tegens eene Natie te beschermen, die na de zedert ingewoone berigten van de Heeren Couvie en Green, hen nimmer had aangevallen, noch ook de meening had om het te doen. Deze Expeditie kostte het Gouvernement misschien van 60 tot 80,000 Rykdaalders, en de valsche berigten der Kaffers veroorzaakten de Troepen om een onschuldig volk aan te vallen, alleenlyk op dat de Klagers hun vee mochten vermeesteren. Let nu op hunne dankbaarheid daarvoor. Nauwelyks waren de troepen, en de jonge lieden aan de grenzen vereenigd het Kafferland ingetrokken of rooverbenden vielen in de Kolonie en begingen talryke plunderingen. Bevorens de aanval op de Fitcani, werd door Kolonel Somerset en Hinza en Voganie uitdrukkelyk vastgesteld, dat zy en hun volk alleenlyk tegens gewapende mannen zouden vechten, en dat de gevangenen, de vrouwen en de Kinderen zouden gespaard worden. Dit beloofden zy volmondig in eene byeenkomst der Kafferhoofden, door den Kolonel by een geroepen. En hoe hebben zy hun woord gehoudnn? Wel door hetzelve openlyk en schandelyk te verbreeken. Hunne lafhartigheid kan alleen door hunne barbaarsheid overtroffen worden. Tegens de gewapende Fitcanie werd geene enkele assagaai geworden maar op het oogenblik dat zy by de vrouwen en kinderen kwamen, begon eene algemeene slagting; welke onze officieren en troepen veele moeite hadden om te stuiten.

Een Officier wiens woord ons eene genoegzame waarborg voor de waarheid is, verhaald dat hy eene eenige Fitcanie zag die zeven gewapende Kaffers op de vlucht dreef. Verder dat hy eenige Kaffers, op den rand van een poel die met riet bewassen was zag, die bezig waren steenen daarin te werpen, en vermeenende dat zy eenig wild, dier of slang daar hadden, er na toe reed.

Gy moogt u zyne afschuw voorstellen, wanneer ik u zeg dat hy vond dat zy een Fitcani vrouw en jonggeboren kind steenigden, dewelke zy tusschen het riet verscholen hadden gevonden, en dat hy die slechts kon redden door zyn Sabel te trekken, en de geenen die haar niet met rust wilde laten, te dreigen dat hy hen doorsteeken zouden. Dit is het volk dat de Menschenvriend aan de Kaap wenscht van wapenen te voorzien

Het Gouvernement altoos geneigd zynde om hunne dankbaarheid op den proef te stellen, maakte de Ordonnantie No. 49 hen toestaande vry in de Kolonie te mogen komen verblyven als bedienden, en wat was het gevolg. Geen een uit de tien die in de Kolonie kwamen zocht naar eenen dienst of begaf zich daarin, en van de weinigen die het deden, bleven weinige langer dan op zyn hoogst twee of drie weken, de groote menigte bragt hunne tyd door, met jagen en door het land te doolen, en toen zy daarmede genoegzaam bekend waren, begonnen zy in zulk eene mate te steelen, dat in 1829 tusschen 3 a 4 duizend stuks Hoornvee en 2 of 300 Paarden uit Albanien en Somerset gestolen wierden.

Omtrent de zelfde tyd, wierd men gewaar dat de Hoofden van sommige kraalen het voornemen hadden de Kolonie aan te vallen; een persoon in eene aanzienlyke Gouvernements post, vrieg aan Pato, eene der vriendelykste der Hoofden, of hy by zoodanigen aanval, de macht der Kolonisten zoude helpen bevorderen. Zyn antwoord was? Neen. Ik zal neutraal blyven. Echter had deze man weinige tyd, te vooren aanzoek by het Gouvernement gedaan om hem te assisteeren en in zyn bewind te handhaven, toen hy door eenige andere Kaffer-Hoofden daar uit stond verdreven te worden, en ik geloof dat men hem hulp beloofd had in geval hy ten onrechte aangevallen mocht worden. Indien wy met deze daadzaken voor ons, op de dankbaarheid der Kaffers vertrouwen en hen van wapenen voorzien, behoorden die geene welke de maatregel voorgesteld en doorgezet hebben, zodanig geplaatst te worden, dat zy de eerste slagt offers van hunne domheid of kwaadaartigheid worden.

Maar het is niet zoo, dat de inlandsche volken met wapenen kunnen worden voorzien, of wy daarin toestemmen of niet *Dingaan* is tegenwoordig zoo wel gezind omtrent de Kolonie dat men voor eene klenigheid, zulk een regt van oppermagt over de haven zou kunnen bekomen, als genoegzaam is, om den invoer van wapen en ammunitie te beletten, want omtrent andere Artikelen kan er geene reden bestaan om dezelven te verbieden. Het land rondom de haven is reeds in het bezit van een Britsche onderdaan, het behoorde aan Mr. Farewell en is thans Mr. Fynns, weshalven de weg om onheil te beletten, thans geopend en gemakkelyk is, doch hierna misschien moeyelyk en onuitvoerbaar kan worden. De toevoeren door smokkelaars over land kunnen niet zeer groot zyn, en verders maatregelen kunnen daar tegen worden genomen die hen tot weinig of niets zullen brengen. De Kaffers zullen vreedzaam met handelen, zoo lang zy overtuigd zyn, dat wanneer gy uwe magt gebruikt, gy hen kunt overmeesteren; plaatst gy hen echter op gelyke voet met u zelven zoo houd van dat oogenblik, allen handel en ook hunne vriendschap op.

Eenige tyd geleden, verhaalde Mr. Fairbairn zyn leezers geheel koeltjes, dat slechts vyf settilers door de assagaai waren omgekomen mogt echter zyn raad om de Kaffers te wapenen door gaan, zal hy ras in staat zyn om bekend te maken, *dat alleen het geheele Veldcornetschap van Baviaansrivier, Vischrivier of Bathurst*, op zoodanig of zoodanige nacht vermoord zyn geworden. Daar zyn reeds eenige duizende van landloopers zonder bedwang of beteugeling, het is zeer waarschynlyk dat de slaven dit binnen kort zyn zullen, wapen nu nog de inlandsche natien, schreeuw dan uitslaat dood, en laat de bloedhonden los, en de Kolonie kan de verwoesting niet ontgaan, misschien kunnen de heiligen, door de tusschen komst van eene byzondere voorzienigheid, zoodanige als ——— van ouds redde, en het ontloopen.

Mynheer, enz. M.

EMANCIPATIE HUMBUG.

Mynheer!—In de *Advertiser* van den 2 Feb. laatstleden, hebben zekere koloniale Ambtenaren en Gepensioeneerden hunne voornemens bekend gemaakt, om alle de Kinderen welke uit hunne Slaven, na den 8 April aanstaande zouden geboren worden, *vry* te geven; en men zeide toen dat het getal der Slaven die zy te dien tyd tezamen in bezit hadden, op een honderd en zestien beliep.

Onder het getal van *Edelen* in die bekendmaking, zie ik den naam van den Heer Jan Brink. Wel nu, Mynheer de Editeur! ik kan u zeggen, dat toen deze liefderyke bekend making geschiedde, dezen Heer *drie* Slavinnen had, twee zeer jong, en een die blykbaar nog voor eenige jaren kinderen zou voortteelen;—en deze *eene* kan ik u ook zeggen, heeft hy *sedert verkocht*.—Zoo verre wat den Heer Jan Brink aangaat.

Eenige van de anderen wordt gezegd, het zelfde spel te speelen, en hunne voorraad van *voortteelsters* met alle mogelyke spoed van de hand te zetten, zoo dat zy voor den 8 April, geene andere als Man-slaven en kinderen zullen hebben.

Zy willen ons vertellen dat hunne redenen, om de dag der wymaking op den 8 April te verschuiven, was, dat op die dag de *stichting* der Kolonie verjaard. Dit is te veel van onze ligtgelovigheid gevergd. Ik zou wel willen weten wat die verjaring met de zaak gemeens heeft, dan of de vryheid van die nieuwgeborene kinderen des te aangenamer zyn zal, om dat hen die op dien dag wordt geschonken!

Waarom voerden deze Menschlievende Heeren hun mildadig oogmerk niet met eens uit! Waarom plaatsten zy niet dadelyk de namen der Slavinnen, aan wiens kinderen zy zulk een glansryke gunst wilden bewyzen, in de Courant? Ik zal u het "waarom" zeggen:—niet dewyl den 8 April de dag was waarop de oude Van Riebeek hier aanlandde, maar om dat er nog iets meer als twee maanden te verloopen waren tot dien dag, en dat zy in den tusschen tyd de gelegenheid zouden hebben om hunne Slavinnen te verkoopen.

Q.

Vertaling van eenen Brief, te vinden in "*The Rio de Janeiro Literary Intelligencer and Universal Gleaner*," van den 18 en 25 Nov. 1830, beginnende met het opschrift—"Fate of the Colonies," *(Het Lot der Kolonien.)*

Een Brief aan de Eigenaren en Planters van de West-Indiën, wonende in de Kolonien, door den Hr. R. Alexander.

(VERVOLG.)

Hoe het ook zy, het is eene gebiedende noodzakelykheid, dat de genen, in twee de Kolonisten vertrouwen stellen, en aan wien de bestiering van hunne zaken is toevertrouwd, moesten geene andere belangens op hun neemen of door dezelve beperkt worden. De planten, is het verdedigen van zyne zaak, moest hoegenaamd zich niet verlaten op zynen pand-houder of zynen geconsigneerden, of op eenig ander commercieelen Agent. De Kolonien moesten afgevaardigdens naar London zenden. De kleinere Kolonien moesten een en de grootere twee afgevaardigdens zenden. Deze afgevaardigdens moesten dan een raad in London uitmaken en zich als zoodanig formeeren, voorzien met genoegzame fondzen, niet alleen om de publicatie van hunne verzoekschriften daardoor te verzeekeren, maar ook, even als het *genootschap tegen de slaverny*, om leden van voldoende talenten en onafhankelykheid naar het huis te zenden, ten einde hun regtvaardigheid te doen wedervaren.

Die genen, die het Parlement best kennen, weten, wat twaalf of acht, of zelfs zes gedetermineerde mannen in dat huis kunnen doen. De voornaamste voorzorg, die men gebruiken moet, is om mannen te kiezen, die niet in staat zyn hen te verraden. Mannen die geen andere dan hunner constituenten belang kunnen bevogen, om by hun invloed te verkrygen, wier grondbeginselen en stipte onafhankelykheid hen kunnen waarborgen tegen eenige hoop van geplaatst of tot eenige waardigheid verheven te worden, die de Kolonien als het Shibboleth van hunne staatkunde maken, en door hunne geregelde opwagting in het huis elke beweeging bewaakten, en elke lastertaal wederleggen zullen. Zes van zulke standvastige mannen zullen een groter doorn in de zyden van de Heeren Brougham, Buxton en de partyschap zyn, dan drie maal het getal van de dertig of veertig edelen, die verondersteld worden in de West Indische belangens betrokken te zyn.

(HET VERVOLG HIERNA.)

Swellendam, 11 *Feb.* 1831.

Mynheer!—Ik acht deze zoo nuttig als UEd. die een plaats in uw Weekblad wil vergunnen, bekend te maken eene gezegende regen die wy gehad hebben, na eene verschrikkelyke droogte, van ruim 4 a 5 maanden, en eene op het laatst onverdraaglyke hitte voor menschen en dieren. Het heeft den Alwyzen behaagd het weêr wederom te bevorderen op den 8sten dezer, des nachts, en voorts laten regenen, byna zonder op te houden, den 9, 10, en wel tot den 11 dezer, zoo dat de rivieren en kloven, ja zelfs over het geheele veld, niets als water te zien was; zoo ver als wy vernomen hebben, was niets als regen en water; ja zelfs de Droogerivier, die algemeen bekend is, als ook de Slangerivier, waren zoo overtollig met water gevuld dat er een Fregat op zoude hebben kunnen varen.

Ik ben, Mynheer, enz.

EEN DORPELING.

Aan de Heer Wilberforce, op zyn Werkje, ten tytel voerende:

Godsdienst, Regt en Menschelykheid der inwoonderen van het Britsch Ryk, ten behoeve der Neger Slaven in de West-Indiën aangeroepen.

Kensington 10 *December* 1830.

Mynheer!—Gy eindigt uw werk, hier boven vermeld, met uwe verwachting aan den dag te leggen, dat de lompste en meest ongegrondste lasteringen tegens u zullen worden ingebragt: dit bewyst dat gy eigentlyk niet verstaat wat het woord "Lastering" meent.

Indien eenige aanklagt *gegrond* zy, kan zy geene *lastering* wezen; en wat betreft het woord *ongegrond*, dit is, op zyn goed Hollandsch gezegd, *louter gekheid*, of een woord zonder zin of meening.

Ik zal voorzeker de lastering niet op u uitstorten, alhoewel uw voorbeeld my daartoe zoo zeer dringt, maar, ik dank dat ik in staat zyn zal om te bewyzen, dat gy niets meer of minder zyt, dan het geen eene menigte van verstandige lieden lang van u gedacht hebben, te weten: een zeer listig, zeer onopregt en een zeer boosaardig en vuilaardig mensch.

Om tot het punt te komen, meen ik eene zeer talryke menigte onzer mede menschen tegen *uwe lasteringen* te verdedigen.

Ik weet dat gy in de rang van *Heiligen*, waar in gy staat, u een regt zult aanmatigen, om eenig gedeelte uwer medemenschen, zoo veel als gy verkiest, te beschimpen en zwart te maken; doch alhoewel de leidslieden van gemeene en bedorvene factien dit regt erkennen, zal ik daartegen myn protest aanteekenen, en u behandelen als waart gy hoegenaamd geen *Heilige*.

Het oogmerk hetwelk gy belydt te hebben, is om het volk van dit land op te ruyen, hetwelk gy in de grootsche Couranten taal en die van St. Stephens, *een ryk* noemdt. Uw oogmerk is, om het volk van dit land op te ruyen, om hun invloed by het Gouvernement en de wetgevende magt te gebruiken, *om de Zwarten in de West-Indiën vry te maken*, en dit, zonder dat de *blanken* in de West-Indiën *in 't minste met de zaak zouden te doen hebben*, het zy persoonlyk, of door hunne wetgevende ligchamen gerepresenteerd.

Uw werkje is een hoop van verward mengelmoes. Gy brengt geen duidelyk voorwerp te berde; gy beschryft geene van uwe middelen of wegen; gy zegt niet ruiterlyk uit, *wanneer* en *hoe* gy de Zwarten zoudt willen vrymaken; gy spreekt van *voorafgaande stappen*, maar legt die nimmer bloot.

Wat moeten wy verstaan met alle wettige en *constitutioneele* middelen van *verzachting*, en de (zoo spoedig als het zonder gevaar kan gedaan worden,) *afschaffing van slaverny* in de Britsche Kolonien.

Welk eene schoone uitgestrektheid en ruimte voor vertolking of uitlegging van die woorden!

Armzalige Godspraak, met alle zyne voordeelen om het regte oogenblik te bespieden! hy kon de oude Hein met zyn Uurglas niet ontloopen, en zoo viel hy *zoo dood als een pier*. Ware hy in het leven gebleven, kondet gy hem uitgedaagd hebben om u te verklaren wat het *constitutioneele middel* was, en wat hy met het woord *constitutioneel* bedoelde.

Gy kunt het ons niet zeggen, en echter is dit woord van jaren herwaards gebruikt, is onophoudelyk op uwe lippen en op die van uwe handlangers geweest.

Niemand praatte meer over de Constitutie als de oude getrouwe Dundas. De schreeuwlelyke Pitt, schreeuwde nimmer zoo hard als wanneer hy over de *Constitutie* praatte, en hy schreeuwde nimmer zoo hard over de Constitutie, als wanneer hy u en uwe Wetten hoorde voorstellen en doordringen, om u en Dundas en de uwen de magt te geven, om Britten in gevangenhuizen op te sluiten, zonder dat eenige aanklagt tegens hun was ingebragt, en om hen daar, zoo lang opgesloten te houden als gy goed vondt, zonder dat zy ooit tot eene teregtstelling kwamen.

Ik weet, dat gy zeggen zult—"dat waren immers maar Blanken!"—dat is waar, maar dit veranderd de zaak niet, en ik kom alleen terug op de zaak zelve, dat de woorden Constitutie en Constitutioneel, altyd het meest zyn gebruikt geworden, als er iets kwaads in tol was.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.

In the letter signed "X" 6th line, for "do not confident" read "is confident."

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of the change of Proprietors of the "Zuid Afrikaan," it is earnestly requested, that those persons who have not yet paid their Subscriptions for the present and former Quarters, both in Town and in the country Districts, do so without delay, in order that the Accounts of the concern may be immediately closed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg again to remind our Correspondents of the necessity of authenticating the papers they send to us for insertion in the "Zuid-Afrikaan," without which, in future, they will not be admissable in its columns.

The letter of "A Settler," on the subject of the appropriation of the Settlers' Fund will be immediately attended to.

"Fairplay" in answer to B. T. W., in the Advertiser of the 26th ultimo in our next.

"M" has been received, and will be inserted in our next.

Want of room obliges us to defer the insertion of "No Saint's," communication till next week.

For the same reason we must postpone those of "A Bayonian," and "A young man of twenty-five, who is satisfied with things as they are."

A Letter relating to four Seamen, who left the "Frances Charlotte," and signed "Poor Jack's Friend," will be inserted next week.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 4, 1831.

We some time since took occasion to make some observations on the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry on the "sound policy" of giving employment to our Colonial-born youth under Government; connected with these, is the injustice done to the Junior branches of the Civil and Judicial Establishments by the appointment of individuals from Home to offices of trust and emolument, who have no claim whatever to the consideration of this Government, instead of establishing a scale of promotions, as in all other regular services.

Some of the features of the late general change in the Departments effected during the last dying moments of General Bourke's administration, though they assumed a youthful and comlier appearance, still retained many traces of the harsh lines which were strongly imprinted on them.

The question may be asked, in how many and what respects did this *petit* Revolution benefit that large and respectable body of the community who were assisting to get the work of Government duly performed? We answer to the query in the language of a late celebrated English orator:—"The Reform is after all no reform at all." 'Tis true (and many have spoken of it as a fact), that when this Reform was sanctioned, in point of principle it was well-intentioned: it purported,—that the Salaries of the Heads of Departments should be so apportioned as that they would be sufficient inducement to enable men to devote their zeal and ability to the public service, *i. e.* so far as *fair* and *equitable* remuneration in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, could be made subservient to a fair and equitable return of good and efficient labor—that the respective under-graduates should be paid in proportion to the quantity of work they performed—that all useless offices should be abolished—that there should be fewer pensioners on the public purse—that the whole force of the civil functions should be so concentrated as that no less or more money should be sacrificed than was absolutely necessary for its purposes,—and also, that no more than a sufficient number of hands should be employed;—these recommendations were backed with a desire that all servants under Government who had not served an apprenticeship of *ten* years might be immediately and indiscriminately discharged; but then, the discretion was given to the Governor to apply these rules as *he* might deem fit, in *his* judgment of the qualifications of the functionaries, both great and small: the consequence was, that he did exercise his judgment—and how?

No sooner was the meditated change rumoured about, than forth came a motley crowd of needy and lean dependents, or, as Deane Swift would call it, of "Lessees, Promisees and Expectants" of public patronage, in full cry for a share of the bounty—each one on tip-toe expectation of being the first to hand over his petition, requesting to pray "as in duty bound." How many a submissive bow, how many a humiliating courtesy was offered at the shrine of interest at this rush for preferment, Heaven only knows; but sure it is, that more of these unhallowed sacrifices were made on the occasion than the devotees could acquit their consciences of at intervals of sober reasoning. Surely there were no turncoats, and more assuredly no offices repugnant to personal feelings, were executed,—everything was fair and honorable!—so far, the humiliations of these individuals were successful; the prayer of the humble and deserving supplicant was put up in vain,—the favorites were previously chosen—the "picked men" jostled through the crowd, elated with their triumphant success and smiled with contumely on their less fortunate rivals. At one period of this so called *Reformation*, we believed there would be no end to appointments—there appeared to be an indefinite—something not compatible with the true spirit of Government—there was a periodical pause—the claims of certain families were to be satisfied; and in this struggle to conciliate private friends, Government could not decide faithfully between duty and preferment. At length was created a stupendous schedule of appointments. The new *Ministry*, with a large share of the "loaves and fishes," were invested with the baton of their respective offices, they had compounded for large salaries, yes, far more than they in their cupidity ever attempted to grasp at, while the poor under-graduates, who were fated to perform the principal part of the duties of their superiors, only came in for the crumbs that fell from the rich men's tables, and to increase the injustice of the act, a mighty list of stipendiaries was formed, who presumed to assert their *undoubted* claims on the *gratitude* of Government for "great and faithful services rendered to the state." What these services were, we know; but Government chose to put another construction on them, and therefore saddled us with a debt of gratitude, amounting in round numbers to Pounds seven thousand and fifty-four, nineteen shillings, five-pence halfpenny sterling per annum.

Yet the measure of injustice was not complete. Such of the public servants as had not drudged quite *ten* years up to the very hour, were to be thrown out of its employ. This *might* have been included in the instructions, as one of the steps to a general *reform*. Now, injustice and inconsistency seem to be inseparable. The servants who composed the great majority of the working class, and always very scantily remunerated for their services, were to make room for an influx of needy adventurers from the Mother Country, who could establish no priority of claim to the protection of this Government; these then, whose idleness, profligacy, or impoverished circumstances, involved the necessity of their quitting a country where they could hope for nothing, were to supply the places which the well-deserving native youth had been naturally led to expect, as a reward for many years of toil and industry. This mistaken policy has already had its effects:—left without the "common ligament to bind them" to the Government, many of the Junior Civil Servants have since thrown up their scanty allowances to pursue other less uncertain avocations, with deep-rooted sentiments of the little faith to be placed in its professions.

We anxiously await the projected modification in the Departments, and trust that its provisions are somewhat more liberal than those which have preceded it. If it be anything more than a rumour, excited by the Reforms that are proceeding in England, we sincerely hope that, together with the claims of the Colonial-born youth, those of the Juniors will be taken into consideration. By raising the expectations of the latter to progressive steps in their respective offices, the Government will derive more solid advantages than by appointing strangers to vacancies in departments in which they have never served, and to the routine and duties of which, by previous habits, they are totally incapacitated.

The Proprietorship of the *Zuid Afrikaan* having passed into the hands of Mr. C. N. Neethling, who also acts in the capacity of Printer and Publisher, it is requested that such communications as refer to the Departments under his immediate superintendence, may be directed to him in future, instead of to Mr. P. van Breda, as heretofore.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday last, beyond the Public Market, Hendrik Rust, a farmer, formerly residing on the place Kly-gat, Zwartland, was accidentally run over by his own wagon, and instantly crushed to death.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID AFRIKAAN.

THE CAFFERS—DANGER OF SUPPLYING THEM WITH FIRE-ARMS

Albany, Feb. 10, 1831.

Just as we expected, Mr. Editor, no sooner does the faction see precautionary measures taken to prevent our restless neighbours getting arms, than a point blank battery is opened against us.—To what will this crusade against property and the respectable classes of society lead?

Attend to the sophistry of the *Advertiser* of the 29th of January last.—We are there called upon to supply the Caffres with arms, and for what reason? Because, forsooth, we cannot prevent their being supplied. This is genuine *Philipian*. Are we to become accessaries to crime because we cannot altogether prevent it? Is Great Britain to continue the Slave trade because other nations continue it, and will continue it in spite of her? Are we to assist the vagrants of the Colony to plunder, because certain persons have prevented us having a law to restrain them?

To talk of the gratitude of the Caffres, or any national gratitude, is as ridiculous as to talk of the gratitude of the *Advertiser*; it was upheld and pampered by the Colonists, and it now shews its gratitude by strenuously supporting the libellers and calumniators of the Colony. Where is the gratitude of Spain and Portugal for the blood and treasure lavished on them during the Peninsular war?

It is altogether untrue that any alteration has taken place amongst the Caffres which will warrant our putting arms into their hands; they have the same hostile intentions and predatory inclination they ever had, and want nothing but power to exhibit them. Disarm the frontier and the Burghers, and in less than three months the Caffres will be at George.—Supply the Caffres with fire-arms and ammunition, and you will immediately have a sanguinary bush warfare throughout the whole frontier.

Let us consult facts a little. In 1828 the whole disposable force on the frontier marched to the Omtala, at the call of the Caffres, to protect them against a people who, according to the information afterwards collected by Messrs. Cowie and Green, never did attack them, or intended doing so. This expedition cost the Government perhaps 60 or 80,000 dollars, and the false representations of the Caffres led the troops to attack an innocent people, merely that the Caffres might secure their cattle. Mark their gratitude for this:—no sooner had the troops and the youth of the frontier concentrated and marched into Cafferland, than predatory parties poured into the Colony, and committed numerous depredations. Previous to the the attack upon the Fitcani, Colonel Somerset expressly stipulated with Hintza and Vosanie that they and their people should fight only against armed men; and that prisoners, women, and children should be spared. This they fully promised in a meeting of chiefs, convened by the Colonel. And how did they keep their word? Why, by openly and shamefully breaking it. Their cowardice could only be exceeded by their barbarity; against the armed Fitcani not an assagai was thrown; but the moment they came to the women and children an indiscriminate slaughter commenced, which our officers and troops had some difficulty to stop.

It has been stated by an officer, whose word is sufficient voucher for its truth, that he saw one Fitcani chasing seven armed Caffres; also, that observing some Caffres round the edge of a rushy pool pelting stones into it, and thinking they had got some wild beast or snake there, he rode up to see; you may imagine his horror when he found they were stoning to death a Fitcani woman and her new-born infant, whom they had discovered concealed among the rushes, and whose lives he could only save by drawing his sabre, and threatening to cut down the brutes if they did not desist. Such are the people whom the philanthropists at the Cape wish supplied with arms.

Government, still willing to try their gratitude, and with benevolent views, passed the 49th ordinance, freely admitting them into the Colony as servants, and what followed? Not one in ten who entered the Colony either looked for or took service; and of those who did, few remained more than two or three weeks; the great body spent their time in hunting and rambling through the country, and when they had sufficiently explored it, commenced stealing to such an extent, that in 1829 between 3 and 4,000 cattle, and 2 and 300 horses, were taken out of Albany and Somerset. About the same time information was received that some of the tribes had combined to attack the Colony; a person high in office put the question to *Pato*, one of the most friendly chiefs, whether, in the event of such an attack, he would assist the Colonial forces. His answer was "No; I will remain neutral." Yet this man a little while before, under the impression that some neighbouring chiefs were about to drive him from his command, applied to the Colony for aid to maintain his chieftainship, and I believe was promised it, if unjustly attacked. If, with these facts before us, we do arm the Caffres, trusting to their gratitude, those who propose and carry the measure ought to be so placed, that they may fall the first victims to their stupidity or wickedness.

But it is not true that the interior tribes can procure arms whether we wish it or not. Dingaan is at this moment as well disposed towards the Colony, that, for a mere trifle, such a right of sovereignty may be obtained over the harbour as would be sufficient to prevent the introduction of arms and ammunition, other articles there can be no wish to prohibit. The soil round the harbour is already in the possession of a British subject; it did belong to Mr. Farewell, and is now Mr. Fynn's; therefore, the road to prevent mischief is now open and easy; hereafter it may be difficult or impracticable. The supplies by smuggling through the Colony cannot be very extensive, and additional checks may be placed which will render them next to nothing. The Caffres will trade quietly with you while they are convinced your power if exerted can immediately overwhelm them; place them in terms of equal strength, and from that moment their friendship and trade are at an end.

Sometime ago, Mr. Fairbairn coolly informed his readers, that only *five* settlers had felt the edge of the assagai: should his advice of arming the Caffres be followed, he will soon be enabled to state that *only the whole* Field Cornetcy of Baavian's River, Fish River, or Bathurst, were murdered on such a night. Some thousands of vagrants are already loose upon us without check or control. It is highly probable the Slaves will soon be so—arm the surrounding tribes, then "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." The Colony cannot escape destruction, perhaps the saints may, by the interposition of a special providence, such as saved—of old. Sir, &c. M.

THE SLAVE QUESTION—QUERIES.

Graham's Town, Feb 18, 1831.

To the Editors of the "ZUID AFRIKAAN" *and* "S. A. C. ADVERTISER."

GENTLEMEN,—As nothing can be more natural, on perceiving an unwonted agitation in the state, than to inquire the cause thereof, I send you the following interrogatories, in the hope that you will feel it your duty to an excited public to reply to them.

1. Does any one deny that a property in Slaves may be lawfully acquired?—that such property is equally under the safeguard of the law with every other description of private property?

2. Does not the law of England, and the practice too, require, whenever private property is taken for public purposes that *full compensation* be made by the public to the owner?

3. Has any good reason, such as you think ought to satisfy an *honest* man, been assigned by others, or occurred to yourself, why the grand principle of compensation should be departed from when Slaves, or the offspring of Slaves, are required for public purposes?

4. Must not every argument which may be used to justify a departure from the principle of compensation in the case of Slaves be equally conducive in establishing the propriety of all future seizures contrary to law of private property of every description?

These questions are submitted in the full persuasion that you will not admit into your replies anything in the smallest degree savouring of the doctrine of expediency; for one of you is already hailed by the public as the fearless asserter of the inviolability of the law, and the other by resisting the arbitrary seizure of his press has proved, whatever he may think of the theory, that he is no admirer of the practice.

I am, &c.

A SOUTH AFRICAN, LATELY MADE INQUISITIVE BY THE SCHOOLMASTER.

THE PETITION OF THE MERCHANTS

To meet on the subject of Slavery—Remarks thereon.

SIR,—As a general desire has been expressed to ascertain the names of the parties who signed the letter to His Excellency, "requesting permission for a Public Meeting to be held at the Commercial Room, on the 21st instant, (Feb.) for electing a Committee to consider the best means of abolishing slavery in this Colony," I beg to transmit to you the same, extracted from the *Literary Gazette* of the 2d instant, with one observation on the absurdity and officiousness of individuals meddling in matters with which they are totally unconnected. In the name of reasons what have the Merchants of Cape Town to do with the affairs of the slave-proprietors of the Colony? It is remarkable that these so called Merchants are ever and anon thrusting their fingers into the concerns of a class of the community to which they are in no wise related, and have in this instance prevented the completion of measures which would have been conducive to the interests of the whole community.

Only *two* out of the subscribers to the above letter are slave-owners.

I am, &c. A SLAVE-OWNER.

T. Sutherland—W Hawkins, E. I. C.—C. S. Pillans,
J. Simpson—F. Collison—J. T. Buck—W. Billingsley,
B. Phillips—J. B Ebden—Geo. Thompson—J. Nisbet,
H. Rutherfoord—T. Ansdell—F. Watermeyer,
J. H. Tredgold—R. J. Jones.

THE NEW MEDICAL TARIFF.

REPLY TO "SUFFERER" IN No. 44 OF THE "ZUID AFRIKAAN."

Feb. 15, 1831.

SIR,—A "Sufferer" by "Parsons" who undertook in No. 44 of your esteemed Paper to defend the New Medical Tariff, states, "In the first place, rich patients who really require medical assistance may expect a more ready and certain attendance, because their doctors will not now be so liable to be engaged by persons occupying their time with frivolous and imaginary ailments."

"When I came to the word "*rich*"* I expected the sentence would conclude with asserting, that the motives which would influence the doctors in giving *them* a more certain and ready attendance were very interested ones; "*because*" the doctors might, from the "latitude" given in the New Tariff, be convinced those rich patients would bleed freely. For how, in the name of wonder, can the favored patients riches prevent the liability of persons applying for relief under frivolous and imaginary ailments? Are the poor and the middling the people most liable to those? I rather think not; and the "Sufferer" himself insists, that one of the reasons why doctors, of all classes of persons, should be tolerated, &c. is, that they "*dedicate*" (you see he speaks in the *present* tense) "their whole time, day and night, to the capriciousness of many whom they *are* unfortunately liable to be called in by."

Sufferer goes on, "In the second place, such fanciful invalids may be benefited by *it*, insomuch that the medicines they might otherwise have taken will not be the means, as *is* oftentimes the case, of bringing out of an imaginary ailment a *real* one;" to which statement I respectfully entreat the attention of your readers, and I am persuaded, that for one who will agree with "Sufferer," that "if any class of people should be tolerated, &c. it should be the doctors, thousands will join me in exclaiming, that if they would thus *rob* their patients by prescribing useless medicines, and, for the sake of filthy lucre, indirectly *murder* them by degrees, by ordering hurtful ones and by thus bringing out of an imaginary ailment a *real* one, they of *all* classes should be the least tolerated.

"Sufferer" talks of "a pig in a poke." You have heard of course, Mr. Editor, the old phrase of "letting the cat out of the bag." I respect the medical profession too much to insist on the aptness of the allusion; but I expect the doctors will with one accord reject with disdain the "defence" set up by Sufferer."

He must be an inhuman, unskilful, and uncandid doctor, indeed, and every way unworthy the benefit of the Tariff, if he will not attend when sent for, and discover and *reveal* the comfortable truth that his services are not then required, for the applicant's complaint is only imaginary! To say this when once at their residence require but little time; and, in order to say it with a safe conscience, he must *visit* them *previously*. Even supposing he may suspect the thing, yet it is part of his business to go lest a life should be lost; of course he is warranted to use his own discretion in not quitting a really sick patient for a contingency, but when time permits, I cannot see any hardship in his receiving his visit *money* from a "fanciful person;" indeed, the more *fancy* exists, the less trouble the doctor has on his mind; there is no complicated case to baffle his skill or waste his energies. Those who are in affluence are the only persons likely to favor the doctors with chances of this sort, and these will not give up old habits for the "difference," "which, after all, (says one of the New Tariff defenders) is but trifling, and not worth making such an uproar about."

I can fancy the sons and daughters of luxury, idleness, and sloth, the favored, pampered, well attended *rich*, munching with encreased security, with fancied impunity, the forbidden fruit of pleasure. Their devoted "SLAVES," the doctors, are theirs—exclusively. The same purse which ministers to their desires acts like a loadstone to attract the most hard-hearted of the fraternity.

But in the meanwhile, what are the middling classes to do? Those who are too busy, whose minds are too much occupied with realities to be diverted by "*fancy*?" Are they, who are submitting to God knows how many privations in order to support a creditable and independent rank in society, are *they who are the* "POOR," *indeed*, to expose the poverty of their purse in a place like Cape Town, (where every one's business is known to his neighbour,) to wait on my Lords, M. D. and so forth, to knock, and seek, and humbly beg, and thankfully receive their gratuitous insults! Believe me, Sir, it is impossible for me to describe the feelings of soreness evinced by each and every individual who has conversed with me on the subject. The husband, when ill, deprives himself of the sympathy of his wife and family, lest they should press and tease him to risk an expense which he hopes would be unnecessary, and fears would prove embarrassing. The wife also, the parent, the sister, disguise their ailments, lest the weight should press too heavily on the prop of their support; and who shall speak the anguish and perplexity of the father and the mother when they behold their child or children really, (or it may be *apparently*) in want of that assistance which decay of business, previous drainings by doctors bills, &c., will not *allow* them to afford.

Sufferer is peculiarly unfortunate with respect to his *examples*. Speaking of fanciful invalids who may henceforth have the good luck to escape being plundered of wealth and health by the doctors, he quotes *Timothy*, whereas Timothy acknowledged no perception of a *bilious complaint*; but when charged with writing under its influence, he states, for argument sake, it may be the case, but he must be worse in health, i. e. he must himself perceive those symptoms before he can make up his mind to employ a medical man at the present scale of charges. Timothy, I am sure, requires not the recommendation of so indiscreet a writer as *Sufferer*.

"*This* Tariff (says Sufferer), will also *better* enable every description of invalids to make an estimate between employing a doctor and doctoring themselves with books, &c. as to the best and cheapest way of being restored to convalescence." How *this* Tariff, more than the former one, can effect this in *the doctor's favor* Sufferer has not attempted to prove. And with respect to the very reason how it *disables* them from making their patients pay right and left, according to their purses," he has preserved a silence equally convenient. The same tenderness for his argumentative powers is exhibited in his declining to demonstrate how he can close his purse-strings against *one and two*, which are *all*, equal to *three*, and yet not be able to close them against the *third!* (Vide Sufferer's *last* paragraph.)

Sufferer has noticed the several articles in the last month's papers to very little purpose, if he concludes, Timothy supposed the New Tariff would enable the doctors to make their patients pay right and left, &c. So far from Timothy supposing any such thing; he expressed his wonder how the doctors could suppose it; and either he, or some one on his side of the question, said, that whatever the doctors might anticipate, the New Tariff would do any thing *but* enable them to make their fortunes. I wonder was Sufferer's mental vision obscured by the TAIL of Esculapius that he could not see this before?

Sufferer professes to have a great fund of sympathy for the *bodily* infirmities of the community, and questions not but the doctor takes precedence of the lawyer and the parson, as the former has his very life in custody. Sufferer may be a very snug comfortable sort of body, who takes precious good care of his mortal part, but even though he affects the epithet of Sufferer he cannot hope for the sympathy of the community, who, I doubt not, think their fair fame and reputation more precious than life itself, and that their fame, reputation, life, and property, to boot, may be sooner or later entrusted to the lawyer's custody—maugre the *oyster-men*. And with respect to the *parson*, Sufferer may content himself with the comfortable conviction, that those among them who are influenced by the awful responsibility attached to their charge, should be any thing but objects of his envy; and those who are *not* will one day or other, in defiance of the doctors, afford ample evidence to Sufferer that they are of *all men most miserable*.

Sufferer has not expressed himself correctly when he says, "*seeing* the little they *have to do* for their money." They *have to do* more than I would undertake, or I hope he either; whether they do it or not is another affair, and *this* rests between them and their master. But as long as the world remains in its present *Felixine* state, until some revolution occurs in human nature, until *the time will come when* people shall feel a head-ache every time they think evil, a lock-jaw when about to indulge in scandal, a paralytic stroke when going to defraud, a palsy when going to commit adultery, &c. it would be cruel in the extreme to suffer the present race of parsons (who are, from the nature of their education, unfit for other avocations) to trust for subsistence to those only who *think* they require their assistance; but were they to be paid by *all* who actually and truly *require* their assistance (and from the tenor of his letter I, of course, include the Sufferer) no class of persons would be so rich. A farthing a piece each time from every individual would, in a pecuniary point of view, raise them above the level of princes.

I shall comment on *Medicus* shortly, and in the mean time, have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, V.

* It is possible the word *rich* appeared through oversight, but whether this originated in Sufferer's pen or the compositor's finger, it was instinct impelled the movement, for we need not the gift of prophecy to foresee that *such* patients may expect a more certain and ready attendance.

EMANCIPATION HUMBUG.

SIR,—In the *Advertiser* of the 2d February last, certain Colonial Placemen and Pensioners have expressed their intention of declaring *free* all Children born of their Slaves after the 8th of April next; and the number of Slaves they are said together to possess at that time is one hundred and sixteen.

Amongst the list of *Honorables* set forth in this notification I see the name of Mr. ———. Now, Mr. Editor, I am enabled to inform you that when this charitable declaration was made, this gentleman had *three* female Slaves, two very young, and one only likely, for some years at least, to bear children.—and this one, I can also tell you, *he has since sold*. So much for Mr. ———

Some of the others, I am told, are carrying on the same game, and selling off their stock of *breeders* with all possible dispatch, so that before the 8th of April they are likely to possess no slaves but men and children.

They tell us, their reason for deferring the day of Manumission till the 8th of April is because that will be the Anniversary of the founding of the Colony. This is really presuming too far upon our gullibility. I should like to know what this same Anniversary has to do with the matter,—or whether the liberty of these new-born babes will be the sweeter because granted on that day! Why did not these Philanthropists at once execute their munificent design? Why did they not at once insert in the newspaper the names of the females on whose children they intended to confer so glorious a boon? I'll tell you why. Not because the 8th of April was the day when old Van Riebeek landed here, but because something more than two months must elapse before that day, and they would in the mean time have an opportunity of selling their female Slaves. Q.

ENGLISH CHURCH—VENTILATION

Cape Town, 28th Feb. 1831.

SIR,—Many besides myself will be grateful to you for directing the attention of those concerned to the great danger and inconvenience we are subjected to in consequence of the injudicious manner in which the English Church is ventilated. Sometimes we are almost stifled with heat on sultry days by the doors and windows being closed, and at other times, when harsh, penetrating winds prevail, we are annoyed by their being left open. For my own part, I have been disabled, in consequence of repeated colds, caught in this way, from attending Divine Service more than once a-month on an average; and if I may guess, by the appealing looks of the congregation to the windows, &c., and from the number of hands raised to ears, polls' &c., I think they would be happy to pay a person for so essential, and, at the same time, so easy a service as attending to their wishes in this respect.

☞ A mere trifle would, or at least ought, to suffice.

I am, &c. W.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER SIGNED "H." In the *Advertiser* of the 26th Feb.

Cape Town, 28th Feb. 1831.

SIR,—After reading the admirable letter signed "H." in last Saturday's *Advertiser*, I was surprised to find that the Editor omitted to inform us, "*Every paragraph of said letter ought to be written in letters of gold.*" On re-consideration, however, I acknowledge he was perfectly right, *the intrinsic value of that talented letter* being such as to render *artificial aid quite superfluous*. I am, &c. T.

The late Mrs. Jordan.—Mr. Boaden, the well-known author of the *Life of Kemble*, has just completed his *Life of Mrs. Jordan*,—a task, *at the present time*, of great difficulty and delicacy. It embraces, we understand, a Private and Public History of that celebrated actress, from the days of her youth until her lamented and premature death at St. Cloud, together with original private correspondence and anecdotes of all the eminent individuals and distinguished personages, with whom, during her life, she associated. The Work will appear in the first week of November, printed in 2 vols. 8vo. and illustrated with an engraved portrait from a well-known original picture.—*John Bull. Nov.* 14.

POLICE OFFICE, FEB. 22.

Maynard v. Ross, for defamation of character.—This was a second edition of the case reported last week. The present action was founded on the *Dutch Advertisement* signed by the Defendant, which appeared in the *Zuid Afrikaan*, of the 11th Inst.—Damages were laid at £20.

W. Bridekirk was then called, and a letter purporting to have been written by him having been read, in which he states, that unless he satisfactorily proves the assertions alleged in the Advertisement to be untrue, that it is his intention *no longer to employ plaintiff*; stated, I wrote that letter in consequence of the Advertisement, signed R. H. Ross, in the *Zuid Afrikaan* of the 11th. Witness however, being asked whether he wrote it from his own accord or at the solicitation of the Plaintiff? *Declined giving any answer*.

Several other witnesses were called and sworn, that *in their opinion* Mr. Maynard was injured by the said publication.

Mr. Brunett, stated;—I was in this Court on the 9th instant, and heard the case of Von Manger v. Ross tried. Defendant tendered payment of the debt in Court, and placed something which I took for a Colonial paper note on the table in front of the Magistrate; Maynard took up this note, and was in the act of conveying towards his person, when Ross siezed his hand and took it from him. —Scarcely a minute elapsed from his lifting the note till it was snatched by Ross. I am sure Maynard did not put it into his pocket. I recollect Maynard being summoned by Ross two or three weeks ago to restore some document he was said to have detained—he was only summoned for one document.

Thomas King.—Was in Court on the 9th instant, saw Ross snatch a piece of paper out of Maynard's hand,—does not know what the paper was or whose it was; but Maynard did not object to the snatching,—did not see Maynard put it into his pocket.

Daniel Page.—Was in this Court on the 9th instant, during a trial between plaintiff and defendant,—was sitting at the table to the right of the Magistrate, five feet from the parties;—saw Ross take from his pocket some silver and a piece of paper which he tendered to the Magistrate in payment. Ross placed the note on the table in front of him and returned the silver to his pocket, Maynard picked up the piece of paper and conveyed it towards his body in the direction of his waistcoat pocket. Ross snatched at it and took it out of his hand; Ross took it from him with violence. From Maynard's act I should infer that he intended to put the note into his pocket, I could infer nothing else. I am sure Maynard did not put it into his pocket; the whole transaction did not occupy more than ten seconds of time.

Michiel de Villiers proved that the paper in question was a Bank Cheque; that Maynard put it with his hand into his waistcoat pocket; that Ross was obliged to use force in opening Maynard's hand to recover it.

Mr. de Lima for the defence in a very *animated* speech stated that he should just bring to his Worship's notice one or two authorities from which it would be shown that in cases such as the present, the publication of TRUTH IS NO LIBEL, and he believed that upon a review of the evidence the Court would agree with him, that the allegations set forth in the so called libel, did actually take place.

He then quoted the following from "Tomlin's Law Dictionary":—

"In civil actions, a libel must appear to be *false*, as well as *scandalous*; for if the charge be *true*, the plaintiff has received no private injury, and has no ground to ask a compensation for himself, whatever offence it may be against the public peace, and therefore, upon a civil action, the truth of the accusation may be pleaded in justification."

Again.—"In every action for libel, if specific instances can be stated upon the Record, so as to support the general charge of the libel, the Courts would determine as to a sufficient justification of the defendant."

It had been stated by the plaintiff, that malice was to be inferred, because the defendant *owed the Public no such duty* as to render it necessary to publish the offensive Advertisement. This, said Mr. de Lima, I deny,—the defendant's name had appeared in Greig's paper only the week before as a defaulter, against whom final judgments of debt had been granted at the suit of the present plaintiff, and he owed it to his own credit to account to the public for it.

The libel then goes on to say, that "*certain documents for the collection of monies entrusted to the plaintiff had been lost.*" This, the evidence of Mr. Brunett and the plaintiff's own admission have substantiated, at least with the regard to *one* such document; and here he would wish to impress upon the Court, that in this part of the libel, so far from any desire to injure the plaintiff being evinced, that the most liberal construction had been placed on the loss in that paper; namely, that it was *the consequence of the Collectors too great care*.

With regard to the latter part of the libel, the removing the note with intent to pocket it, I conceive that the evidence of Mr. de Villiers and Mr. Page have satisfactorily proved the truth of our assertion; but even here, were we now obliged to state more than mere facts (believing as we do, that *truth is no libel*) my client has again shown his desire to place the translation in the best possible light, by the insertion of the Dutch word *abusivelyk*, the meaning of which is *by mistake*. Where then is the malice complained of? Where the single false statement of this Advertisement.

The plaintiff has endeavoured to prove that his character as a *bill collector* has been injured; but is it done? He calls Mr. Bridekirk who produces a letter, in which he talks of appreciating *honor* and *integrity* of character, and all that, and finishes by civilly telling his quondam friend he shall *cut* him. But your Worship has seen, that when put upon his oath, Mr. Bridekirk was unable to deny that this letter was written with the previous knowledge and concurrence of the *plaintiff himself!*

Mr. Delima urged that every assertion of the libel had been proved to be true, and prayed that the plaintiff's claim might be dismissed with Costs.

The judgment of the Court was deferred to a future day.

MARCH 2.—Case of Maynard v. Ross.—Judgment was this day delivered for the *Plaintiff*.—Damages ONE SHILLING!!!

SWITZERLAND.

There is at this moment great agitation in Switzerland. According to the *Nouvelliste Vaudois* and the *Avviso* the Cantons of Glaris and Tessin have risen in a mass, and have taken arms. Numerous popular assemblages have met at Zurich, Ulster, and Weinsidel, to demand reforms. The old Swiss standard (red, green, and yellow,) is hoisted at many places. A great number of placards everywhere call the people to liberty.

TO MR. WILBERFORCE.

On his Pamphlet, entitled, "An Appeal to the Religion, Justice and Humanity of the Inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies."

[*Continued from our last.*]

I wish you had gone into some detail; into some *comparison*, in this respect, between the treatment of our own White labourers and the labourers in the West Indies. If you had done this, you would have been committed to certain facts, which you now are not. However, let me ask you a few questions: Did you ever know Negroes in the West Indies fed upon so little as *a pound and a quarter of bread per day*, as the poor creatures in the Hundreds of Claverlug and Loddon in Norfolk now are? Did you ever hear the Judges from the Bench in the West Indies describe, as the Judges here did the other day, the food of the labouring people to be bread or oatmeal? Did you ever know the Blacks in the West Indies to live in so wretched a manner as that of the Irish people, as described in Reports laid before the House of Commons? Did you in short, ever know that hundreds and thousands of Blacks in the West Indies were *starved to death*? This last you *know* to have been the case in the land. You know that they were starving by thousands, while the ports of Ireland where crowded with vessels *carrying away the meal and the corn*! None of my questions can you answer in the affirmative as applicable to this kingdom. To the last question, however, I wish to hold you a little longer; for, although I do not question the *right* of Mr. Galway Martin to come over to England to discover his *humanity* in protecting the horses and asses from unnecessary flogging though I do not question the *right* to this, I must confess that I question the correctness of his taste, as long as he and every lady else sees going on in his own country, scenes like that at Skibbereen. He that can, immoved see a human throat-cut, and, the next minute swoon at the sight of a dying fly, may be a wonderfully sensitive person, but he is no man for me. If I were but bent upon protecting the backs of English horses and asses, I would, if I were an Irishman, see an end to scenes like that o Skibbereen; and while millions of my wretched country people were perishing with hunger and cold, I would not go into another country in search of objects of compassion.

I stick, therefore, to my question: Did you ever know hundreds of West India Blacks to die for want of food? You will say that this law happened but *once* in Ireland. Deaths are continually taking place in all parts of the kingdom from want of food. The wretched man, and three women, and three children at London and Claverlug, sentenced to life on ten pence a day: these wretched beings must, necessarily die by inches. But, allow there to have been but this *one instance* of starvation; still, can you find me one instance of such starvation amongst the West India Blacks? And if you can find no such instance, are not the Blacks better off than the people of Ireland?

It is not in the *warmth* of argument, as you call it; but in sober seriousness, that I say, that the Negro slaves are better off than the labourers of this country, you choose to overlook the grand article; but this is because you never were hungry. you never knew what it was to have less food than was necessary for you. No idea do you seem to have of the sufferings of those millions of poor creatures, who, in this kingdom, creep nightly to their miserable strain, tormented with hunger and with cold. The man who is well fed; that is to say, the mere labouring man, is seldom unhappy. his wants are very few. Food is the first and principal want. In the case of the Negro, clothing and lodging are matters of little moment; seeing that he can never suffer from cold; so that, in this case, the article of food is everything, unless indeed, you could show that the Negroes were *overworked*; a thing which you have not even attempted.

Let us see then, upon what ground it is that you affect to be indignant, at this assertion of the West Indians, that these slaves are as well or as better off than," our British peasantry." "A *Briton* to compare the state of a West Indian slave with that of an *English freeman*, and to give the former the preference! It is to imply an utter insensibility of the *feelings* and *moral dignity* of man, no less than of the rights of Englishmen!!" Why hot put *three marks of admiration*? One of these is, however, I suppose, to represent *native feelings*, and the other, *moral dignity*, why not talk about an *Irish* freeman, as well as an English freeman? But I will proceed, and we will by-and-by see what this English freeman really is. "I will not condescend to argue this question, as I might, on the ground of comparative *feeding* and *clothing*, *lodgings* and *medical attendance*. Are these the only claims? Are these the chief privileges of a rational and immortal being? Is the *consciousness of personal independence nothing*? It is of no account that our *persons are inviolate* by any *private* authority, and that the whip is placed only in the hands of *public executioners*? Is it of no value that we have the power of pursuing the *occupation* and the *habits of life which we prefer*; that we have the prospect, or at least the hope, improving our condition and of rising, as we have seen others rise, from poverty, and obscurity, to comfort, and opulence, and distinction? Again, are all the *charities of the heart*, which arise out of the domestic relations, to be considered as nothing; and, I may add, all their security too among men who are free agents, and not vendible chattels, liable continually to be *torn from their dearest connections*, and sent into a *perpetual exile*? Are husband and wife, parent and child, terms of no meaning? Are willing services or grateful returns for voluntary kindnesses, nothing? But, above all, is *Christianity* so little esteemed among us, that we are to account as of no value the hope, "*full of immortality*," the *light of heavenly truth*, and all the consolations and supports by which religion *cheers the hearts* and elevates the principles, and dignifies the conduct of multitudes of our *labouring classes* in this *free* and *enlightened country*? Is it nothing to be taught that that all the labours and sorrows of poverty and hardship will *soon exist no more*; and to know, on the express authority of Scriptures, that *the lower classes*, instead of being an *inferior order* in the creation, *are even the preferable objects of the love of the Almighty*!"

This was your grand push. You seem to chuckle, and to hug yourself in the thought of the execution that it would produce. "There," you seem to have said, "get that out of yours, if you can," Let us take this firago, then, a bit at a time, and see what it is made of.

With heavenly food you would feed our labourer, abundantly; but as to the food of this present life, you leave him to get that as he can. The close of this passage shows us the length to which fanaticism or hypocrisy carries you, and what wild work it must be if the lives and properties of men are to be sported with in such a day. Unable to deny, that the West India slave is as well fed, and even better fed than the average of our own labourers, you resort to various other things of value, which, according to you, our labourers possess, and which he West India Black does not possess.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT BATH.

The result of the Meeting held in this City for the Abolition of Colonial Slavery, are highly creditable to the good sense, the proper feeling, the right principles of moral and religious justice, of those who composed it. The petition to both Houses of Parliament has been carried, praying that they will be pleased "to adopt such measures as may secure the complete Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions, at the earliest possible period;" but with the annexation of the proviso, suggested by the Rev. Archdeacon Moysey, and moved by W. L. Caldecot, Esq.:—"*consistently with the established interests of individuals and property in our Colonies.*"

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, who presided on the occasion, very explicitly stated, that upon such terms only would he give his personal support to the prayer of the petition. Mr. Caldecot then handed the two following Resolutions to the Right Rev. Chairman, requesting that his Lordship would be pleased to read them to the Meeting, which was complied with.

1. Resolved,—That the Abolition of Slavery would materially affect the interests of a large portion of our fellow-subjects, who hold property in Slaves, under laws passed or recognized in this kingdom; and that all sufferers thereby will be justly entitled to compensation for the losses they may sustain.

2 Resolved,—That to accomplish the great and desired measure of the Abolition of Slavery, it seems necessary that a fund should be raised, and set apart for the especial purpose; and that this Meeting will cheerfully submit to any new measure of taxation which Parliament in its wisdom may adopt for that purpose.

After a very short discussion, the purpose being completed for which it was convened, the meeting broke up.

The following opposite remarks are copied from the *Bath Herald*:—

"The principles of religious *justice* upon which the Colonial Proprietors ground their claims to compensation for the loss of the services of their Slaves, may be gathered from the Divine oracles,* wherein Almighty God, who, in his unerring wisdom, has *sanctioned and decreed slavery even unto perpetuity*, in terms so clear, so positive, so direct, as no human sophistry can mystify, perplex, nor controvert, any more than it can the Decalogue itself, has also decreed that Slaves shall be ransomed for "*a price*." With these considerations before their eyes, and with a thorough conviction of the necessity of *gradually* preparing the Slave for his liberty, and in the meantime of adopting all practicable measures for the amelioration of his condition, a petition was adopted by the above Meeting, to which the West India Proprietors themselves, who were present, most cheerfully and promptly affixed their signatures."

* Levit. xxv. v. 44, 45, 46.

John Bull, Nov.

West India Slavery.—We presume that Mr. Brougham has announced his intention of immediately bringing forward his motion for the Abolition of Negro Slavery. Such, therefore, of our readers as are anxious to know the *real* state of the Slaves, will do well to refer to a very interesting work lately published, called *Four years in the West Indies*, in 1826 27-28-29, which we noticed at length in a former number, and in which is given a very full and a very impartial statement of the actual condition of the Negroes. It would appear that they are infinitely more comfortable, and much happier, than many of *our own* countrymen, and far better off as regards their own *private* property, for they have *two days in every week entirely to themselves*! The author of the work in question is the son of a military officer, and in no way connected with the planters; consequently, he can have no interest in giving any but a *true* statement of facts, and his information comes down as late as the end of the year 1830. The question is one of vital importance, and as it involves the interest of a very large and a very respectable body of men, we hope it will be discussed with temperance and forbearance.—*John Bull, Nov.*

ALBANY TURF CLUB,

MAY MEETING, 1831.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, 9th.

The Silver Cup, presented by Colonel Somerset, with a Purse of Rds. 150, added by the Club. Conditions not yet decided on, but can be known on application to the Stewards.

Same Day.

A Sweepstakes of Rds 10 each, with Rds 50 from the Club open to all Horses bred in the Eastern Districts; 1¼ mile; weight for age. The winner to be sold for Rds 100 if demanded within half an hour after the race is over; the preference to be given to the Horses as they stand in the race.

Same Day.

The Commando Purse of Rds. 150, for Horses bred in the Districts of Albany and Somerset; one mile and a half heats: weights for age; entrance Rds 10. The winner to be sold for Rds 300, if demanded, &c., as in the preceding race.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday 10th.

The Eastern Province Cup, with a Purse of Rds. 100, added by the Club, open to all Horses *bond fide* the property of Resident Subscribers in the Eastern Province; entrance Rds 20, to go to the second horse; two mile heats; Ladies' Cup weights.

Same Day.

A Whim Stakes of Rds 10 each, with Rds. 50 from the Club, open to all Horses; mile and a half heats: weight for age and inches; 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs. added or decreased for every inch above or below that height. The winner to be sold for Rds 150, if demanded, &c. as for the Sweepstakes on the first day.

Same Day.

The Graham's Town Plate of Rds 100, for Horses bred in the Eastern District; mile and a half heats; and weight for age. The winner to be sold for Rds 250, if demanded, &c., as for the Sweepstakes on the first day; entrance Rds 8

THIRD DAY—Thursday 11th.

The Albany Turf Club Purse of Rds 300, open to all Horses bred in the Colony; two mile heats & weight for age; entrance Rds 20. Three horses to be entered, *bona fide*, to run, or no race.

Same Day.

The Welter Sweepstakes of Rds 10 each, for all untrained Horses, with Rds 50 added by the Club; 1 mile heat; Ladies' Cup weights.

Same Day.

The Hack Purse of Rds 75, mile and a half heats; weight for age; entrance Rds 5. The winner to be sold for Rds 150 if demanded, as for the Sweepstakes on the first day.

Should the funds admit of it, there will be a Handicap Purse for the Horses that have run during the meeting, on Saturday; and it is to be hoped that the Ladies of the Eastern Provinces will on this occasion exert their wonted liberality, and patronise the manly sports of the Turf by contributing to a Purse to be run for on that day by gentlemen riders; two mile heats.

Weights for age.

	st.	lbs
2 Years old	5	feather
3 Ditto	7	7
4 Ditto	8	12
5 Ditto	9	17
6 Ditto, and aged	9	19

Ladies' Purse Weights.

	st.	lbs.
3 Years old	8	0
5 Ditto	9	7
4 Ditto	10	10
5 Ditto	11	4
6 Ditto, and aged	11	11

Eastern Provinces Cup Weights.

	st.	lbs.
2 Years old	7	0
3 Ditto	8	4
5 Ditto	8	12
6 Ditto	9	2
Aged	9	4

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

The Rules of the South African Turf Club to be in force here, and the decision of the Stewards to be final.

The Owners or the Winners of the Two Cups to be responsible for the safe return of those Cups to Graham's Town when challenged.

All Horses entered to pay a fee for weighing, to go to the Club for the expense of the Course. Winners to pay Rds 5, losers Rds 2. The smaller fee to be paid upon the entrance, and the remainder to be deducted from the Purse, Plate, or Stakes.

The Horses to be entered on the Saturday previous to the Meeting, at an hour to be named by the Stewards; and all Horses to be shown except those that ran in the November Meeting. No Horse to be entered after that time.

The Eastern Province Cup to be challenged on or before the 10th of April, and the Horse to be named on or before the 1st of May next. The challenge and nomination to be made to the Stewards, and the Entrance Money to be sent with the challenge.

Stewards, { J. T. White, Esq. / J. Lesson, Esq. / W. R. Thompson, Esq.

FROM THE "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," Feb. 25

Circuit Courts are appointed to be holden in the following Districts, at the places and on the days hereinafter mentioned, via:—

At Beaufort, on Thursday, the 10th of March,
— Graaff-Reinet, on Tuesday, the 15th of ditto,
— Somerset, on Monday, the 21st of ditto,
— Grahams Town, on Friday, the 25th of ditto,
— Uitenhage, on Monday, the 4th of April next,
— George, on Thursday, the 14th of ditto,
— Swellendam, on Tuesday, the 10th of ditto,
— Stellenbosch, on Friday, the 22d of ditto.

And it is further notified, that in the event of the Judge being prevented by any unforeseen cause of delay, from opening the Circuit Court at any of the Towns above-mentioned, on the days fixed for that purpose, then and in that case such Circuit Court shall be opened as soon after his arrival as conveniently may be.

Tenders for the supply of sundry articles for the use of the Convicts at the Public Works, on the Wyaberg and Simons Town Roads, Hottentots Holland and Houwhoek, will be received at the Audit Office, until 12 o'clock To-morrow.

His Excellency has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. C. Auret, to be Agent to the Orphan Chamber at Graaff-Reinet, vice Mr. J. Auret, resigned. Mr. G. Rawstone to be ditto at Somerset, vice Mr. C. Auret.

By the authority of Government, a Block of Erven, situate between the Roman Catholic Chapel and Mr. Ebden's Stores, will be sold by public auction, on Monday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock.

(For particulars *vide* the *Government Gazette*)

The Clerk of the Peace of Stellenbosch, is authorised to proceed against such persons as are in arrears to Government in payment of taxes, landrent, brandgeld, and water capitale, on account of that district, with interest thereon; unless the same be discharged at the office of the Civil commissioner on or before the 31st instant.

In the Clanwilliam Gaol are confined, a male slave named Adam, the property of Anthonie Roux, of the Fransehoek, who if not released before the 10th instant, will be liberated, and the owner sued for the expenses.

Under the authority of Government, the Civil Commissioner for Albany and Somerset, will dispose of by public auction at Somerset, on Monday the 25th April next, the Premises in that Village, formerly occupied for a Water-mill.

(For particulars *vide* the *Gazette*.)

The Liquidation Account and Documents relating to the Insolvent Estate of the late Jan Michiel Teeg, will be open at the Office of the Commissioner for adjusting the affairs of the late Sequestrator's Department, for the inspection and examination of the creditors, for a term of six weeks from Friday, the 25th February, ultimo.

NOTICE, AND DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

All persons having any Claim upon the Estate of Margaretha Frederika Voigt, widow of Jacobus Arnoldus Hurter, Ws. of Kalk Bay, in the Residency of Simon's Town, which has been duly placed under Sequestration, are required to attend two meetings of the creditors to be held before the Master of the Supreme Court in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings; the 4st to be held on Saturday, the 26th instant, and the 2d on Saturday the 2d of April, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All persons having any claims against the following Estates, administered by the Orphan Chamber, viz:—

Of the late Johannes Amsler,
——— Thomas Benegas,
Of Pieter van den Bergh, Jo. Hendrik Son, and deceased Wife Aletta Maria vander Merwe,
Of Gabriel Nicolaas van der Berg, and deceased Wife Hendrina van den Berg,
Of the late Carel Grunert,
——— Frans Johannes Christiaan Kruger, and surviving Widow Hester Catharina Engelbrecht,
——— Elias Laurens Kamfer, and surviving Widow Johanna Maria Mouton,
——— Frans Henrik Kamfer,
——— Willem Petrus Louw, Jacobus Son,
——— John McAuley,
——— William Munroe,
——— Louis Nel, and surviving Widow Dina Carolina Oosthuyzen,
——— Floris Willem Otto Smith, F. Son,
——— James Wililams
——— Johannes David van der Westhuyzen, and surviving Widow Anna Hendrica Margaretha Brand,

are hereby requested to forward them with proper Vouchers to the Orphan Chamber, within the term of three months from this date, on pain of deprivation of further right; and those who stand indebted to the aforesaid Estates, are desired to discharge their respective debts, within the said period, on pain of prosecution by law.

Orphan Chamber, Feb. 17.

NOTICE.

M. THALWITZER begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his late Store in St. George's-street, corner of Church-street, to the Store of Mr. HENRY HOME, in Market-square, where a large and select Assortment of his Stationery, Account Books, Hanging Paper, and Bordering, Leghorn Hats, Piano Fortes, &c. may be had at very low prices.

The Store will be open every day, except Sunday, from Eight, A. M. till Five, P. M.

N. B. M. Thalwitzer is sorry to find his Customers take their own time in settling Accounts; he takes therefore the liberty of informing them, that all outstanding Accounts of last year, unpaid on the 1st of April next, will be handed over for recovery, without distinction, and since the Five per Cent. Charges for collecting the same cannot be borne by them, *they will be added to the respective amounts.*

23, St. George's-street.
Cape Town, March 1, 1831.

WINE DEPOT.

A MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on Saturday March 12, place and hour as usual, for the purpose of examining and closing the Books, and also to receive in person the certificates of the Shares they hold in the concern.

THE Undersigned offers for private Sale, her well-built House, containing three Upper, and three Lower Rooms, one of which has been appropriated as a Shop for many years with great success, and a Store in the Yard.

The Conditions of Sale, which are very favourable, may be had at No. 33, Loop-street.

The Widow H. BOHMER.

THE FIRST NUMBER
OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN CHRISTIAN RECORDER
IN ENGLISH,
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON
Tuesday next, the 8th instant,
AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

SALE

Under the Insolvent Estate of Albrecht Johan Henrik Herhold, Joel's Son.

ON MONDAY, the 7th March next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. will be sold at the Place of the said Herhold, the whole of his Estate, consisting in Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, and Bedding complete; Glass, Crockery, and plated Ware, Culinary Utensils, Cellar Implements, and Pustage of all descriptions, consisting of large fermenting and other Tubs, Stuckvats, Leaguers, Wine Buckets, a Teakwood Meat Tub, &c: a Brandy Still complete, about 40 Leaguers of new-made Wine, a large Copper Boiler, draught and saddle Horses, a Horse Wagon, a set of Harness, a Saddle, agricultural Implements, &c. &c. Also, the following clever Slaves:

Carolus, of this Colony, aged 15½ years.
January, of Mozambique, 46 years, a Miller.
Regina, of this Colony, aged 23½ years, a Housemaid.
Eva, of ditto aged 16½ years, ditto.

FURTHER,

Before the Resident Magistrate of Stellenbosch,
ON THE SPOT.

The freehold Place of the Insolvent, situated between the Dal Josaphat and the Wagenmakers Valley, in the District of Drakenstein, in extent 3 morgen and 4 square roods, together with a large Dwelling House, measuring 76 morgen, 154 square Roods, with a large Dwelling House, Wine Vault, Stable, and Out-houses thereon, planted with 40,000 Vines, and a great number of Fruit Trees of every description, and being a most productive Farm.

F. GODFRIED WAEBMEYER, J. G. G. LINDENBERG, } Joint. Trustees.

TO-MORROW, the 5th of March, will be sold, at the Sale of Mr. J. BLORE, a young strong and healthy Slave Girl and Child; the child one month old.

ON MONDAY MORNING, 7th Instant,

PRECISELY at 10 o'clock, at the Undersigned,—

100 Bags first quality Mauritius Sugar by the single Bag, or in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Immediately after the sale of sugar an Instlle Sale will commence of the following Goods:—

30 Children's, girls', and women's Leghorn Bonnets,
20 Valuable Shawls, superb patterns,
20 Boxes superior Eau de Cologne, in bottles adapted for the drawing-room,
10 Drab Merton Hats,
30 Girls' black fancy Beavers,
20 Youths' Ditto,
20 Dozen Braces,
20 Ditto children's Socks,
20 Ditto men's ditto,
50 Ditto blue Romals, fine,
10 Pieces Shalloons,
160 Ditto white Calicoes, 38 yards,
200 Ditto unbleached Cloths, first quality, 38 yards,
10 Parasols,
40 Pieces rich figured Muslin,
20 Ditto ditto Cambric,
20 Work Boxes,
100 Pieces yellow Nankeen,
20 Ditto blue ditto, 8 yards,
20 Ditto ditto, 10 yards.

D. & B. PHILLIPS, 16, Heeregracht

MARKET SQUARE,

J. CURLEWIS begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has just arrived by the brig *Lavinia*, choice West of England Cloths, consisting of blue, black, and fashionable olives and browns, and Cassimeres, patent British and imitation Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Merinoes, &c. of various colors.

Handsome figured bull, lavender, and various colored Quiltings, of a new style and pattern; also, rich silk figured, watered, and plain Waistcoatings; handsome plain, figured, and rich cut Velvets for Waistcoatings; white and colored Jeans, Drillings, Moleskins, Gambaroons, &c. &c.

A variety of gentlemen's Gloves, Cravats, silk Stockings and Socks, Braces, &c.

New Council Buttons for the present Regt. W. R. South African Hunting Buttons, Pearl and fancy ditto of all descriptions.

Gentlemen's superfine black and white Hats, seal-skin Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Oil-silk and patent leather Peaks, for naval and military caps.

☞ The above Goods were selected by one of the first Tailors at the West end of London.

J. CURLEWIS,
Tailor and Outfitting Warehouse,
Market-square.

A good House-boy Wanted.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

THE remainder of Furniture ex "Norden," consisting in Mahogany Sophas, Sopha Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Card Tables, Chairs, dressing Glasses, &c. Also, a superior Piano Forte, by one of the first Makers; and two pictures by a celebrated Artist.—Applyy at the Store, St. George-street. P. M. BRINK.

SLAVE FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor of a young Slave Girl of about 18 years of age, not being in want of her services for the present, offers her for sale. Inquiry to be made at No. 59, Wale-street.

PAUL J. ROUX, Pz. General Agent

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Office to No. 1, Church-square, next door to Mr. Ascher's Musical Warehouse.

W. S. BUISSINNE. Notary Public.

Cape Town, 1st March, 1831.

WANTED, two or three aged Persons, unable to perform hard labor, or otherwise children, to pick up Acorns—Inquire at 75, Long-market-street—Wanted also two Laborers

DIED, on the 23d. Feb. my dearly beloved Husband Frederik Wilhelm Flamme, aged 49 years, of which distressing loss I hereby give notice to Relatives and Friends

JOHANNA SOPHIA BREEDSCHOR
Widow of F. W. Flamme.

Cape Town, 26th Feb. 1831

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of large Batavian PAVING TILES. Inquire at No. 62, Breo-street.

A. T. STADLER.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold publicly at the Place of Mr. Johannes Minnaar, behind the Pearl, on the 10th of March next, 1,000 very fat Wethers & Goats, well worthy the attention of Purchasers and others.

P. H. de VILLIERS.

Groote Drakenstein, Feb. 16, 1831.

PUBLIC Sale of various articles, will take place at the Residence of A. B. H. Daniel, Ribeekskasteel, District of Stellenbosch, of various articles, comprising Oxen, breeding Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Goats, and also Corn of various descriptions, as Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye, Household Furniture, &c. &c. on MONDAY, the 7th of March next.

THE Undersigned intending to leave the Colony with his Family, offers for Private Sale, on favorable Terms, his Two Houses and Premises, provided with Stores, Stabling, &c. situated in the best part of the Village for trade, where it has been carried on for many years with good success.

F. ORLANDIEN.

Stellenbosch, Feb. 20.

ONE or Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting and Sleeping Rooms, and also with Boarding, in a respectable House.—Apply at this Office; or, to C. N.——

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 7th March, 1831, will be sold at my Place at Tygerberg 800 fat Sheep.

ANDR. BRINK, B.

N. B. The Sale advertised to be held at Pampoenkraal, on the 14th March 1831, will not take place.

ANY Person having Claims upon the Estate of the late Mrs. Judith Mostard, Widow of the late Mr. Willem van Eyk, are required to give notice thereof within three months from this date; and those indebted to settle their accounts with the Undersigned.

A. BRINK, Cs. Executor, 22, Long-street.

Cape Town, 15th February, 1831.

THE Undersigned, Sureties of Mr. C. J. Viscaus, being duly authorised, by decree of the Worshipful the Court of Justice, dated 27th December, 1830, offer for Private Sale two Houses and Premises, situate in Loop-street, No 93 A. and No 93 B.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on interest provided good security be given to the first Undersigned, from whom further particulars may be had.

G. J. Vos,
J. P. Duvenhage, Sen.
William F. C. Kannemeyer,
M. A. BERGH, Cs.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Pampoenkraal, in the course of April next, 100 Draught and Slaughter OXEN, and 100 slaughter COWS, all in a very good condition. The day of sale will be fixed hereafter.

P. P. HEYNENBERG.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold publicly, on Wednesday the 16th instant, at the Place of Mr. G. MOCKE, at Pampoenkraal, without reserve

60 Draught Oxen and slaughter Oxen,
40 Cows,
500 Sheep well worthy the attention of the Purchasers.

J. S. OLIVIER.

PUBLIC SALE AT STELLENBOSCH.

THE Undersigned Executors of the Estate of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH van der BYL, widow of the late Mr. T. ROUX intend to expose to public Sale on Thursday, the 15th of this current month March, at Ten o'Clock in the morning precisely.

That very Substantial, Strong, and fine Dwelling House, provided with every convenience, and a Cellar, with the Buildings and fertile Erf (formerly the property of J. H. HAUBTFLEISCH) planted with 22,000 Vines, and many sorts of Fruit Trees, and provided with abundant water, situate in Plein-street, in the most beautiful part of the village of Stellenbosch.

Further will be exposed Household Furniture, consisting in Wardrobes, Bureaux, Bedsteads, Beds, Tables, Chairs, a superb Dutch House-clock, Looking Glasses, with gilt Frames, Pictures, Glass and Earthenware; Gold, Silver, and plated Articles, among which there is a Tea-machine, Kitchen and Cellar-tools, Stukvats, fermenting and other Tups and Vats, Cattle, a new covered Cart.—Wine of different sorts, Brandy, and what further may be offered for Sale.

Stellenbosch, March 1, 1831.

D. CLOETE, Sn.
A. C. van der BYL, All.
Executors.

NOTIDE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

ALL Persons pretending to have any claim against the Estate of the late ELIZABETH van der BYL, widow of the late Mr. THEEMAN ROUX, are requested to make the same known to the Undersigned Executors of the said Estate, within three Months from this date; and those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to discharge the same within Fourteen Days, with the Undersigned, on pain of being compelled thereto through Law proceedings.

Nooitgedacht, near Stellenbosch,
March 1, 1831.

D. CLOETE, Jn.
Executor.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE "ZUID AFRIKAAN"
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
SHEET ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1831.
At the reduced Price of ONE SHILLING.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE IMMEDIATELY PUBLISHED.
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
POCKET ALMANACK
For 1831.

This useful and compact Almanack is now in great progress. It embraces all the *necessary* subjects of Colonial Information without any *superfluities*. The convenient size, the beauty of its Typography, and the superior quality of the Paper, will render it desirable to the Public generally. As only a few additional Copies will be printed beyond those already subscribed for, early applications are recommended.

Price,—Plain bound in Roan, ... 2s. 6d.
As a Memorandum Book, with pockets and a flap,
In Morocco leather 4s. 0

☞ In order to meet the wishes of Subscribers and others, it will be necessary for them to inform the Compiler *immediately* how they would have their copies bound.

⁂ It cannot be matter of much moment whether the *Compiler* or the *Purchaser* pays the charge of transmission. The Postage will be only One Penny.—any Purchasers, however, who cannot absolutely afford to incur it, need not distress themselves on that score, as the compiler will be very willing to save them of so heavy a charge.

"A penny saved is a penny gained!"

DIED, Yesterday Morning, Mrs. Judith Mostard, Wife of Mr. Willem van Eyk, aged 60 years, 4 months, and 4 days, notice of which is hereby given to Relatives and Friends.

A BRINK, Cs. Executor.

Cape Town, Feb. 15, 1831.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Mails for England are open by the 'Leda' and 'Royal George.'

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

Feb. 26.—Glenalvon, bark, T. Rickaby, from Mauritius Feb. 5, to Falmouth, for orders. Cargo sugar. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Smart. Brings a few letters.

The 'Sam. Brown,' was about sailing for the Cape.

——.—L'Aimable Creole, ship, V. Gerard, from Mauritius Feb. 6, to Nantz. Cargo sugar &c. Passengers, Mrs. Gouges, Messrs. Gouges, Coutray, Perrot, Prieur, Marchall, Stuart, Rubod, Borgsten, 1 child, and 3 servants. Put in for refreshments.

—— ——Francis Charlotte, bark, F. R. Coghlan. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Cockney, Mr. Lloyd, and 2 servants. Put in for refreshments.

—— ——Calypso, brig, A. Sinclair, from Cowes Nr. 21, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passenger, Mr. Sinclair. Brings a mail.

—— 28.—Lavinia, J Brooks, from Downs Dec. 4, this port. Cargo sundries. Passenger, Mr. Luck. Brings few letters.

Spoke the Earl of Liverpool, Lat. 10 N., 22 W., all well, with female convicts, to N. S. Wales.

March 1.—Royal George, R. Embleton, from Mauritius Feb. 9, to London. Cargo sugar. Passengers, Mesdm. Estrange, Passmore, and Emelton, Misses Stavely, and Passmore, Gen. L'Estrange, Dr. Goodsir, Lieut. Nicholson, Messrs. Passmore, Everad, Bretton, Eadie, 3 servants, 41 invalids, 3 children. Brings a few loose letters.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.

Ships—Greenock, Conde de Sousel, North America, Amiable, Creole, Royal George, and Cretan.

Barks—Leda, Thames, Amelia Wilson, Francis Charlotte and Glenalvon.

Brigs—Resolution, Aquila, Barbara, Sir Jas. Stirling, Mary, Calypso, and Lavinia.

Cutter—George IV.

CAPE TOWN.
Edited by R. J. Stapleton, Concordia Garden.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, C. N. Nassenius, No. 1, Shortmarket-street.