

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

Op Zaterdag den 12 dezer zal een publieke verkoop... van een stuk land...

Op Zaterdag den 12 dezer, zal op de Verkoop... van een stuk land...

HEDEN MORGEN, TE 12 UREN,

Zal EENE PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING gehouden worden

AAN Z. M. CUSTOM-HUIS,

VAN het restant Koopwaren, welke op 11 Woensdag...

- 38 Funchons Fransche Brandwyn. 4 Aakkers Port Wyn. 5 Vaten Torpestryn. 40 fraaye groote Robbenvelen. 1 Vat Robben-oil.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

TOT GERIEF VAN HUISGEZINNEN.

OP MORGEN, den 12 dezer, zal by den Hr. J. BLORE worden opgeveeld, extra Kaapsche Wyn...

OSSEN, ZONDER RESERVE.

DE Heer S. MEINTJES zal op Zaterdag den 12 February...

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Venu-Afhangers.

INWEIDING

VAN HET WESLEYAANSCH KAPEL, KAAPSTAD.

Op Zondag den 13 February,

ZAL de nieuwe Wesleyaansche Kapel, in dez Stad, worden ingewijd...

100 Rds. BELOONING.

VERLOREN, Op Zaterdag den 5 dezer, op den Weg van de Wynberg...

WYN-DEPOT.

DE jaarlyksche Byeenkomst van Deelhebbers, ter verkiezing van eenen nieuwe Commissie...

BENOODIGD.

EEN Bakkersknecht, die zyn Ambacht wel verstaat...

GETROUWD.

Op Zondag den 6 February 1831, In de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk...

GETROUWD op den 4 Augustus 1830, te Schiedam...

HUIS TE KOOP.

MEJUFVR. de Weduwe VERSCHUUR, zal op Zaterdag den 10 dezer...

DE Ondergeteekende op vertrek staande naar Europa...

DE Ondergeteekende voornemens zynde zyne Affaire te veranderen...

GEORGE GOUGH neemt te vryheid zyne Begunstigers...

Uitnagende den 5 Feb. 1831.

DE Ondergeteekende voornemens zynde het zyne Familie te verlaten...

DE Heer P. DU TOIT, in de Franchehoek, door slykelyke omstandigheden...

DE Weduwe van wylen den Heer H. L. Parnis...

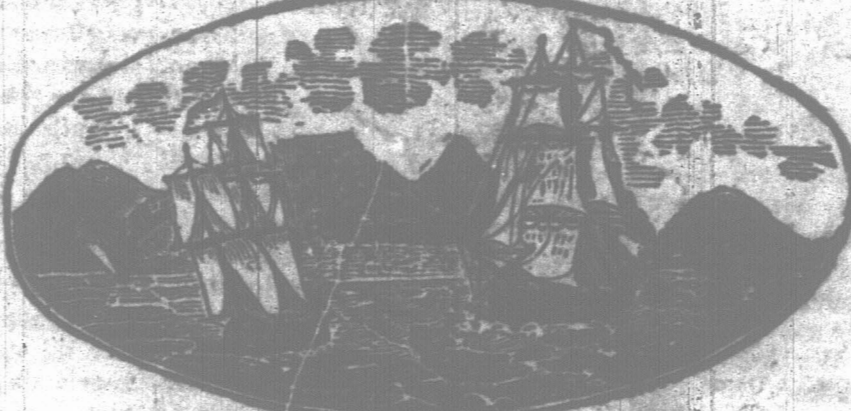
DE Ondergeteekende, welke nu in de gelegenheid mogten zyn...

DE Heer P. DU TOIT, in de Franchehoek, door slykelyke omstandigheden...

DE Heer P. DU TOIT, in de Franchehoek, door slykelyke omstandigheden...

DE Heer P. DU TOIT, in de Franchehoek, door slykelyke omstandigheden...

Deze Courant wordt allen Vrydag Ochtend uitgegeven...



Prizen van Inleezing: In de Stad, per jaar, 16 Rds...

De Zuid Afrikaan.

Tros Tyrinusque mihi nulla discriminat agitur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL I. VRYDAG DEN 11 FEBRUARY 1831. No. 45.

M. A. VAN SCHOOR, presenteert te koop, het Huis No. 6 in de Plaats...

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP. OP voordelige konditie, het welbekende en sterk gebouwd huis...

Correspondentie. Aan den Redakteur van den Zuid-Afrikaan.

DE Ondergeteekende acht het zynen pligt het Publiek te verzoeken...

BEKENDMAKING. DE Ondergeteekende, weduwe en boedelhouder van wylen haren man...

DE Ondergeteekende, weduwe en boedelhouder van wylen haren man...

UITNUNTENDE LAND te Koop, AAN DE WYNBERGEN.

NU UITGEGEVEN AAN HET KANTOOR VAN DIT NIEUWSBLAD, DE KAAPSCHE PLAK-ALMANAK VOOR 1831.

EEN VYAND VAN PEST. AAN DEN REDAKTEUR VAN DE "ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

EEN STUK LAND, omstreeks 2 1/2 Morgen groot, achter de plaats van den Hr. Elliot...

GETROUWD. In de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, Op Zondag den 6 February.

Graaff-Reinet den 28 Decem. 1830. Mynheer.—In uw weekblad genaamd de Zuid-Afrikaan...

Kennisgeving van Verhuizing.

OVERLEDEN.

TAFEL.

E. PUCKEY, KLEEDERMAKER, & Co. GROENTEMARKT.

29 Jan. Een zoon van R. Calander, met name Robert oud 6 maanden en 23 dagen.

Table with columns: 1831, ZON OP, ZON ON, ROEG WATER. Rows for Feb, U, M, U, M, U, M.

VERKOOPING aan Eersterivier.

OVERLEDEN.

MARKT PRYZEN

DE Executoren des Boedels van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer P. G. VAN DER BYL...

31. Eene dochter van W. Ashburne, met name Mary Ann oud 7 jaren en 16 dagen.

Table with columns: Aloc, per pond, Aloc, per lb, etc. Rows for Amandelen, Appelen, etc.

GETROUWD.

OVERLEDEN.

MARKT PRYZEN

IN de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, aan de Kaapstad, door den Wel-Ed. Heer Von Manger...

31. Eene dochter van W. Ashburne, met name Mary Ann oud 7 jaren en 16 dagen.

Table with columns: Aloc, per pond, Aloc, per lb, etc. Rows for Amandelen, Appelen, etc.

GETROUWD.

OVERLEDEN.

MARKT PRYZEN

DE Ondergeteekende op vertrek staande naar Europa, vraakt dat alle veranderingen...

31. Eene dochter van W. Ashburne, met name Mary Ann oud 7 jaren en 16 dagen.

Table with columns: Aloc, per pond, Aloc, per lb, etc. Rows for Amandelen, Appelen, etc.

GETROUWD.

OVERLEDEN.

MARKT PRYZEN

DE Heer P. DU TOIT, in de Franchehoek, door slykelyke omstandigheden...

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GETROUWD.

OVERLEDEN.

MARKT PRYZEN

DE Weduwe van wylen den Heer H. L. Parnis, Franchehoek...

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GETROUWD.

OVERLEDEN.

MARKT PRYZEN

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 11 FEBRUARY 1831.

De South African Commercial Advertiser heeft in eene derzelve lange, zoovervorige en geleerde Inleidings artikelen, waardoor hy nu en dan het publiek bedreigt, den Heer W. CHASE...

Wy zullen, wat het eerste aangaat, aan den Anti-Monopolist overlaten, om te besluiten, of niet eenig byzonder party, even zoodanig een uitsluitend regt bezit, als zich de ADVERTISER nu sammatigd, en altoos aangematigd heeft...

De voorstanders van het systema van emancipatie, zouden ons wel willen uitsluiten, van alle deelneming in eene zaak, die ons alleen betreft. Zy zijn openhartig genoeg geweest om ons te zeggen, dat wy niets met de schikking te doen hadden, van de kwestie, of de Slaverny in deze Kolonie langer zal blijven bestaan...

De Kolonisten moesten door hunne eigene pogingen vrij gemaakt worden, zegt de ADVERTISER, gy, het Gouvernement en het parlement van Engeland, zult hen zeggen, dat zy verzuimd hebben hunne eigene belangen te bevorderen...

Nu komen wy tot de beschouwing van het pamphlet van Mr. CHASE, die wy denken voldoende beantwoord te hebben, aan de meniging waartoe hetzelve diene moest, strict in het oog houdende, de onoverbrekbare hoedanigheid van personeel eigendom, en de onstandigheid waardoor de eigenaar zyn regt op zynen slaaf bewyzt, heeft Mr. CHASE...

Zaak uit de handen van het dordeel te wriegen, zy blijven daar even zoo by staan als of wy dezelve in het geheel niet in aanmerking namen, met een volkomen vertrouwen op hunne eigene menschlievende verhoudingen...

Aangaande de vrygeving die onlangs plaats gehad hebben, zoo als men wilde doen gelooven, uit eene vrywillige daad van regtvaardigheid, hebben wy ons tamelyk wel vermaakt met eene nieuwe soort van practicale bullebak, aan de kolonie eigen, men offert niet veel op door zich voor te doen, met vrydom uit te roepen aan de nog ongeboorenen buiten het bestek de natuur zyn...

Mr. CHASE heeft zoo verscheidne daadzaken in verband staande met de kwestie wegens de slaverny in deze Kolonie bygebragt, waardoor hy alle die argumenten tegen spreekt die door de schryvers over vryheid gebezigd worden, en die niet meer licht over het onderwerp verspreiden, als een riet licht kan toebrengen aan eene gehele verduistering, dat het onmogelyk is ze allen hier te herhalen...

Eene Correspondent van Caledon, klaagt over het formeel gebrek aan eene plaats van onderwys voor het aankomend geslacht in dit distrikt, en de onmogelykheid om iemand te vinden die "het aangenaam vak" op zich wil nemen, noch uit plaizier, noch om verdiensten. Wy weten niet wat de School-Commissie doet, dat dezelve zulk eene onbeveerlyke vereischte voor de toekomstige welvaart van de zamenleving, over het hoofd zyn...

RAAD AAN SLAVEN-EIGENAARS. Wy vinden het raadzaam onze Landslieden kennis te geven, dat eenige onzer welgezeentste en meest belangloze Afrikaansche Medeburgers, die by vorige gelegenheden, gelyk by de kwestie wegens het Papiergeld, de Slaven-Ordonnantie No. 19, enz. het belang van het volk met zoo veel goedkeuring van het publiek hebben voorgestaan, in deze stad byeen gekomen zyn, om wegens de tegenwoordige Slaven kwestie te overleggen...

Kolonisten, wees dan verzekerd dat gy, trapgevoelzame maar ondermynt. Het vertrouwen dat gy stelt, in de trouw en verlichtheid uwer aangename onderdanen, gy is slechts een beguicheling, en wanneer uwe hoop op die stelling vestigt, zoo rust uw geloof op een slecht fundament, dat wegzakt naar mate de last drukt, uwe verzekeringen en uwe eeden zyn tot een formele spot onder de Kolonisten geworden...

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Correspondentie. Aan den Redakteur van de Zuid-Afrikaan. Ofschoon ongewoon voor nieuwspapieren te schrijven, zal ik thans echter trachten om myne waarde Landgenooten iets over den Slavenstand mede te deelen.

Veele, zeer veele pennen zyn er reeds stomp geschreven over het nut dat de Kolonie te wachten staat, door eene algemeene manumissie van den slaven stand, vergun my derhalve het volgende als myne bedenkingen in tegenoverstelling daarvan er neder te stellen.

Ala men de Slaven, die zeer weinig grond-beginsel van deugd hebben, noch hebben kunnen, en tot niets bekwaam zyn dan tot dagelykschen arbeid, (en dat nog wel onder het oog van een opziener,) op eens vry gaf, en aan hunzelve overliet, is het zeker dat de meeste hunner van die vryheid een zeer slecht gebruik zouden maken, dewyl zy zich onmogelyk een regt begrip daarvan vormen kunnen, zich verbeeldende dat die alleen bestamt in de ontheffing van dwang en vooral van werken.

In het eerst zouden zy zich zelve, doch weldra de gehele maatschappij, de ingezetenen en het gehele land tot eene onredelyken last worden. Men moet zich niet vleyen, dat zy alsdan zouden overgaan om hunne eigene meesters, of wel anderen voor maandgeld te willen dienen, neen, zy zouden gelyk Hottentotten op zich zelve leven, en van niemand willen afhangen, zonder te begrypen, dat zy zonder arbeiden de kost niet verdienen kunnen; steelen, rooijen, plunderen en moorden, zouden weldra de orde van den dag en hunne hantering worden; en gestrengte strafbesenningen, zoo niet hunne geheele verdelging veroorzaken, de eenige middelen bevonden worden, om ons reeds ongelukkig land voor hen te beveiligen. Door eene overhaastige vrygeving, zouden ook zeer veele ingezetenen geruineerd worden, of ten minsten aanzienlyk verliezen moeten lyden. Maar dit nu daar gelaten, zouden de slaven, op deze wyze vry gegeven, gelukkiger worden! Neen! De Eigenaars zouden gedeeltelyk geruineerd zyn, alle burgers en ingezetenen, ja het gehele land zouden moeten lyden wegens de baldadigheden dezer menschen; en de slaven zelve, zouden eindelyk ongelukkig daardoor worden. Waare vryheid is niets, zonder begrippen van deugd en Godsdiens, en die moeten hen eerst onderwezen worden. De Heer MILLER moge zeggen wat hy wil, ik ben echter van opinie (onder correctie) dat dit niet in een oogenblik kan geschieden, vooral by menschen die byna geene grondbeginselen hebben, en aan den dwang gewoon zyn.

Men gelooft daarom niet dat ik de slaverny voorspreke, want ik, gelyk de Heer MILLER, bezit er geene. Neen zulk eene verfoeylyke gedachte zy verze van my! Ik heb menschelyke gevoelens, en wensch overigens het geluk van alle menschen, en dat de tyd ras moge geboren worden, dat wy, in stede van slaven, vryen arbeid zullen kunnen verkrygen.

Dit in uw nuttig weekblad te plaatsen, zult gy door verpligten die zich neemt.

EENE VERMANING

Aan den Redakteur van de "South African Commercial Advertiser."

Kaapstad den 2 Feb. 1831.

Mynheer!—Ik zal my, aan u zonder ceremonie adresseren, want in tyden, gelyk deze, zouden pligtplegingen overtollig zyn.

Ik heb uw Inleidings artikel van heden gelezen, waarin gy aanbeveelt, of liever vraagt, om eene daad van vergeetheid.—Ik begryp waarlyk niet wel, waaraan die uitgeoefend moet worden! En, wederzydsche vergeeflykheid, waarvan mede in de duisternis gelaten is, tusschen wie!—Hebt gy op het elfde uur uwe dwaling ontwaard?—Dan is het wel. Doch, voor dat die acte van vergeetheid kan worden gepasseerd—voor dat wy vergeeten dat gy eens waart, of u voordeed als, de voorvechter van het Publiek, en tegen alle misbruiken,—moet gy uw schouder aan het wiel plaatsen, en u voordoen, om met hart en hand te helpen, om weg te doen wat, uwe vrienden, of voorgewende vrienden, voor ons gedaan hebben:—zy hebben, om hun eigen belang te bevorderen, ons aan den rand des afgronds gebragt, waaraan men slechts behoefte neder te storten, om eene totale vernieling te ondergaan. Hunne valsche angaven wegens Slaverny hebben het onwetend en bedrogen volk van Engeland, eene algemeene kreet tegens ons doen aanheffen: negen onnegentig uit de honderd onder hen, weten niet meer wat slaverny is, als het mannetje uit de maan. Laat ik u verwyzen tot het adres van den Hr. R. Alexander, aan de West-Indische Eigenaars, gepubliceerd in de Zuid-Afrikaan van laatste Vrydag. Geloof my, ik weet zeer wel wat de heiligen in Engeland zyn—ik verzeke u, dat door dat adres niets vergroot wordt. Schaam u, Mynheer! ontdeed u van die vreeslyke beguicheling, die uwen geest bevangen heeft.—ontzeg de vernederende omgang met *Caribbil, Maworm, & Co.*—daagt hen voor de regtbank van reden en gerechtigheid,—die reden, die zy verachten, dezelve noemende wereldlyke wysheid.—en gaat na, of hunne vroomheid niet tot die zelfde klasse behoort, als die van de Farizezen der oude tyden, en of wy niet op hen kunnen toepassen, de volgende teksten.—*Wee u, gy Schriftgeleerden en Farizeen, gy geveinsden: want gy eet de huizen der weduwen op, en dat onder den schyn van lang te bidden: daarom zult gy te zwaarder oordeel ontvangen.*—*Wee u, gy Schriftgeleerden en Farizeen, gy geveinsden, gy omreist zee en land, om een Jodengenoot te maken, en als hy het geworden is, zoo maakt gy hem een kind der helle, twee maal meer dan gy zyt.* Doet u voor, zeg ik, en help ons om hunne valscheheid te openbaren, voor dat het te laat is—voor dat de zaak afgedaan is, en ons allen oversteelt. Doe u voor, als gy wilt, als een geleider, en niet als een onafhankelyke in het ryk der letteren. Wy hebben geene gewaande verachting voor uwe medewerkers tot algemeen nut van noden: zy hebben aanspraak op achting—hoe zwak hunne pogingen mogen zyn, en gy dient niet toe te staan dat eenige belangzuchtige denkbeelden u belletten om hen by te staan en te helpen. Ik hoop dat deze oproeping niet te vergeefsch zal zyn gedaan, of men zal u behandelen

als een verrader van de algemeene zaak, en uw naam worden betrogen dezelve eens was. Open uwe oogen—bezigt uwe eigene redenen, en gy zult nog, eene bewonderaar vinden in Cavis.

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.)

En Brief aan de Eigenaars en Planters van de West-Indien, wonende in de Kolonien, door den Hr. R. Alexander.

(VERVOLG.)

Nu dan myne Heeren! veroorloof my te vragen, tot welke klasse van Patriotten of omsmelken, van helden of filitrolofers behooren uwe vrienden in het parlement, uwe Koloniale Agenten, uwe West-Indische vrienden! Ik heb hun gedrag zeer nauwkeurig gadegeslagen; ja mankeuriger dan gy de gelegenheid gehad hebt te doen, want ik bevondt my, gedurende verscheidene jaren, op de plaats zelve, aan de hoofd-kwartieren, ter hunner vergaderplaats zelve; en ik moet op de aller plechtigste wyze verklaren, dat de meeste der ongelukken, de Kolonien overkomen, toe te schryven zyn aan de gevoelloosheid, onverschilligheid aan de onrechtigheid, en de ministeriele afhankelijkheid van die genen die, in gewone gesprekken verondersteld worden, uwe afgevaardigden of representanten te zyn.—Welke stap hebben de West-Indiërs, als een ligchaam, gedurende de laatste tien jaren, tegen eenige van de nadeelige of verstrikkende maatregelen genomen! By welke gelegenheden hebben wy ooit een dozyn, of zelfs de helft van dit getal, hartelyk en stomtommediglyk verend gezien tegen den minister, of eenige kwastie, waarbij uw belang en het belang van de kolonien in gevaar was? Wanneer het Genootschap van *Albany-bury-street*, een Lid nader Huis der Gemeente zond, dan kiezet zy altyd een persoon, wien zy zek'er zyn, dat hy in alle hunne onderwerpen, tegen alle gevaar onderstaan zal: Hy moge in andere kwestien aan de zyde van de ministerieel zyn. Hy moge zyne eigene beschuldiging uitspreken, maar het oogmerk van het Genootschap niet in de waagschaal wordt gesteld; doch in 't kwestie nadeelig voor u, en welke door de onderwerpen verwezentlyk worden, is het Lid altyd en geregeld op zyn post, valschheden van zyn brief of geschrift lezende, en per order belasterende, tegen u, stemmende, en u, ingevoelge zynen brief van instantie, steeds tot smaad en verachting afschilderende. De West-Indiërs daar en tegen, (ik spreek over het algemeen, want er zyn siechts weinige uitzonderingen,) zyn echter, op de een of andere manier, aan de panden van den Minister; het kan hen niet sobelen van welken Minister, door een of ander kunstbewys of verzekering van gunst vastgekluisd; of ook wel door een of ander privaat stukje werks, waardoor hy geveid is. Het is hier van daan (en ik zegge dit met schaamte, en tegen wit en dank,) dat uwa openbaar verkende vrienden tot hier toe, en naar te dikwyls, uwe ergste vyanden geweest zyn,—niet met opzet, maar door verzuim, of door noodzakelykheid,—niet uit misdadige of verraderlyke beweegredenen, maar door de zamenlopende kracht van omstandigheden.

Ik zoude deze myne gevoelens zoo try niet uit storten, zelfs niet aan u vrienden, zoo ik niet dacht dat de tyd gekomen is, dat gunstverkrygende maatregelen moeten worden achter wege gelaten; dat de scheidt moet worden weg geworpen, dat men zich op iets anders moet verlaten, dan op de belofte van eene zwakken, kunstigen en bedrieglyken Minister. Wanneer gy het overschot van uwe eigendommen nog sparen wilt, dan moeten de vrienden van de West-Indien dagelyks hunne connectie of vriendschap met de Lords van Downingstraat opgeven. Zy moeten eene onafhankelyken toon aan nemen; zy moeten ongebonden t den stryd komen—als creditoren, niet als debiteuren van de ministers—als ongevinsden en onverschrokken Advokaten van uwe onbetwistbare regten. De onderverinding moet ulieden geleerd hebben, ten minste, ik ben verzekerd dat het my geleerd heeft, dat in dit land niets van de regering kan gewonnen worden, dan alleen behulpzaamheid. Het tegenwoordig gouvernement doet niets, en kan niets doen, voor deszelfs openlyke vrienden of aanhangers. Deze is eene van zoo vele redenen, waarom het zoo zwak is en zoo zeer van de genade van elke factie, kabaal, of zelfs van eene toevallige oppositie afhangt. Het geeft toe, en moet toegeven, aan het geschreeuw, wat het weigert aan de regtvaardigheid.—Nuttigheid is deszelfs zinspreuk, en hiernede moet het, dat hetzelve zoo lang aan grondbeginselen zal getrouw blijven als mogelyk zy, maar toe geven aan de omstandigheden, wanneer hunne oogmerken gedwarsboemd of hunne standplaatsen in gevaar gebragt worden.—Hiervan is geene hoop van menschen, beter overtuigd, dan uwe vyanden. Zy hebben bekwaamheid genoeg om de zwakke zyde te kennen, en daarvan voordeel te trekken. Zy hebben het land tegen ulieden opgemaakt; zy hebben uwen ondergang den ladder van hunne eerzucht gemaakt, en den glei-steen tot een ambt, magt en volksgezindheid. Zy hebben de kunst bezeten om haat voor het geene men Slaverny noemt, in de gemoederen van de aller onwetendste en uithongerendste bevolking in Europa, als het ware in te gloeien. Zelfs de Iersche Boer, het allerderwisvaardigste eepel op aarde, die, wanneer men den Heer Geo. Dawson regt magt doen wedervaren, te vreden is, wanneer hy drie stuivers (drie half-pences) per dag verdient, is zoodanig betoverd met geestdriever en onkunde, dat hy den staat van uwe werksaliden betreurd, daar deze laatste duizend maal gelukkiger, meer vry en te vreden zyn als hy zelve. De onkunde, met gy denken, kan niet altyd aanbouden, laat dit zoo zyn, maar wat kan dit baten, wanneer het lang genoeg duurt om ure totalen en onherstelbaren ondergang volkomen deartstellen? Het algemeen gevoelen is buiten twyfel, tegen ulieden. De regtvaardigheid van uwe zaak is niet met al, in de oogen van velen.

(HET VERVOLG HIERNAA.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communication has been received; but we are sorry it came in too late for insertion. His notes will be attended to next week.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, FEBRUARY 11, 1831.

The South African Commercial Advertiser, in one of those leaden and learned articles, with which it sometimes treats the Public, has passed severe censure on Mr. CHASE, for having permitted his pen to take considerable liberties with his predecessor, Mr. MILLER, in his "Practical considerations &c."

The first of these we shall leave with the Anti-Monopolist to form his conclusion as to whether or not any particular party has an exclusive privilege like that which the Advertiser now, and has ever arrogated to itself, whether Mr. MILLER, as a Public Writer, be not liable to be dealt with by any member of that public, according to the merits or demerits of the opinions he advances?

When Mr. MILLER confined himself within the circumscribed walks of private Society we know him not, and had no more business with him than we have with the domestic affairs of any individual; but when he steps forth from his privacy and sets himself up as the advocate of a public faction, we do not think; but we know that he immediately renders himself liable to the sharpest animadversions, or becomes entitled to the gracious consideration of that public whose affairs he has voluntarily come forward to entertain.

The other point to which we have alluded, can be easily answered: if the Advertiser has had the effrontery to reflect on Mr. CHASE'S performance, by imputing to him spleen as the motive of his line of conduct towards Mr. MILLER, and by characterizing his pamphlet as not being written either "in the spirit of a Christian," or "the language of a gentleman," we have abundant documentary proofs by which we can satisfy any man who is just able to read a line of plain English and no more, that the Advertiser has been frequently and grossly guilty of both spleen and unbecoming language.

The successive tirades against those who have thought proper to differ from the autocratic principles and sentiments of the Advertiser, are positive proofs of that spleen with which the opponents have been visited for their honest interference: as for instance, vide the consequence of the attempt to procure an act for the suppression of vagrancy, in the case of the Hottentots, a subject which is fresh in the mind of every person who has peeped into a Colonial paper for the last five or six months; while the coarse language, and the gross and ungentlemanly epithets bestowed on a certain portion of the community, place the Advertiser in a very inconsistent and reprehensible situation, and are sufficient to convince us, that it is far from being competent to express an opinion upon the writings of others.

When we meet with such expressions as "varlets," "vagabonds and scoundrels," "pluck!" "the sun breeds maggots in a dead dog, till the whole land was overrun with impertinence, and the carcass of the commonwealth became the prey of vermin," "let us at last, and in good earnest, begin the work of Creation," "bone will move to his bone, skin will cover them," "towards the Head or Heads of the Colonial Department, often kindles a pungent inclination to box their ears," "and if our own arms were long enough, we would perhaps bestow it (i. e. a box in the ear) with emphatic sincerity and good will," "here he had the beast by the ear," "a horse of an entirely different color," "does not scrape together and lay on it with a shovel" (professional, no doubt) of hoc genus omnes, what opinion are we to form of the Advertiser's unique taste, "good-breeding," and "courtesy."

Here is a "hodge-podge" of vulgarity, indecency, blasphemy, impudence, and self-conceit, which do honor to a Knight of the Free Press: That story of the Devil and Job too would have been worthy of remark for the sly insinuations concealed beneath it,—the round-about way, though, in which said story is told, and the clumsy manner in which it was got up, deter one from entertaining it, lest one should be from the writer's meaning, "far as the poles asunder."

Mr. CHASE'S pamphlet, has, we think, sufficiently answered the ends for which it was intended. With a strict regard to the inviolable nature of personal property and the circumstances under which the Proprietor establishes his right to his Slaves, Mr. CHASE has entered into some very satisfactory details, backed by documentary evidence of the legality of that right. "The Slave, like every other man, has a NATURAL privilege to his freedom; but that his Master, by the laws of civil society, has acquired an ADVENTITIOUS right over him;" for who would maintain the point on any other argument but this? The unyielding cavilers are ever and anon dimming into our ears about the rights of humanity and the law of nature, as if

these alone were sufficient to extricate the question out of the hands of opinion. They appear also to dwell upon them as if we had thrown them entirely out of the scales,—with a perfect reliance on their own philanthropic virtues, they are loath to give us credit for a portion of them, notwithstanding that we too have asserted we are possessed of some philanthropic qualms of this description, which are prevented from being so perfect as their full-blown virtues, from as pure a veneration for the inalienable nature of vested rights. We have seen an unanimous force employed to stretch the chord of the argument of the Right of Property; but such is its pliant nature, that it will never snap in the attempt.

with regard to the Emancipations which have been lately made, it would appear by a voluntary act of justice, we have been sufficiently amused with a new species of practical bugbear peculiar to the Colony. It is no great sacrifice for persons to come forward and declare freedom to the yet unborn, when the forthcoming of these unborn are out of the pale of nature. One or two of the generous Emancipators on being interrogated, has since shrugged up their shoulders and declared the act to be a mere matter of expediency; their future prospects in life depended upon acquiescence, and we now, at the request of Mr. J. Villiers, A. B. of the Paarl, submit a query for consideration. This gentleman declares himself to hold a lien (as mortgages) on the Slaves whose yet unborn children Mr. Villiers (one of the Emancipators) has offered to set free, and desires to know whether the latter gentleman is justified in so doing without his consent, while he stands in the situation of a mortgagee, whether or not, he incurs a hazard in case the other becomes an insolvent?

The Advocates of the Emancipating System would exclude us from all participation in an affair which belongs only to us; they have had the candour to tell us that "we (?) have nothing to do with the settlement of the question whether Slavery is longer to exist in this Colony," that it rests with the orators, the law-makers and unmakers, the perpetual disputants, the undetermined Ministry and Commons of England, who have fully resolved not to consult any opinion or representation but those of their own insinuations and unyielding selves. Most equitable Judges, are we then to lay supine at a moment when the hand of the assassin is uplifted to strike the fatal death-blow, and, like the lamb, lick the hand of him who is about to dip it in its blood, or are we, when the storm is fast gathering over the horizon and threatening destruction to the vessel in which we have embarked our lives and fortunes, to overlook those precautions which the mariner resorts to in order to avert the impending danger, and come safely over the "merchless waves," which regard it as a thing of naught?

"The Colonists were to be made free by their own exertions" says the Advertiser. You, the Rulers and Parliament of England, will tell them that they have been backward in advancing their own interests,—that the fault lay entirely at their own door? How many opportunities have you given them to perform the work of their own freedom and of those by whom they are surrounded? have you not hitherto persevered in a course of invidious distinctions? have you not shown an utter disregard to their just claims? have you not by patient opportunities sought to heap ignominy and contempt on them? have you not pursued a line of conduct more calculated to alienate them from your Government and your British subjects than to conciliate their feelings, and bring about that amalgamation and community of interests so necessary to the acquirement of the independence they anxiously look for, but which you yourselves have been all along protracting? and will you now step forward with a willful disregard of principle, and forcibly wrest from them the last vestige of an already extensively ruined property, and turn them adrift with nothing but despair for their hope? what pledge do you now give the injured and oppressed Colonists, that you will forthwith bestow your serious attention to their necessities, and place them on a footing of equality with their more fortunate neighbours? You wish them to comply with a requisition at the utmost hazard of their prospects; and yet hold out no certain prospect of compensation for an extensive sacrifice. After the repeated promises you have given them, which were broken as soon as made, would you wish the Colonists to regard this now-fangled scheme of emancipation as any thing superior in principle to those which have preceded it? are they ever to remain at the mercy of your Secretaries and men in office? is it because you should deem it expedient for the sake of a selfish policy to withhold free institutions from them, and screw them down in every way, that the rights of a people are to be trampled upon as if they had no wants to satisfy,—no claims to assert? is the welfare and happiness of the community to be regarded as too unimportant to be classed with your latent interests? We question it; and if these be your real views towards the Colonies, depend upon it, you are hourly undermining the fabric of your power. Your confidence in the loyalty and allegiance of your adopted subjects is but a delusion, and while you ground your belief in the existence of these sentiments, you only reveal your faith on a quicksand which wastes away in proportion to the pressure which it meets with. Your pledges and your oaths have become a standing joke among the Colonists and the British character has suffered much in their estimation.

The observations Mr. CHASE has made as regards the terms on which the Colonists are willing to accede to this scheme of emancipation, are very correct. That a disposition to emancipate prevails very generally, we are perfectly convinced; but whatever may be the opinion, as to the ability of the Colonists to demand compensation, we maintain that they are perfectly justified in so doing. It has been said that "the mother country could not be expected to make terms with her subjects," and that "no expectation can be entertained previous to the settlement of the question, and until the emancipation of the new-born slave has become the law of this Colony." What are we to understand by this demi-contract? will the writer of this statement stand personally pledged for what he has advanced? No, no; did not the Colonists know who these Parliamentary men are, and how brittle is the nature of their fair pledges, they might be inclined to put some faith in them in the present instance; but it is unnecessary: if the mother country have once been emboldened to sanction and engage itself in a transaction which has since appeared disgraceful to them, we conceive that the least they could do to correct an error of their own, would be to make a shew of honourable intentions and offer every reasonable sacrifice which the nature of their past misdeeds might require.

Mr. CHASE has brought so many detailed facts to bear upon the question of Slavery in this Colony, disproving those arguments which are used by the Ranters for Freedom, and which throw no more light on the subject than would a rush-light on a total eclipse, that it would be impossible to recapitulate them in this place; we would suggest, for the sake of the Pamphlet being more extensively circulated, that Mr. CHASE be solicited to permit a translation of it to be forthwith made in the Dutch language, to the furtherance of which we are willing to render such assistance as our typographical means will enable us to do.

We congratulate the public; the Advertiser has made an extraordinary effort to wear round; it had been veering and tacking with every breeze like a ship at sea, and obstinately refusing to obey the compass; it has at last come to the point, and we hope will continue to lay her course.

Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette. CRITICAL NOTICES, folio 112, 3d Column.

We refer our readers to the letter of an intelligent Correspondent, dated Albany. It would appear our old adversaries, the Caffers, are engaged in warlike preparations; but it is not known to what precise end they will eventually be directed, however, as the matter is, it is not unworthy of some consideration.

A Correspondent from Caledon complains of the total absence of a place of instruction for the rising generation in that District, and the impossibility of procuring a person to undertake the "pleasing task" either for love or money. We do not know what the Bible School Commission are about that they have overlooked so indispensable a requisite to the future welfare of the community, and trust that they will lose no more time in entertaining the subject of education in the several Districts of the Colony with the zeal and attention it deserves.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID AFRIKAAN. COMMOTION AMONG THE CAFFERS.

Albany, January 20. Sir,—Here we are all on the buzz, the Caffers are said to be generally arming throughout all their tribes, but for what purpose is not known; they have lately attacked the Tambookies within the limits of the Colony, killed several men, taken their cattle and some Colonial cattle to boot: such things, however, are not new to us. But the grand object of speculation is Port Natal, which, from every thing I can glean, certainly possesses great capabilities for a settlement.

If a snug harbour situated in the very tract of commerce, plenty of wood and water, fertile lands, regular seasons, abundance of labor, and no taxes, are essential to the prosperity of a country, this place has them all. These are considerations for an agricultural or commercial man, but the politicians pretend to see still greater advantages in it.—They say the Americans have found the Port, and through them and other adventurers the whole population to the Eastward and Northward of the Colony will be supplied with arms and ammunition, and in a few years will be practised in the use of, and familiarised with the effect of fire-arms, when the colony must either fall before their overwhelming numbers, or maintain ten times the present force on the frontier; therefore, as a measure of sound policy and economy, the Government ought to exert itself to acquire such a right over the Port as to prevent the introduction of such munitions of war.

This might have been considered as common sense 30 years ago, but every modern tyro in politics will perceive at the first glance, that such opinions are perfectly antiquated, and cannot be entertained by any one who has at all kept pace with the march of intellect.—What right has our paltry preservation to interfere with the Zoolas' unqualified right to all the extended branches of commerce?—It is evident that fire-arms give to the nation which possesses them a decided superiority in war, moreover, in war carried on with fire-arms, the loss of human life is less than when the sword and spear are the weapons, witness the loss of men in modern battles compared with the loss of men in the battles of the Romans, Greeks, and Israelites; and as we all know that while human nature remains as it is, wars will happen; and therefore, it is the duty of every philanthropist and every benevolent man to lessen the miseries of war as much as possible, and one means of doing so will be to enable the nations of Africa to decide their quarrels with fire-arms. We may, therefore, rest perfectly satisfied that both in England and at the Cape, the views of those appointed to watch and pray for us are far too liberal ever to think of tarishing the national benevolence by listening to such selfish reasons for occupying Port Natal.

Don't talk about the rights of self-defence, or the sacredness of life and property; these are old fashioned out of date notions; and now quite exploded. In the Colonies you are only entitled to life, character, and property, so long as fashionable benevolence does not require them to be sacrificed

at her shrine. Ten years ago every farmer in the Colony thought he had a sole and individual right to his flocks and herds, and that Justice must lose her sword and balance if the laws did not uphold that right; modern science has swept away this antediluvian error, and forced upon us the important truth, that we shall share those quadrupeds with the Hottentots, Bushmen, and Caffers.

The late Ordinance No. 81, prohibiting the sale of Arms and Ammunition to persons residing beyond the Frontier, is a bold deviation from fashionable principles. What right has the Governor in Council to prevent these poor people being supplied with Muskets and Powder? It is well known they are peaceable, and require them only for the purpose of hunting. It is cruel beyond measure to compel them to puddle a whole day after an elephant or buffalo, with dogs and assagais, when a musket would level him at once. Their country abounds with game; by refusing them the most efficient means of taking it you subject thousands to die of famine. The aristocracy of skin is bad enough, but that of arms is a thousand times worse. Those poor Blacks are God's creatures, and if they have the means of honestly purchasing a gun, should they be prevented from doing so merely because the tyrannical Boers of the Colony fancy it may compromise their safety? The Colonists have usurped the country, and placed the Aborigines in a condition worse than slavery, and now deny the surrounding nations the exercise of their birthright, viz. to purchase whatever they please with their own property. All this is for no other purpose but to keep the Natives poor and defenceless, in order that the Colonists may pounce upon their country whenever they have a mind; yet it is colored over with the old ridiculous plea of self-defence. Tyrants are always suspicious: let them treat the neighbouring tribes with the same kindness the London Missionaries do, and instead of dreading them as enemies they will find them their safest guards.

I shall resume this subject another day, and demonstrate to you, after the manner of the "Researches," that should you see an incendiary putting a firebrand to your house, a Hottentot hovering near your flock of sheep, or a hawk over your chickens, you shall not take any measures to prevent mischief. Wait till the crime is committed and then punish,—never mind your loss! I will likewise prove by a diagram, similar to the one which represents the lands of Theopolis in the "Researches," that Port Natal, instead of being, as is generally supposed, within 3 or 400 miles of Graham's Town, is actually in Madagascar.

I am, &c. W.

THE NEW MEDICAL TARIF.

Cape Town, Feb. 9, 1831.

Go search the world round about, And many a frank you'll be finding; But what'd you think it's all the go? Why, by Hooker, it's nothing but grinding.

Tally high ho, high ho! Old BALLAD.

Sir,—We are pretty ground on all sides, but the Doctors' newly established mill threatens to grind us to powder, as palpable as any of their own drugs. Poor fellows! in these grinding times they could not keep body and soul together, so they turned out, actually struck for wages, signed a Round Robin, containing a scale of prices, and sent it to their masters, the Public. I wish they had struck for want of work; but, alas! they were not so lucky. I send you the great care; Had any other set of men done this, I know not what might be the consequences here, but in England we have what are called Combination Laws. However, let us examine these very moderate demands. Come—for a visit in town, from 2 to 5 shillings. Now, we are well aware if a man can get 5s. for his work from one person, he would rather be employed by him than by another from whom he can obtain but 2s. We will suppose I am a tailor, I send my Doctor, he comes, shakes his head,—oh! Mr. Crisp, you must take great care; give me pen, ink, and paper,—writes me a prescription,—good day. I will see you in the evening,—the whole business occupies five minutes, for which he charges, or he can charge, 5s. or 4s. per hour. Should my wife (which Heaven forbid!) have a protracted accouchement, he may charge me £10. This is punishing a man for his sin with a vengeance, and this for advice and attendance only. I think they might have offered to supply drugs into the bargain; for when we add the abominably extortionist prices the gentlemen Apothecaries charge for them, I must be a very rich man indeed before I can afford to employ a Doctor; or they might have adopted the system of no cure no pay.

It is useless to tell me they will not charge in this manner, that they will have compassion, and charge every one according to his circumstances; they can do it; and in this case they erect (I was going to say debase) themselves into Commissioners of Property Tax; and every man should have a schedule, to which he might be called on to swear, always in readiness for them. I must be a very rich man indeed before I can afford to employ a Doctor; or they might have adopted the system of no cure no pay. It is useless to tell me they will not charge in this manner, that they will have compassion, and charge every one according to his circumstances; they can do it; and in this case they erect (I was going to say debase) themselves into Commissioners of Property Tax; and every man should have a schedule, to which he might be called on to swear, always in readiness for them. I must be a very rich man indeed before I can afford to employ a Doctor; or they might have adopted the system of no cure no pay.

THE MERITS OF THE LATE EMANCIPATIONS.

Sir,—In the S. A. Commercial Advertiser of the 22d inst. I see, amongst the List of persons who have signified their intention to make free all Children born of their Slaves on or after the 8th of April next, the name of our popular Franchiser, the Rev. Mr. A. Faure, and that all the persons whose example he has followed possess ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SLAVES. I cannot but think that you have satisfied yourself of the real number of their Slaves, but allow me to ask, how many Female Slaves does the Rev. Mr. Faure and the other gentlemen possess? As far as I am aware of Mr. Faure's Slave property I think he possesses but ONE Female Slave, and no Slave Children. How many Slave Children, then, does he expect to be in possession of in April next? According to human calculation he can stand in the possession of one only; consequently, there is no difficulty for him to make such a declaration; and let him do with his property what he likes; but I hope that his intention of putting his name upon that list is not to increase his fellow-colonists. The other question I wish to propose is, how many FEMALE slaves are contained in the number of the one hundred and sixteen slaves, mentioned in the number of the Commercial Advertiser, or how many slave children, do these persons think to be possessed of on or before the 8th of April next? Because the just criterion of one only; consequently, there is no difficulty for him to make such a declaration; and let him do with his property what he likes; but I hope that his intention of putting his name upon that list is not to increase his fellow-colonists. 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