

en ZATURDAG den 4 en 5
Morgen, dat is Wed. MEINERT publiek doen ver-
kopen, den 1. S. en 2. Maart, complete Koffers sta-
tische en Antwerp; namely Huispannen, Jassen,
schoenen, wapens, Wagen, en Paarden.

De koopacht der Slaven kan voor een jaar op renten wor-
den gehouden, onder goede securiteit.

J. W. STUCKERIS

ZAL op MORGEN, den 5 dezet, in de Kerk-
stalen laten verkopen, 100 takken beste Brazil Koff.
20 takken de tweede soort, 50 rollen versche Brazil Tabak,
extra witte poederstuiker, in zakken, Knotestabak, Spieractie
Kazooi; goede Rhynechein, en enige kistjes Likeuren,
voorkt onder de allernietste reserve.

JENEVERBESSEN.

O. P. MORGON OCHTEND zal op de Ven-
dusdag van de Heeren JONES & COOKE worden ver-
kocht, 15 Oxfodien Jeneverbessen.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

Binnens Huis, aan de Pakhuizen van
THOMAS TENNANT & CO.
(Op. MORGON, ZATURDAG den 5,
TEN 11 UREN PRECIES.

ZONDER RESERVE,

VAN 1 baal fyne witte Baftas, 12 yards elk,
1 baal 9-Site fyne nieuwmodische gedrukte Matins,
1 baal Britisch Duela,
1 baal 7-Site type gedrukte Karton,
1 baal gekleurde Bamboe,
1 baal gebreide Dowlas,
1 baal drab Bewerries,
1 baal fyne Gordyn Chints,
1 baal Cambrie en Jacomet Muilins, en Heeren fyne witte
Halstoecken,
10 stukken fyne Flenny,
40 Kousen,
1 kist Messewaren,
1 kist Dame en Heeren Schoenen,
10 dozen Vrouwen zwart satijnen Kousen,
4 stukken fyne drab Flushing,
een kwantiteit Pot-, Foolschap en Postpapier, Schryfpozen,
en Schoenmakersgaren, raukende Zoep, Spelden, en enige
verscheydenheit andere artikelen—alles zonder de minste re-
serve.

PUBLIEKE VEKKOOPING.

OP MAANDAG MORGEN, te 10 urens, zal
een publike Verkooping gehouden worden aan de
Pakhuizen van den Ondergeteekende, van Koffy, Ryst, en dit-
zelfde Mauritius Suiker, in kleine kwantiteiten, tot gerief
van private huishoudingen.—Ter selver tyd sal worden opge-
vold, een grote overzonding Britsche Manufacturegoederen,
welke niet souder reserve.

T. ELLIOTT.

Loopstraat No. 94.

OP Zaturdag den 12 dezet, zal op de Ven-
dusdag van de Heeren JONES & COOKE, zonder reserve,
worden verkocht, een Waggon op wielen, met drie uitkijker-
tuinen, met geel-koper beslagen. Es paarden
er diet niet gegeven worden, op enig geapproberde accap-
tante.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EENE goede KAP-WAGEN, met 2 goede
Paarden, en Tuigen, twee Paarden van 6 jaren, vier
van 5 jaren, een van 4 jaren, en een van 3 jaren oud.—Het
sal ghekeurde worden, mit stellende goede
securiteit.—Adres Strandstraat No. 13.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

DE Plaats "KNORHEEK," gelegen beneden
de Hottentots Hollandse Kloof, beplant met Wyn-
gaardstocken en allerlei Fruchtboom; op de Plaats staan
eene grote Watermolens; almede een stuk Bouwland daar-
anne gelegen. De plaats en het land sijn dagelyks te zien.

VERKOOPING

In den Insolventen Boedel van WIJLLEM
MASKEW, van de Kaapstad, Makelaar en
Broker by den Regter van Policie.

OP Dingdag den 8 Febrary aanstaande, te
12 urens, zal einer publike Verkooping worden
gehouden, in den Kasteelstraat Nu. 8, ten overstaan van eenen
Speciaelen Commissaris van het Hooge Gerechtshof, dat Huys
en Erf, aldaar gelogen, insoe geschikt voor den Handel, synde
sulks vele jaren niet succes darin gedreven, bestaande in twee
Onder Voorkamers, een Gallery, groote Keuken en Dispens,
met enige Achterplaats;—Boven, vier grote Kamers en
Gang.

Tevens sal aldaar worden verkocht, een Aandeel in de
Beurs.

WRAK VAN DE SINCAPORE.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen eenne Verkoop-
ping houden, op Maandag Namiddag aanstaande, van
Kabelplaats, Dekplaats, oud Touwerk tot bindes van Hout-
werk, enz. Kettingen tot vertrek van Booten, Scheep-
vaertien, Kajuitdeuren, Braadhou, enz. algmede enige doryn
gemeene Gliesen, oude Vaten, enz.

10 RDS. BELOONING.

GEDROST, zedert den 25 January II., een
slavenjongen genaamd Jacob, omtrent 18 jaren oud.
Die hem in de Geryngens bezorgt, sal bovenstaande belooning
gepieten, en die hem ophoudt, in tegen vervolg worden.

H. A. SANDENBERG.

GEVONDEN,

OP den 26 January II. door den Ondergeteek-
ende, twee stukken Gold; die Eigenaar kan deselve
terug ontvangen, wanneer hy deselve kaaf beschryft, en
de koste der Advertentie betaalende.

Kaapstad den 3 Feb. 1831.

VERHUIZING.

DE Heer J. C. GOLDING maakt bekend
dat hy syn School verplaats heeft naar de Kasteelstraat
No. 40.

DE Ondergeteekende verzoekt dat alle ver-
schuldige Vryesch-rekeningen, en wel van het jar
1823 tot 1830, ter voorkoming van regelryke stappen, on-
verveld voldaan worden.

Hal No. 3, Feb. 3, 1831.

JACOB VAN REENEN, Fz.

BENOONIGD te huur, in deze stad, een
Huys dat geschikt is tot bei dryven van Negocié-handel.
Adres is de Loopstraat No. 72.

GEORGE GOUGH neemt te vryeeld zyne
begunstigers en het Public te berichten, dat hy op
Maandag den 6 deset, op nieuw rype Boekbinders Affaire en
Koperhaefdrucken sal beginnen in de Langemarkstraat
No. 1, nabij Caledonplein.

Boekbinders volgens de Londonse styl en pris; Koper-
plaat-drukken volgens de nieuwste smaak, door een Person
daarin eer ervaren, en tegen de helft der gewone pris.
Memorandum, Log, Dag-boeken, enz. ten spesiedienst ver-
waardigd.

School en Buitenhandaars op de spedigste wyse veraardigd,
en legen de billykste termen.

HUIS EN PAKHUIZEN TE KOOP.

DE Ondergeteekende presenteert uit de hand
te koop zyn hecht en sterk gebouwd Huis
en weerszijde gelegen 't 2 Pakhuizen, allen
staande en gelegen in de Kesteromstraat, No. 44
wegens nadere informatie verwoeg men zich te
Nro. 5 Hout-straat.

P. WATNEY.

TE KOOP, of TE HUUR,

EEN groot Wyn-Pakhuis, waarin 300 Leg-
gers Wyn kunnen geborgt worden; hiervan is gelege-
nus den weg leidende naar de Grootmarkt, nabij het
Huis van den Heer D. de Villiers.—Te bewerpen, hy den Engels
BRINK, Brogstraat.



Prisen van Inkomsten—In de Stad, per jour
10 Rds., per huise, 1 Rds.—In de Buiten-
plaatsen, schone huys digt, dient, ons half twintig
uren, dienten ondernemingen met huire kinderren
op den grond liggen te stellen; terwyl huine
bewerpen den kleinste huys van minimaal
welyk niet huit middagton tot te bereiden; on
geen ander tyd sal dan diet genoeg, brood-
celers dan plan gode schootse te maken, zeker
niet om er de kost mede te verdienen, want
der bad by slypnes meer breken, dan wel
on slypnes of liever huine extra verteringen
mede te bouwen, wyl twee huys alle mo-
gelijkheid om kwart voor 6 ure met een
zak op de rug in den taphuis op de hoek van
de Houtstraat en Buttewerf verschynen, in
dat wel, zoal als gewoontelyk huine lieuen doen,
sonder enig persoon die de toeverlaet over
huine heeft, terwyl ze niet de redoren liggen
en kostwylen, of dan dit genoemd kan worden
eene sluit van vertering, wat huysen, soek
verringt wordt, of welcom, want van vertering
vandaer huysen, salien wy dan het oorspron-
kelijk huys over.

Leben, Mynden!

EN ALLEN GOEDEN,

</div

KAAPSTAD DEN 4 FEBRUARY 1831.

Het is wel bekend, dat de welvaard van een land voornamelijk afhangt, van de voordele staat van deszelfs landbouw. Het eerste grootste doelwit van politieke economie is, om te zorgen voor de directe domeestische behoeften van het volk, en ten tweede, om het land belangrijk te maken, tot den opbrengst, van zoo vele uitvoerbare geraffineerde diensten, als waar door het bedragen van den vreesind, inover kan bestreken worden. In dit eerste geval hebben wy geene grote reden van klagen; onze oogsten zyn deze laatste jaren wat beter uitgevallen als zy wel te voren geweest zyn; doch, wat aangaat het artikel van uitvoer, daarin zyn wy by verre achteruit door de handelen van den vreesind, inover kan bestreken worden. In dit eerste geval hebben wy geene grote reden van klagen; onze oogsten zyn deze laatste jaren wat beter uitgevallen als zy wel te voren geweest zyn; doch, wat aangaat het artikel van uitvoer, daarin zyn wy verre achteruit door de handelen van den vreesind, inover kan bestreken worden.

Men zegt dat de aangroei van voorspoed in den landbouw van een plaat, in vergelyking staat, met de welvaard en rykdom van het gros der landbouwers, dit punt van huishouwende, konde streek houden in een land waar de beschaving reeds tot volmaaktheid gekomen is, waar de boerderyen menigvuldiger, zyn en waar de bevolking overvloedig is, wanneer dan zeer weinig ontbreekt, om aan de verwagting van den Capitalist te beantwoorden: maar in dat land, waar geneen dier voorregten bestaat, moet de landbouwer even sterk achteruit teren. Een zamenloop van ongunstige omstandigheden, werken de ontwerpen van den Zuid-Afrikaanschen landbouwer tegen, het gebrek aan Kapitaal en kennis by den landbouwende klasse, de verwaarloosheid der boerderyen van elkeander, tot schrale bevolking, het totaal gebrek aan bevaarbare rivieren en de slechte staat der wegen, behoren tot de tegenvielingen, waarmee de landman in deze kolonie te kampen heeft.

Wy halen de opgaven van eenen anderen Correspondent van wiens getuigenis wy alle reden hebben, geloof aan te hechten, van de bezieters van landgoederen in Albanië sprakende, zegt hy:

"In het zuidelyke gedeelte van Albanië zyn op dit ogenblik 10 Boer-rijen te koop, (ik geloof er zyn meer, doch van diezen heb ik bekognitie, dat eenen lust verschaffen,) bestaande tussen de 60 en 70 duizend Acre; vijf of ses ayn volstrekt niet goedkoop, en het gehel is van dat genoemde aantal aen de ene kant van een-deel van dat dat genaaidklyk op dat ogenblik kan worden. Waaron den zaken deschijn, kan-els mensche naary verkiezing of informatie begeert, doch dat nulla het geval is, is een zeker waarheid, een waarheid is, dat we de aandacht van het Gouvernement vandaag is, al was er opkome anders belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten."

Dit beschouwing van de zaak, past hy toe op den Albaniënschen Landbouwer, doch hy heeft grotere zwaarheden toe, op hun die in ene directe nabijheid zyn, als de zoodanigen die wy in een vroeger gedeelte van dit artikel aantegende hebben. De vraag is, zyn deze zwaarheden onoverkomelyk? zyn er goede middelen vorhanden? Ja zekerlyk z'n er de tyd en onderwinding heeft ons geleerd, dat zy wegdoenlyk zyn, door eenne liberale en volhalderden staatkunde van de kant van het Gouvernement.

Maar dan dient ook dat Gouvernement noordzakelyk bekend te worden, met de volkomen mate van het onvermogen der menschen, dat hun in aanraking te komen, op zoodanige wyze waardoor allerdanklykst eenne gunstige uitwerking veroorzaakt kan worden. Wanneer het tegenwoordig systeem zyne uiterling moet doen, dan kan niets de verwagting van de verwoesting van deze en alle andere klasse der Kolonisten beletten.

Met hoe min uitslag, of ook eens de moeite en werkzaamheid verzel'd gegaan is, ook die is verloren gegaan door de impolieke maatregelen van de vorige administratiën. De grootste en origineele bewerker van de tegenwoordige droevige omstandheid der Landbouwers, was do vermindering van het papieren geld, het geen dadelijk eenne daling was, der verbanden op landeryen en dezelver verhoeden zelver gewoonne waarde heeft terug gebracht, en die daling heeft pleats gehad, in alle soorten van vaste eigendommen. Het volk verzagte toen ondersteuning van het nieuw Gouvernement en begreep dat hetzelfde voor een groot gedeelte er voor instond om hen de zware verliesing te vergoeden, die deszelven voorganger hen aangedaan had. Terwijl die veranderingen plaats vonden, verkregt het Gouvernement onder deszelfs tegenwoordigen verlichte regeerder, eene populaire gedachte van wie hadden het genoegen, om het uitzicht en een betere staat van zaken toe te juichen. Men kunde duidelyk eenne dispositie ontwaren, om de inbreukken die gemaakt zyn te herstellen, en oschoon de middelen die onlangs byderhand genomen zyn, niet volkomen berekend waren, om hunne doeleinden te bereiken, zyn er evenwel schikkingen beraamd die het algemeen, de hoop op zeer gunstige uitwisselingen deden opvatten.

Het klaarblyklyk voordeel dat er stak, in de verbetering der wegen van de Kolonie, ten einde het ter markt brengen onder uitvoerbare waren te makelyker te maken, trof onzen Gouverneur, als eene zaak van uitvoerbaarheid die niet langer uitgesteld moest worden, en direct werden de handen aan het werk van verbetering geslagen; wat daar uit voort gesproten is weten wy allen, en wy besinden ons alweder onder het systeem van verkeerde zuinigheid, de Lords van Downing-street waardig, die met al hunne scherpzinnigheid en gewaarwordingen, en magt van onderscheiding, even zoo ontkundig zyn,

met de ware staat van de Kolonie, en de gearheid onzer behoeften en noodwendig heden als een kind dat nog niet geboren is.

Het zoude dus te vergeefs zyn, om van het plaatlyk Gouvernement te verwachten, dat hetzelfde eenige uitvoerbare maatregel zoude volvoeren, of dat hetzelfde de constitutie van eenig Departement, onder deszelfs magt geplaatst, op een liberaalder voet zoude biengen.

Zoo veel kunnen wy voor ons tegenwoordig Gouvernement zeggen, dat, hoe genege hetzelfde ook zy, om onze belangen te behartigen, het evenwel niet in deszelfs magt is, de bepalingen aan hem voorgeschreven te overschreden!! Veranderingen in de bestaande regulaties maken, is alleen in de magt der regerders te huis, en zonder dat krachtdadige stappen door de Kolonisten zelve gedaan worden, om hen te overtuigen van de divalingen waarin zy verkeren, moeten wy geene verbetering wagten, en wanneer wy by eenne bedielyke hoop blijven, zoo bedriegen wy ons zelven.

Correspondentie.

—
Aan den Redakteur van de Zuid-Afrikaan.

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

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

Myne Heeren!—De dringende noodzakelykhed van uw zaak, de gemoedsgesteldheid van die genen die tot uwe legenparty behoren, en de beschotting der tyden, plaatsen my buiten de noodzakelykhed om enige verschning te maken, dat ik my by uleden, misschien voor de laatste maal, opdringe met myne onpartijdige en openhartige gevoelens over de West-Indische Kwestie.

Gy zult uit de nieuwspapieren vernemen dat het algemien geschreeuw op byna alle gerechtsplaatsen in Engeland en Ierland is, de geheele verdeeling van eigendom en de onharmhartige ruine van de planters. Het opschrift op de banieren van 'elk volksgezinde candidaat, en op verscheidene plaatsen van elken candidaat, die op een goed succes hoopt, is de algeheele en onvoorwaardelyke afschaffing van de Slavery. In alle volkryke steden, in de meeste graafschappen en in vele van de kleinste, en zelfs bedorvene vlekken, wordt de ondergang van uleden en anderen inachnemend toegewenst als eenne voltrekking, waarnaarts hartelyk gewenscht moet worden.—Dit geschreeuw is in der daad een paspoort naar platen, en een algemeene invloed.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

In het zuidelyke gedeelte van Albanië zyn op dit ogenblik 10 Boer-rijen te koop, (ik geloof er zyn meer, doch van diezen heb ik bekognitie, dat eenen lust verschaffen,) bestaande tussen de 60 en 70 duizend Acre; vijf of ses ayn volstrekt niet goedkoop, en het gehel is van dat genoemde aantal aen de ene kant van een-deel van dat dat genaaidklyk op dat ogenblik kan worden. Waaron den zaken deschijn, kan-els mensche naary verkiezing of informatie begeert, doch dat nulla het geval is, is een zeker waarheid, een waarheid is, dat we de aandacht van het Gouvernement vandaag is, al was er opkome anders belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Dit beschouwing van de zaak, past hy toe op den Albaniënschen Landbouwer, doch hy heeft grotere zwaarheden toe, op hun die in ene directe nabijheid zyn, als de zoodanigen die wy in een vroeger gedeelte van dit artikel aantegende hebben. De vraag is, zyn deze zwaarheden onoverkomelyk?

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

Myne Heeren! gy zult my dit regt doen wederzien, te erkennen, dat ik reeds, sedert eenen geruimen tyd geleden, dit beslissende tydstip voorspoed, en uleden gewaarschuwd heb voor deszelfs gevlogen, en dat nog wel op eenen t'v'd, toen hic geschreven minder invloed had en de voortekenenden minder openbaar waren, dan nu. Ik heb herhaaldelyk, zoo wel openlyk als privaat de West-Indi's gezegd, dat de staatkunde, die zy aangenomen hadden, en het vertrouwen, dat zy in Ministers stelden, dezen uitslag ten gevolge zouden hebben; en dat zy, wanneer zy dit hot minste verwachten, van hun zouden verlaten en overgelaten worden, aan den aard van de aandacht van het Gouvernement, als die van eenige andere belangens aan verbonden, als die schade die het veroorzaakt aan de algemeene inkomsten.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed "No Slave Owner," and are prevented from giving it insertion, owing to some indecent expressions made use of by the Slave Girl he alludes to, and which he has recorded verbatim: "If he can in any way modify them, we shall attend to his request."

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

It is well known that the wealth of a country depends chiefly on the flourishing state of its Agriculture. The first great object of Political Economy, is to provide for the immediate domestic necessities of the people, and secondly, to render the soil capable of producing as much exportable commodity as will cover the amount of foreign imports. In the first of these instances, we have no great reason for complaint; our harvests have proved somewhat more successful of late years to what they used to be; but in the articles of exports, we are sadly behind our neighbours, knowing that it is not altogether owing to natural disabilities that these are not augmented,—a variety of causes tend to retard the progress of the Agriculturist in his industrious calling. England, with all the pomps display of her Commercial ascendancy, is mainly dependant on the productions of her soil, and a glance at the various sources of her revenue system, will prove that the income derived by Government from this species of labour is much in advance of that which her Commerce is susceptible of yielding.

It has been observed, that in proportion to the wealth and affluence of the body of Cultivators, so is the increase of the agricultural prosperity of a country. This point of economics would hold good in a country where civilization has advanced to perfection, where the farms are thickly scattered, and where the population is abundant, after which very little is left to answer the expectations of the Capitalists; but in this Colony, where no such advantages exist, agriculture must be retrograding in an inverse ratio. A combination of unfavorable circumstances operate against the progress of the South African Farmer: the absence of capital and of intelligence among the class of Cultivators, the want of proximity of the farms to each other, the scanty population, the total lack of navigable rivers, and the badness of the roads, are among the great obstacles under which the Agriculture of this Colony labours.

We quote the statement of a late Correspondent, on whose testimony we place every confidence; in speaking of the prospects of the Land-holders in Albany, he says,—

"In the Southern part of Albany there are at this moment sixteen Farms for Sale, I believe there are more but of these I know, and can furnish a list containing together between sixty and seventy thousand acres, five or six are actually unoccupied; and taking the whole together, there is not more on them than one-fourth or one-third of the stock they could easily maintain. Why things are in this state every man may decide according to his fancy and information; but that such is the case is a positive fact, and a fact that is well worth the attention of Government, even were no other interests concerned than as it may affect the Revenue."

The causes he assigns, "are the trouble and difficulty in getting servants, they are so refractory and unmanageable when procured, their wages so high in proportion to the work they do and the profits derived from it, that I am tired of being constantly in a turmoil, for which I receive no adequate remuneration." This view of the case he applies to the situation of the Albany Farmer; but to those who are in our immediate vicinity apply greater difficulties, like those we have had occasion to advert to in a former part of this article; the question arises, are these difficulties insurmountable? — are there no remedies? Surely there are, and the test of time and experience has shown us they are removable by a liberal and persevering policy on the part of the Government; but then that Government, to become acquainted with the full measure of the people's disabilities, must necessarily come in contact with them in the manner most likely to secure favorable results.

If the present system is allowed to operate, nothing can avert the prospect of certain destruction to this and every other class of the community. What little success at one time attended toil and industry, has been rendered abortive by the impolitic measures of the late administration. The great and original promoter of the present distressed condition of the agriculturists was the depreciation of the Currency, which had the immediate effect of reducing the value of landed tenures far below its usual estimation, and every other species of fixed property in a proportionate ratio; the people then naturally looked to the new Government for support, and considered it pledged in a great measure to compensate them for the heavy losses which its predecessors entailed on them. When the late changes took place, the views of the Local Government, under its present enlightened Ruler, partook of a popular caste, and we had the satisfaction to hail the prospect of a better state of things—a disposition to repair the breaches which had been made, became apparent, and though some of the measures which have lately been adopted are not altogether calculated to secure their ends, projects were undertaken which held out the hope of very beneficial results to the community at large. The manifest advantage of improving the Roads of the Colony, in order to facilitate the removal of exportable commodity to market, struck our present Governor as a matter of expediency no longer to be delayed, and forthwith the work of improvement was put in operation. What has since transpired

in consequence is well known to us all, and we are again under the influence of that false system of economy worthy the Lords of Downing-street, who, with all their acuteness of perception and reputed powers of discrimination, are just as ignorant of the actual state of the Colony, and the nature of our wants and necessities, as the child that is unborn.

To look up then to the Local Government for the fulfilment of any executive measures, or to liberalize the constitution of any department under its delegated authority, were in vain. We say this much for our present Government, that however much disposed to forward our interests, it is not in their power to act beyond the limits prescribed to them. To make any serious alterations in the forms that be, is only in the hands of the Rulers at home, and until effective steps be taken by the Colonists themselves to convince them of the errors under which they labor, we need expect no amendment; if we persist in the indulgence of a fallacious hope we only deceive ourselves.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID AFRIKAAN.
AN EXHORTATION!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE S. A. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Cape Town, Feb 2, 1831.

SIR.—I shall address you without ceremony, because at a time like the present ceremony would be superfluous.

I have perused your Leading Article of this day, wherein you recommend, or rather solicit, an act of oblivion to be passed on what I cannot exactly comprehend, and mutual forgiveness between whom is also left in darkness. Have you, then, at the eleventh hour perceived your error?

"Tis well. But before that act of oblivion can be passed, before we forget that you were once, or professed to be, the champion of the public, opposed to all abuses, you must put your shoulders to the wheel, and come forward with heart and hand, to assist in undoing what your fancied friends have done for us: they have, to suit their own purposes, brought us to the verge of a precipice over which to fall is utter destruction,—their false representations of Slavery have raised against us the universal cry of the ignorant, gullible people of England, ninety-nine out of a hundred of whom know no more what Slavery is than the man in the moon. Let me refer you to the excellent Address of R. Alexander, Esq. to the West India Proprietors, published in the *Zuid Afrikaan* of last Friday. Believe me, I know what the Saints in England are well, and I assure you that address contains no overcharged picture. For shame, Sir, throw off this horrible delusion which has taken possession of your mind—renounce the disgraceful connexion with Cantwell, Maworm, & Co.—summon them to the Bar of Reason and Justice,—that reason which they affect to despise under the name of Worldly Wisdom, and I see whether their Piety is not exactly of the class of the Pharisees of old—whether we may not apply to them the following texts:—"Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, ye swallow up widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers, the greater shall be your damnation." Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made he is ten times more the child of hell than yourselves." Come forward, I say, and assist in exposing their falsehoods before it be too late—before the blow is struck which would overwhelm us all;—come forward as Leader if you please, but not as Grand Autocrat in the Empire of Letters. We must have no pretended contempt of your fellow-laborers for the Public Good: they are entitled to respect, however weak their efforts may be; and it is your duty not to permit any self-interested ideas prevent your aiding and assisting them.

I trust this call will not be made in vain, or you may be treated as a deserter from the common cause, and your name become a thing that once was. Open your eyes—exert your own reason—and you will still have a friend and admirer in CIVIS.

DEFENCE OF THE MEDICAL TARIF.

Wynberg, 1st Feb. 1831.—Having noticed several articles in the last month's papers, depreciating the Tarif published by the Medical Faculty, as to the high price of the services of those individuals who really require assistance, in what manner the Tarif will certainly be beneficial to them, as well as even to those who only fancy themselves sick.

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. And in the second place, such feeble invalids may be benefited by it, insomuch that the medicines which they might otherwise have taken will not be the means, as is often the case, of bringing on an imaginary ailment a real one. As for example, take Mr. Timothy of Simon's Bay, who stated to the Editor of the *Advertiser* in the last week's paper, thus:—"I must be worse in health (apparently a bilious complaint) before I can make up my mind to employ a Medical Man at the present scale of charge." This is precisely as it should be; and I would recommend Mr. Timothy by all means to take the very same recommendation which he so liberally gives to the public, together with a book of Buchan or Graham's works on Medicine, and be his own Doctor, and unless in cases of necessity on no account to call in men, &c. who it appears he "knew well got their education cheap enough in the small town of Edinburgh."

This Tarif 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 easiest way of being restored to convalescence. By the tail of Escalapins, this Mr. Timothy is in no small error if he supposes the Tarif will enable Doctors to make their patients pay "right or left according to their purse." On the contrary, it is for the very reason that it dis-enables them from doing so that I approve it. It is "so pig in a poke." Mr. Editor, is it?

If any class of persons should be tolerated in drawing up a Tarif for themselves, undoubtedly it should be that which dedicates its whole time, day and night, to the bodily infirmities of the community, as well as to the capriciousness of many whom they are unfortunately liable to be called by.

It has been said that lawyers, &c. are restricted in their charges: were it not so, what might we not expect from them, seeing that they still hold the remedy in their own hands of doing themselves justice. For example, "two men in company happening to find an oyster, which the one saw first, and the other picked up, by disputing the claim, referred it to law, which terminated in the oyster becoming the lawyer's fee, and the two shells, one each for the lawyers."

It is further insisted that even the Parsons are restricted. Methods they should be, thankful it is no worse, seeing the little they have to do for it, and saying nothing of the composition imposed upon the people to defray it. For it is to be hoped that the time will come when the Parsons, like the Doctors, shall be paid by those only who require their assistance conformable to the Napoleon system.

Unquestionably, Mr. Editor, if a man most needs entreat his purse to the custody of either Doctor, Lawyer, or Parson, he would prefer the former as having, together with it, the custody of his very life, which should naturally go hand in hand together with his purse. But, thanks to the self-restriction of the one, and if you please, the imposed restriction on the other two, we may now keep our purse-strings closed if we choose it in spite of them all, excepting only the Parsons.

I am &c. A. S. A.

THE EMANCIPATION REPLY TO S.

22d Jan. 1831.

SIR.—In the *Zuid Afrikaan* of yesterday I see a letter from your Correspondent S., mentioning that some of our high-salaried (and that, too, out of our wages) countrymen, as well as foreigners, have made up, or signed, List, whereby they bind themselves to give up in April next, a part of their *yet to be acquired* property; permit me, since your Correspondent S. requests you, to ascertain "whether these gentlemen who have signed the list have female slaves?" — that I also request you, to answer the following question, if you can, namely: "whether any who signed on that list, perhaps owe still monies under general mortgage, that *as of the property they are now possessed of, or may hereafter acquire?*" If so, to give notice to all creditors in your paper, in order that they may see that their hopes, at least on the property to be acquired of this sort, are for ever annihilated: for, if debtors are disposing of their property in this manner, it will become necessary and advisable to the creditors to be on their guard and have a sharp look-out, lest, through the liberality of their debtors, they be not ruined. I have also, within the last three days, heard of this list, but could not allow myself to be convinced that men who are no legislators (and if they were would, by these indirect means, evince very little respect to the right of property) could employ means to attack our property without any form of process, thereby taking the first step to the utter ruin of nearly all the inhabitants of this Colony, whose chief Africans, if it be true that they affixed their signatures *conditionally* to that list, and whose names I am still ignorant of, can, they, who have thus signed the list, probably with no other view than to be followed by every Slave Proprietor—can they lay their hands on their bosoms and safely say to themselves that they are convinced, and can prove that the South Africans, in following this example, will be saved, and not ruined sooner? If they can state this on their consciences, and prove the same on good grounds, I am willing to lay before them calmly my opposite grounds, in order to give them the opportunity to prove who err in most in his opinion on this.

No one can be more convinced than I am that it is most desirable that slavery be abolished as soon as possible, but no one can at the same time have a higher respect for, or hold more sacred the right of property of his fellow-creatures than I do; and I do not feel myself at liberty, when I see my neighbour possessed of something which is hurtful to my sight or contrary to my feelings, to compel him instantly to do away with it, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but, alas! here, still necessary property, and who are less aware than themselves that so many will be ruined by the measure. They require nothing more or less than that one party must be ruined and made miserable by the general distress, and those who have been affected by the general distress, and the chain of the slave, or continue the slave, or continue the degradation of beings. I desire their emancipation as heartily as any man, and am as ready to do all in my power, to the extent of my ability, to assist them in their efforts to accomplish this, solely because I either envy his possession of that property, or because I see that his property is so different from mine, and I desire that his possession shall consist of nothing else but of such goods as I possess myself. This would, however, seem to be the grounds and the right on which (according to the opinion of the writer of the *Considerations on the exact position of the Slave Question*, lately published here,) not the Government, but the people of England, pretend that we are obliged to give up our chief possessions and fortunes, for the acquisition of which they have encouraged, but not given us a single farthing; and many of them have, perhaps, by means of that same property, attained that independent fortune by which they have acquired sufficient influence to be heard, and create pity in the breasts of their countrymen, who never had a share in this unhappy, but

The defendant acknowledged the charge, but pleaded his right as a master to punish the plaintiff. The Magistrate did not approve of the mode of punishment, or of the instrument used, and fined defendant five shillings.

— 3.—Truy, a free person of colour, for indecent conduct on the Parade, on the evening of the 2d instant, was sentenced to one month's confinement in the House of Correction.

Swarie, Coolie No. 872, and Domingo, Coolie 198, for contravening Ordinance 40, in demanding more than the Tariff amount for labour of Mr. Ingrover, and refusing to work for him, were sentenced each to pay a fine of Ten shillings, and in default of payment, to three days' imprisonment.

February, a free person of colour, in the service of J. A. van Breda, of Hope Garden, for stealing 16 pieces of Teakwood plank, on the 27th of January last, was sentenced to receive 40 lashes.

(FROM THE RIO INTELLIGENCER.)

I have seen a people, whose very existence depends on commerce, suffer luxury and the heavy load of taxes to ruin their manufactures at home, and turn the balance against them in foreign trade?

I have seen them glory in the greatness of their wealth, when they are reduced every year to carry on the expenses of government by robbing the very fund which is to ease them of a debt of fifty millions!

I have seen them fit out fleets, augment their forces, express continual fears of an invasion, and suffer continual depredations upon their merchants from a contemptible enemy, yet all the while hug themselves in the notion of being beat with a present and lasting peace.

I have seen them wrapped up in full security, upon the flourishing state of public credit, only because they had a prodigious stock of paper, which now, indeed, they circulate as money; but which the first alarm of a calamity may, in an instant, make mere paper of it again!

I have seen them constantly busy in passing laws for the better regulation of their police, and never taking any care of their execution; loudly declaring the abuses of their government, and quietly allowing them to increase.

I have seen them distressed for want of hands to carry on their husbandry and manufactures; yet permitting thousands of their people to be destroyed or murdered useless and hurtful to society, by the abominable use of spirituous liquors.

I have seen them make such a provision for the poor, as would relieve all their wants if well applied; and suffer a third part of them to starve, from the robbery and riot of those entrusted with the care of them!

But the greatest of all the wonders I have seen, is that most of all proves their infatuation, is, that they profess to maintain liberty by corruption!

The disagreeable situation in which we were placed, was done away with immediately that the resolution of the Upper House, naming the 17th inst., at ten o'clock, for the reunion of the two houses, was known. Several illustrious senators confessed, on this occasion, that until then, they had always been adverse to the reunion of the two houses, but had changed their opinion in conformity to the public opinion; it is therefore certain that this queen of the universe has at last made her appearance in Brazil, and in such a manner, that the most prejudiced cannot mistake her, that the main spring of the state corroded by error, and badly interpret'd through private interest, opposed to the grand national interest, immediately recommend their movements in obedience to the impulse of this powerful motion.—Aurora.

Spuren of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, on the occasion of the closing of the General Legislative Extraordinary Assembly, on the 30th November, 1830.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation.

I have come to close this Extraordinary Session, and commend each of the Houses, separately, for their faithful execution of Article 61 of the Constitution of the Empire, and the General Assembly, for the completion of a great portion of their labours.

The Criminal Code, the Law for the Receipts and Expenditure, the Law for the fixing of the Land Force, and that of the Sea, are sufficient and unequivocal proofs of the interest which the General Assembly takes in the brave nation it represents.

Sorry I am, however, that, during the Ordinary Session, during the Extraordinary Session, and during the Proclamation, nothing could be done towards the bettering of the circulating medium, which has been the cause of so much evil to Brazil, and to this province in particular; but your interesting labors, which exacted great attention and time without a doubt, prevented the General Assembly from dispensing us this further benefit.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation,

I hope that the General Assembly, in the ensuing Ordinary Session, will undertake the settlement of business so important, urgent, and vital, on which depends the welfare of my faithful subjects; the consolidation of the Monarchical Constitutional System, and the glory of the General Assembly. The Session is closed.

Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

The proposition made by the Chambers, to authorise the government to send a deputation of three members to England, in order to examine the accounts of the Legation of London, has passed the Chamber of Deputies with the trifling amendment, that the deputation ought to remain in Rio de Janeiro, and institute the investigation of the papers and books of the Legation of London under the immediate inspection of the Government and of the Chambers. Out of sight, out of mind. It is highly necessary that an investigation into this business should take place; that is, if the government wishes it; but it is much the best that it be done in a way that all the nation may know what is going on. The air of London is not favourable either for our pecuniary, or political interest; the smoke from the coal-fires has always obscured those things which ought to be quite clear and apparent: the atmosphere of Rio de Janeiro is far superior; the Minister of finance does not appear to object to this measure, he is very accommodating, and his sincerity is astonishing; he confessed in the Chamber of Deputies that he had not a very explicit idea of those articles of the constitution which treat of the national finance, these are the articles of the least importance to the president of the treasury.—Poor Brazil!—Aurora.

We have received complaints against the Vicars of certain parts of this province, who have declared themselves enemies of the Justice of the Peace, probably because this new institution has deprived them of a part of that supremacy to which they were habituated; instead of exerting themselves to assist these authorities, protectors of morality and public tranquillity; these bad priests impede the administration of justice by their persuasion, intrigue, and the use of their remaining influence over the people; they even go so far as to tell the people's institute of instruction, and accustomed to listen to the voice of the Vicar, as to "an oracle," not to enter into reconciliations before these magistrates, not to let themselves be deceived by the fair words of those who, under the pretence of making peace, wish to deprive them of their rights. It is evident, how contrary it is to conduct to the precepts of the Evangelical Councilors, and to the spirit of peace bequeathed to them by our Divine Pastor; but all this is as nothing in the opinion of those who have declared themselves the patrons of laziness, of scandalous prostitution, and other vices, which the Justices of the Peace endeavour to repress in their districts, by those means which the law has placed in their hands. It is not our intention to speak of the Vicars generally, some we know, who are worthy of respect for their good qualities; others who endeavour not to set bad example to their flock, and do all the good they can; but they do not appear to this class, who strive to thwart the benefits of such an institution as that of the Justice of Peace, which, in various places, has done away with malicious contestations and endless lawsuits, which formerly ruined whole families, and perpetuated hatred so much more to be dreaded in small populations than in large cities.—Aurora.

The august Chamber of Senators has given a public demonstration, that in them exists those patriotic sentiments, of which they did not appear to be fully possessed; if we reflect upon many of their acts, and the obstinacy with which they opposed the useful and indispensable reforms from which result general utility to Brazil; but the process of time has produced that effect which no man can resist, and the year of 1830, will be rendered worthy of remembrance from the first reunion of the two Legislative Chambers, in conformity to the 61st article of the constitution, the tenor of which has caused so much controversy. Our venerable national representatives, executing the constitution literally, decided, that on Thursday the 17th inst. the reunion of the two Chambers should take place as requested by the Chamber of Deputies, and their having decided that the voting should be unanimous, has demonstrated that they have better understood that article, and obey the powerful voice of public opinion, that queen of the civilized world, to whom the Marquis of Paranága pays no regard, and the Viscount of Cairós does not know where she lives.

Great praise is due to those noble senators who exerted themselves to bring about the triumph of the constitution; they have caused the senate to return into the bosom of the Brazilian community from which it appeared to wish to retire itself. The resolution would have been carried almost unanimously, had not the Viscount of Cairós and Mr. John Evangelista been of a contrary opinion, when the voting of the two chambers promiscuously was proposed.

The provinces which elected these two senators have much to lament, and we give Brazil joy on the triumph of prudence and reason over Caucausus—Astrea.

Horrible Event.—Mr. Martin, a native of this neighbourhood, who was several years captain of the Diana of this port, lately went to Sierra Leone, where he purchased a vessel, and having procured a sufficient number of seamen, consisting of an English mate, two Spaniards, and several free negroes, he loaded his vessel with wood, and put to sea about the beginning of July. Intelligence has however been received, that about ten days after they had sailed, the two Spaniards barbarously murdered both Capt. Martin and his mate whilst they were at rest in their cabins, and took possession of the ship. It does not appear, however, that the negroes were accessory to the murders; on the contrary, as soon as an opportunity occurred, they showed their detestation of the murderers, and an opportunity occurred the very day after the murders were committed. One of the Spaniards had got below, whilst the other had gone up to examine some part of the rigging, and when the one who had gone below was ascending, they gave him a desperate blow and stupefied him; the other having observed what they had done, and dreading that they would cruelly murder him he descended, cast himself into the sea and was drowned. The negroes having bound the other Spaniard, carried the vessel back to Sierra Leone, and gave him up to the public authorities, where, we doubt not, he has now suffered the penalties of the law for the crimes he had committed. Captain Martin's untimely end, combined with the melancholy circumstances which accompanied his death, has caused a deep sorrow in this quarter amidst a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was much esteemed.—Astrea.

In the matter of Jan Coenraad Behr, Insolvent, it is ordered, (no cause having been shown to the contrary) that the said Coenraad Behr, be forthwith Rehabilitated, and he is Rehabilitated accordingly.

In the matter of Abraham Paul da Villiers, David's Son, In-

solvant, none of the Creditors having appeared to show cause to the contrary, it is considered by the Court, that the said Abraham Paul da Villiers, Esq. is entitled to his Rehabilitation, and therefore ordered, that the said Abraham Paul da Villiers, Esq. be forthwith Rehabilitated, and he is Rehabilitated accordingly.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale on MONDAY next, in the Afternoon, of Junk, Deck Plank, old Rope for scaffolding, Chains for Boats' Moulings, Post Chains, Bulk-heads, Cabin Doors, Fire Wood, &c.—Also, a few dozen common Glasses, old Casks, &c.

Best Swedish Tar and Welsh-coal for Sale

T. & J. SINCLAIR.

WRECK OF THE SINGAPORE.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale on MONDAY next, in the Afternoon, of Junk, Deck Plank, old Rope for scaffolding, Chains for Boats' Moulings, Post Chains, Bulk-heads, Cabin Doors, Fire Wood, &c.—Also, a few dozen common Glasses, old Casks, &c.

Best Swedish Tar and Welsh-coal for Sale

T. & J. SINCLAIR.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale, his House and two adjoining Stores, (one on each side,) the whole of them situate in Keerom-street, No. 44. For further particulars, inquire at No. 5, Hout-street.

P. WATERING.

FOR SALE,

THE Quit-rent Place, Kruipin, situate behind the Witteberg, between the Places of M. J. C. WITTEBACH and H. MULLER, in the District of Worcester. The Place is provided with running Water the whole year round, and is healthy for Cattle; also, two African Slave Boys, one being a Coachman, and the other very clever in all sorts of Farming business. The Purchase Money both of the Places and Slaves can be kept at interest by the Purchasers. For further particulars, apply at No. 8, Orange-street, Cape Town.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

ON favorable terms, the well known and strong built House and Erf situate in this village, planted with fruit-trees and vines, and provided with sufficient water all the year round; also, the two adjacent hire houses. The Purchaser may keep the whole of the purchase money at interest, provided sufficient security be given. The conditions and causes of sale are to be seen at Mr. J. T. Finsler's, Bottelary, and at the Undersigned's.

Widow F. M. M. MOREL.

Stellenbosch, 1 February, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Widow and Administratrix of her late Husband, Mr. JOHAN MICHEL MONK, hereby requests the Creditors in the Estate of Mrs. the Widow P. NAUDE, to meet at the House of Mr. O. M. BENO, Notary Public, residing in this Village, on the 25th instant, in order to receive an account of the Administration of the Estate, and to hear some proposals to be made concerning the same. In the mean time, the said account will be open for the inspection of the Creditors, at the above place, from the 7th to the 25th instant.

Widow J. MOREL.

Stellenbosch, February 1, 1831.

GEORGE GOUGH

RESPECTFULLY informs his Patrons and the Public, that he intends on MONDAY, Feb. 7, to commence Business as Bookbinder, Stationer, and Government Printer, at No. 1, Longmarket-street, near Caledon-square.

Bookbinding in the real London Style, and at London Prices. Copper-plate Printing executed by a professed workman in all its branches, at about one-half the usual charges.

Memorandum, Log, Orlovy Books, &c.; made to order. Schools and Country Dealers supplied on the most advantageous Terms.

MR. P. DU TOIT being obliged to dispose of his moveable and immovable Property in consequence of his infirm state of health, will sell by Private Sale, on the 13th instant, his productive Dwelling Place, situate in Franschhoek, in extent one Morgan of Freehold Land, and an adjoining piece of Quit-rent Land, 24 Morgen in extent; the Place is supplied with strong running Water the whole year round, planted with a variety of fruit-trees and 40,000 vines. The Vineyard does exceedingly well this season, and is totally free from insects. An unpartitioned interest from the Vineyard is anticipated this season; there will also be sold a new Water-mill, the construction of which is very advantageous to the Purchaser, may be seen on, or prior to, the day of Sale, at Mr. P. Du Toit's. The above Place is at the foot of the New Kloof, near the Outspan Farm, well situated for Drovers in general.

Feb. 4.

REMOVAL.

J. G. GOLDING'S ACADEMY, TO NO. 40, CANTLE-STREET.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the late P. G. VAN DER BYL, Esq. Sen., are hereby requested to send in their pretensions to the Undersigned, within three months from this Date, on pain of being deprived of further rights; and those who are indebted to the Estate, and their debts being due, are desired to pay the same within 14 days.

A. BRINK, Dr.

Cape Town, February 4, 1831.

WANTED TO HIRE in this Town, a House

well situated for business, in Market-street, or in

No. 1, Loop-street.

BRINKE.

Shambles, No. 3, Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

WANTED a HOUSE, in this Town, adapted

for a small Shop, and a Passage.

CAPE TOWN.

Editor H. J. STAPLETON, Concordia Garden.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. van Breda, Esq. At No. 1, Loop-street.

Sickness among the Native in Calcutta.—Pestilential diseases generally break out among the natives about the close of the rainy season. Their health this year has been very alarming, and in the space of nearly a month many hundreds have died of fever and cholera in the metropolis, and in several parts of the country adjacent, even as far as Santipore. It is worth remarking, however, that the Hindoo are principally the sufferers. The precise number of deaths occurring every day in Calcutta, is not known with certainty, but the average is supposed to be forty. The unusual quantity of rain which has fallen this year is supposed by many to be the cause of the mortality. At one time, about nine or ten years ago, the cholera was not so fatal as it has since proved. One cause appears to be the unhealthy exhalations arising, after the rain particularly, from animal and vegetable matter, which is allowed to accumulate in the quarters inhabited by the natives, from the want of habit of cleanliness, and the removal of this must depend more on the inhabitants themselves than on the interference of the Conservancy Department of the Police.—India Gazette, Nov. 12, 1830.

A very distressing accident is stated in a Madras paper to have happened to a Lieutenant Brooshoek,

who having gone out to bathe, was attacked by a shark; his lower extremities were so dreadfully lacerated, that he survived but a short time.

FROM THE "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," JAN. 23.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to permit Mr. J. M. Johnson to practise as Notary Public in this Colony.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to prolong the term of office of the Auditor of the Town of Cape Town, until the end of the month of February, in consequence of the backwardness of the season.

Tenders will be received at the Audit Office, on or before Monday, the 14th of February, at 12 o'clock, for the supply of

the name of Convicts' Raions, daily, at Sir Lowry's Pass, the delivery of the same to commence immediately that the contract is entered into, and to last one year.

Tenders will be received at the Audit Office, until 12 o'clock this day, the 4th February, for sundry repairs required to the Machinery of the Treadmill, at the Town Prison in Cape Town.

Sealed Tenders, accompanied with a small sample of the leather of strong and pliable English leather for the use of the General Post Office, Cape Town, for the supply of Six Mail Bags, will be received at the Office of the Auditor of the Town of Wednesday, the 10th of February, at 3 o'clock.

In the Pound, Cape Town, are contained, a chestnut horse, and a red roan d'foe, which if not released before To-morrow (on paying the expense), they will be sold on that day, at Mr. J. Morel's Commission Sale.

The Civil Commissioner for George and Uitenhage, will cause to be publicly sold at Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday, 23d February next, at 10 o'clock A.M., several buildings in sites in that Township.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

All Persons having any claims upon the Estate of Francisco de Villiers, deceased, Senator, which has been 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 Building, Cape Town, on the 1st meeting to be held on Saturday, the 26th of February; 10 o'clock precisely, for the proof of Debts; the 2d meeting on Saturday, the 5th of March at 12 o'clock precisely; also for the proof of Debts, and for the election of a Trustee or Trustees, who shall administer the said Estate.

Sealed Tenders, specifying the expense of conveyance, for the supply of a Bell of 20 inches diameter, for the use of the Town of Beaufort, will be received at the Magistrate's Office at that place.

The Civil Commissioner for George and Uitenhage, will cause to be publicly sold at Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday, 23d February next, at 10 o'clock A.M., several buildings in sites in that Township.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

All Persons having any claims upon the Estate of Francisco de Villiers, deceased, Senator, which has been 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 Building, Cape Town