

Op Maeten Ochtend. ZONDER RESERVE.

SETTEN—Engelsche Tuigen, enige kostelyke Kazen, 4 Knijtjes nagemakte Karate, Kammen, 5 vantjes Styzel, en 5 vantjes Boter, op de Venduite by Mr. BLORE.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP HEDEN EN MAANDAG DEN 28 FEB.

VAN de laatste Goederen, bestaande in Glas-en Aardewerk, een elegante Tafel en Thee Servies, een glas Deter Servies, goud en silvere Horloges, Juwelenwerk, Pendules, Gros de Napis, syde en goud Linten, syde en leder Handschachten, Borsetrokken, Kint-Rouken, syde Samt-broek, Schenkbladen, Manden, Spullen, Kasten, Pomade, Dijfijne Pijpen, Hottenots, Kornolen, Sjaffen, Scharen, Salade-lepels en Vorken, extra goede Doffel, Laken, Merino, Satijn, Jean, fyne Kousen, Poecap-papier, Hammer, Peper, Suiker, en vele artikelen meer.

G. KILIAN.

Voor Hollandisch, Fransch, Spaansch en Duitsch Geld wordt de hoogte pris gegeven.

SLAAF TE KOOP ZONDER RESERVE.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen, op aanstaande Zaterdag den 28de deser, op de Verkooping van de Heeren JONES & COOKE onder Reserve, goetstaats verkopen den Slaf Sylvester, als daartoe het behoeft van syn Lyfster.

WOLFE & BARTMAN,
Venda Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN diverse Artikelen, als Ossen en Aantreive, Paarden, Schapen, Bouwgeredesch, Huismodellen en differente granen: als Koos, Garst, Haver Rog, &c. &c. op Maandag den 7den Maart aanstaande, op de pleint van A. B. H. Dancel, Riebeekskloof, Da. Stellenbosch. N.B. Mogelyk salien er ook Slaven opgeveeld worden.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING ZONDER RESERVE.

VOOR rekening van die het moge aangaan, op Vrydag namiddag den 25ste deser, te 4 ureen prez. aan het Pakhuis van Dr. LIESCHING & Co., Korte-markstraat, van 170, Robbenvellen (van jonge Robben).

Twee Duizend Ryksdaalders, meer of min.

VORDERINGEN ten behoeve van den Insolvent Boedel van wylen Dunc. WOUTER HOFFMAN, zullen op Maandag den 28 deser, op de Verkooping des Boedels van JOHANNES ABRAHAM MINNAAR, gehouden ten ayten Huise in de Dorpsstraat, No. 4, op het Dorp Stellenbosch, publick worden verkocht. Specifieke Lysten sijn te sien op da Vendokaamer van den Heer P. A. MYBURGH, te Stellenbosch, of by den Ondergeteekende, in da Kaapstad.

F. GODF. WATERMEYER, enige Curator.

TE Koop, een Huis, en Erf, Pakhuis, en twee Huurhuizen, gelegen in de Kaserstraat, zeer geschikt tot een Bakery; almede een Huis en Erf, gelegen in de Breestraat. De eer aannemelyke conditien van verkoop, sijn te sien by den Generalen Agent,

P. J. ROUX, Esq.
Waestraat No. 59.

DE Ondergeteekende, uit hoofde van zyne sickelyke staat, biedt uit de hand te koop, deselsel welbekende, goed, behoude en aangenaam gelegen Plaats Schoengracht, nabij den Dorp Stellenbosch, beplant met 225.000 Wijndrankstokken, die allervoordeiligst dragen, almede alle soorten van Vruchtbomen. De Plaats is voorseen mit goed Zaai en Weiland, almede mit loepend Water, waardoor een Watermolen het geheele jaar daar kan worden gedreven. De conditien sijn eer voordeelig, en te bevrageien den Ondergeteekende, op dessels Phats.

Schongedigt, 10 Feb. 1831.

A. P. GLOETE.

Op Zaterdag den 5 Maart, zal op de Venduite by den Heer J. BLORE, worden verkocht, een jonge geslachte Afrikaansche Meid met hare Kind, die een maand oud is.

J. S. LEIBBRANDT, q.q.
Leeuwe-strat, No. 27.

BENOEDIGD AAN 'T GROENE PUNT.
EEN sterke jonge die met de graaf werken en ook als opziener dienen kan.

Ok in huur den huis en onderpakhuis in de Kesterstraat, thans bewoerd door den Heer D. H. MELLET.—Adres daen den Ondergeteekende.

Kaapstad den 15 Feb. 1831.

A. BRINK, Esq.
Exeuctor.

OPROEPING VAN CREDITOREN.

ALLEN die vermenen enige vorderingen te hebben op den Boedel van wylen Jufv. JUDITH MOSTERD, Welwue van wylen Heer W. VAN EYK, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen, binn den tyd van drie maanden, van heden gekroek; dat die aan gem. Boedel schuldig sijn, hun debet binde gom, tyd aan den Ondergeteekende, in den Langestraat No. 22, te komen voldoen.

A. BRINK, Esq.
Kaapstad den 15 Feb. 1831.

A. BRINK, Esq.
Exeuctor.

GETROUWD,

Op den 21 deser, te Swelhendam, door den Eerw. Heer Mol, ten Huize van den Wel-Ed. Heer H. RIVERS, Civile Commissaris van Swellendam, de Wel-Ed. Heer P. G. BRINK, met Mejusvrouw CATHARINA MARIA CLOETE, weduwe van den Wel-Ed. Heer JOSEPH LISUN, en dochter van den Wel-Ed. Heer P. L. CLOETE, Sr.

M. H. GILDENHUIS.

GEDROST,

VAN den Ondergeteekende, een Slavejongen genaam Willem, omtrent 16 jaren oud, gelachting van kleur, en heeft een witte merk boven een zynre wenkbraauwen. Hy wied verkoerd door twee andere Slavejongens van den Heer J. A. HORAK. Die gezegde Willem moge oppakken zal beloond worden, wanner he bezorgt aan No. 11, Gravestraat, Kaapstad Nov. 24. P. D. HOHNE.

AVOND SCHOOL.

Op primo Maart aanstaande zal een Avond-school worden geopend in het Lokal Langestraat No. 55. Voor byzonderheden vervoegen men sich aldaar, by MOSTERT & VAN SOELEN.

Stellenbosch, Feb. 15, 1831.

DE Ondergeteekende voornemens zynde mit zyne familie den Kookte te verlaten, biss uit de hand te koop, over voordeilige voorwaarden, zyne twe Huisen Erven, voorken van Pakhuis en Stals, en gelegen in de beste gelechte van dit dorp voor den handel, waar deselve ook eige jaren mit goed suces is gedreven.

F. ORLANDIEN.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op de plaats van den Heer JOHANNES MINNAAR, achter de Paarl, op den 10 Maart aanstaande, laten verkopen, 1000 extra vette Hamels op Kapabokken, de attieken van Slagters en andere beschouers wel waardig.

Groot Drakenstein, den 16 Feb. 1831.

P. H. DE VILLIERS.

BENOEDIGD,
EEN Slaf, die Huiswerk kan verrichten en den eigenaar kan van enige goede behandeling verzekert. Adres aan dit Kantoor.

Deze Courant wordt elke Vrydag Ochtend, uitgegeven om het Postkantoor in de Kortenstraat, (No. 1), onder Zuid-dag, met de Post naar alle de Hollandsch-Duitschen bestreden.

Prijs van Intrekking.—In de Stad, per jaar, 10 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de Baile-Districten, per jaar, 10 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds. 6 Sch.—Voor een enkele Courant 7 Pence.

is het zeer waarschynlyk dat hy by deze tyd gewongen is. Wy veronderstellen eer dat hy de zaak van zyn ondankbaar Vaderland opgegeven en betwelven verlaten heeft.

De algemeene nederlaag der opstandelingen heeft een wonderbare goede uitwerking op het volk gehad, dat zich hartelyk verheugt in de mislukking van een plan, dat altoewel niet eindelyk niet geslaagd zyn, echter gedurende dies bestand, in sommige, mate een herinnering van de wrecheden en vreselykheden, waarmede de naam van Minna zo droevig in de gemedenen gyner landen gesmeerd is, moet hebben veroorzaakt.—John Bull, Nov. 1830.

De Koning der Nederlanden heeft de Haaven van Antwerpen en Ghent in een staa van Blockade verklaard.—John Bull Nov. 1830.

Groote oproerigheden in de stad, zyn het gevolg geweest van de onlangs plaats gehad hebbende verandering in het Ministerie.

De Radicals zoo als men hem noemt, door Hunt en Carlile aangevoerd, hischen het gemeen van om op een oengereerde wrye, humore goudingring van den dag te leggen, over de meerlaag van het bewind van Wellington.

Eene bonte groep van hen, wapende zich met stokken, en hogtede daarvan eenige lopen die de driekleurige vlag moesten voorstellen, en het gerucht was, weg met de Blues, "Geen Peel" "Geen Wellington." Zoo als natuuryk te veronderstellen is, van alle zamenrotting van het gemeen volk van London, hebben onderscheidene personen anmerkelijke schade geleden, door het instaan van glazen, en kleine dicsfatu.

Det gemeen verzamelde zich rondom het Huis der Edelen, zegt de "John Bull," was zeer inidructig, doch anderzijds onschadelijk, ieder paar by zyn aankomst naer, of verlaten van het Huis, met een luid geschreeuw en begroeting, zuider onderscheid 't zy in de persoon of party, tot welke hy behoorde te maken.

De Prins van Saxe Weimar heeft Mastricht verlaten en is naar Brussel vertrokken.

ANTWERPEN, 1 Dec.—Verscheidene kanonneerbooten hebben ontlangs het koninglyk Dok verlaten om zich naar de kusten van Zuid-Holland en Zeeland te begeven.

Het Nationaal Congres heeft niemand hoe ge- naam last gegeven om de Kroon van Belgie aan iemand aan te bieden.

De Hertog van Saxe Weimar heeft Mastricht verlaten en is naar Brussel vertrokken.

ANTWERPEN, 1 Dec.—Er zyn tegenwoordig zetlen kleine vaartuigen, welken geschut, enz. uit de citadel aan boord nemen, waairt wy het gevolg mogen trekken dat de vesting zal verlaten worden. Wy kunnen hierby voegen, dat de Hollanders mede alle de voorraad van krygsbehoeftens, die zy ten hunnen dispositie, uit de Citadel hebben kunnen vervoeren.—Brusselsche Papieren, 4 Dec.

ZWITSERLAND.—Er heerscht thans een sterke gisting in Zwitserland. Volgens de "Nouveliste Vandois" en de "Ariso," zyn de Cantons van Glaris en Tessin in Massa opgestaan en hebben de wapen opgevat. Talryke volksvergaderingen zyn te Zurich, Ulster en Weinselde, te zamen gekomen om veranderingen te eischen. De oude Zwitserse standaard, (rood, groen en geel,) is op verscheidene plantsen geplant. Eene menigte aangeplakte schriften roepen overal het volk op tot vrijheid.

Eene private brief van Geneve, van 26 Nov. zegt, dat 12000 gewapende Boeren in Bern bijna getrokken zyn, en het government hebben gegezen Zurich en Aran zyn door het gewapene volk ontruimd.

Kort voor zes uren kwam eene sterke patrouille der Policie aan, en op hunne aanmerking vervluchtte met zeer leide stemmo de vliegtelingen weder te verzamelen maar geene enkele wile hem bystaan, enhy wied met moeite weggebracht.

Correspondentie.

Aan den Redakteur van den Zuid-Afrikaan.

My Heer!—In uw Courant van ll. Vrydag, word gezegd "Een Correspondent beklaagd zich, dat het in zyn Distrik geheel en al aan een plaats ontrekkt tot het nodig onderwy's voor de opkomende jeugd, oock dat het ongelijk was iemand te vinden, die of uit liefde of voor geld, de aangename taak van onderwyzer op zich nomen wilda. Wy weten niet wat de Bybel en School Commissie in zyn meester, wagtende, en de Koetzier was het voorwerp van de beschimpingen en ammeringen van de menigte, welke echter over het algemeen van eenen drolligen aart waren. De Hertog had intussen het huis, door een andere deur in het rydtuig van een vriend verlaten.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "A Bayonian" has been received, for which & for the accompaniments, we feel much obliged; we shall always be happy to hear from him.
"NO SAINT" has also come to hand, and we are equally indebted to him.
We are reluctantly induced to postpone the communication of "V." till our next.
Various other communications will meet with immediate attention.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, FEBRUARY 25, 1831.

The over-rated advantages which the various schemes of Emigration promised to the Settler have, we hope, been sufficiently disproved, from the failures which have attended them, both in this Colony and elsewhere. The prospect of a relaxation from the severity of taxation, and the miseries attendant on over-population, and the change from a state of slavery to one of comparative independence, where neither toil, industry, or perseverance were necessary to the acquirement of it, was a sort of *bon-vouloir* too tempting to be refused by a people reduced to the last stage of human suffering.

The wickedness of encouraging a spirit of Emigration among the people, by holding out to them hopes which there is not a distant prospect of realizing, are never enough to be reproached.

It is a stubborn fact that no sooner is a plan of this kind projected than it starts the ingenuity of a host of visionary enthusiasts, to show up in the liveliest colors which imagination can devise, the manifold advantages which "our" soil and climate offer to the vanity of the eager adventurer, who is thus easily inveigled into the belief of a state of things, which never existed but in the fanciful imaginations of these philanthropic mountaineers. Why, then, should the people be characterised as too susceptible, — their credulity can only be attributed to the urgency of their situation. In the development of these grand theories for alleviating the present condition of an overgrown and starving population, the future prospect of the Emigrant is rarely taken into consideration. If but a temporary impetus can be given to the forlorn hope of the clamorous multitude, it seems sufficient to secure a degree of confidence in the sincerity of the rulers, — if even for a day; and such we say have been the views of the schemists, and such the character of the wild schemes of Emigration to the shores of this and the New Settlement at Swan River.

"Colonial Office, Cape Town, 14th Feb. 1831.—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Governor a Memorial dated the 6th and transmitted on the 9th instant, subscribed by you and nineteen other Slave Proprietors, soliciting His Excellency's sanction of a Meeting to be held in Cape Town, on Saturday, the 5th of March next, for the purpose of electing a Committee to consult upon and lay before His Majesty's Government, such plans as may tend to ameliorate and ultimately to do away with Slavery in the Colony, as well as other measures connected with the ultimate interests of the Slave themselves, and the interests of the Colonists.

MEETING OF SLAVE PROPRIETORS.

We have received directions to lay before the public the following Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, requesting his sanction for a Meeting of the Slave Proprietors, and his Excellency's refusal thereto. We also subjoin the Government Notice alluded to in the reply of the Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency Sir G. L. COLE, K. C. B.
Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Undersigned Slave Proprietors, and deeply interested in the welfare of that race, and of the Colony at large, humbly beg that your Excellency will be pleased to sanction a General Meeting of the Slave Proprietors, to be held in Cape Town, on Saturday, the 5th of March next, for the purpose of electing a Committee to consult upon and lay before His Majesty's Government, such plans as may tend to ameliorate and ultimately to do away with Slavery in the Colony, as well as other measures connected with the ultimate interests of the Slave themselves, and the interests of the Colonists.

And Memorials, &c. &c. &c.
(For the Memorials' names, see the Dutch.)

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"His Excellency has also received an application of a similar nature from another quarter; and being unwilling to admit of proving a relief to the crying distresses of the Mother Country, has in all cases been attended with ruinous results. We have been led to these remarks principally from the present condition of the Swan River Settlers, which, by late accounts, are deplorable enough; and if we may depend upon their correctness, considering the contradictory reports which have emanated from thence, we do heartily set our faces against any such rash undertakings for the future; humanity, indeed, calls for such a check, and we trust that the madness of these sudden and simultaneous rushes upon distant and unknown settlements will be seen ere long. If the cool and sober deductions of reasoning, guided by the wisdom and experience of the past, are to be displaced by these schemes of expediency, then adieu for ever to all prospects of amendment.

If we turn to the subject of Emigration in this Colony, with a view to discover who were the sufferers in consequence of the imprudent conduct of the Government in this business, we find that those who had brought out capital and labor, to embark in agricultural undertakings were those who alone were ruined. The day laborer and the artisan did not feel the weight of the evils which were pressing on the Capitalist—on the contrary, they were in constant requisition, and both Government and others were in the habit of enticing them from the service of their lawful retainers by the temptation of high wages; what the result of these underhand proceedings were, are known to the cost of many. We promise, therefore, that there is at present great room for an influx of strong and able laborers and artizans from the Mother Country, say 500 annually for some years to come; these must be properly selected, and, as was at one time projected, a previous contract should be entered into with the Agriculturists in Albany and other parts stating the number of men each would require, and the rate of wages they would allow. We know this to have been in serious contemplation at the time when the investigations were going forward in the House of Commons respecting the fate of the Emigration in 1820, but which, from the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, we hear was discouraged and finally abandoned.

Mr. MILLER must have had very little "practical" experience when he affirms that free labor even now is procurable at as little expense as slave labor; we think him neither humane nor patriotic when he advises agents to be sent to Malabar to hire Natives, when so many of his wretched and starved countrymen at home cry open-mouthed for relief. Hundreds of families at this moment would be ready to join any person of sufficient means, and in whom they could place confidence, to emigrate, and cheerfully distribute themselves over the Cape Colony, to which in a few years they would prove a valuable accession, and as well to the Mother Country in more respects than one.

It is untrue to say the Colonists cannot afford to pay them for their labor, particularly if we compare their pay and situation now at home

with what these might be if they were indubitably inclined in this Colony; we know of more than one farming servant in Albany who came out in 1820, who have always been employed at moderate wages, and yet have two or three times managed to remit to their aged and helpless parents in England £10 sterling each time.

We contend, it would have been more humane,

more politic in any man to have directed his attention to the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes of Great Britain, than to commit a positive act of injustice by letting loose the Slaves in the Colonies indiscriminately, and with them innumerable evils, which would be sooner felt than remedied. The antidote would not be the importation of a few thousands of the peasantry of Malabar, as this would only complete their entire domination.

We shall make this the subject of more extensive details in our future numbers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID AFRIKAAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELL'S MORNING BEE.

It appears that there has been a terrible explosion in Cape Town in the two great political parties of the day. We cannot, for the life of us, get hold of the whole matter to debate; but a friend on whom I can rely has given me the following particulars:—Flushed as with victory a certain *Librarian* communicated to a friend private intelligence by note of the changes in the Home Government; a copy of this note, somehow or other, was clandestinely copied, and fell into the hands of a certain *Master*. He roared out with wrath, and actually wrote an official letter of rebuke to the *Librarian*, in which he stated, that but for the note being a private one he would have called a general meeting of the subscribers! I suppose to denounce the dangerous nature of Whigism. A word or two to the parties by way of advice. They should have more work, and then they would have less time to squabble. The *Master* should take extra service in the Supreme Court, and thus some extra office would be cut down, or he should be content with £400 per annum instead of £800. And the *Librarian* should be required to open the Library earlier in the morning than at present, and also to attend at least two hours every evening. The Devil always incites idle people to mischief.

Correspondent.

REMARKS ON THE "ADVERTISER'S" SCHEME OF ADDING A MILLION TO THE NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Cape Town, February 16, 1831.

Sir.—The "Advertiser" has at length hauled his wind, and gone on the other tack; we are no longer threatened by this self-constituted judge with the omnipotent voice of the people of England, demanding immediate and unconditional emancipation of Slaves, or of their resorting to brute force to compel it. He has proposed a plan, and in course, he takes it for granted, that any plan coming from him, must of necessity be adopted: nay, so sure is he upon this subject, that he considers the thing as already done: read the beginning of his Leading Article of Saturday last. "Having in our last removed the only objection of any solidity that ever has been urged, &c." Now, I mean to contend, that so far from that objection being removed, it stands as strong as ever, and it is the very point we shall have to contest with the British Parliament; however, the plan is of itself a pretty plan, and there is but one trifling objection to it, which is (but that the "Advertiser" can easily get over) to persuade the English Parliament to advance the money—so as to persuade a people who are laden with a debt of God knows how many hundred millions, the interest of which, together with the current expenses of Government, amounting to 60 millions a year, they are compelled to pay in taxes; a people overtaxed with poverty and distress; whose mechanics and artisans are more than one-half depending on parochial relief for subsistence, whose distresses have compelled them unanimously to call for retrenchment in every branch of the expenditure; to persuade such a people to add a million a year to their present bill, is able to perform. If he can, well and good; I am quite as great an enemy as he can possibly be to slavery, and therefore, in order to further his humane intentions, will offer him a hint on the subject; which I have no doubt, will be immediately put in practice: as this violent, lawless, Slave, Hobotian, &c., has arisen with his dear friends the Saints of the present day: suppose, instead of proposing to load the already-overburdened people with fresh taxes, they were to make collections at the doors of their chapels to carry their wishes into execution, or they might do as I have seen done at Wesley's Chapel, in the City-road, viz.: lock the pews, and send the plate round, then you know it could be seen who gave and who did not. They can, and they do raise enormous sums in this way; and I do not see why they should not adopt the supreme Editor's plan, and let about it immediately; I mean after the New Chapel, in Burg-street is paid for, wishing his success; but dreadfully fearing he will not be able to persuade John Bell (notwithstanding his calculations) to endure fresh taxes.

I am, Sir, &c.

Cyrus.

THE "ADVERTISER"—QUIBBLING.

Sir.—Palliations are not indeed so difficult to be obtained as is commonly supposed.

In cases at Law no Client ever had the good fortune to be told by his Advocate that his case was not so hopeless but that in the nooks and corners with which the profession abounds, some lurking

pro or, argument could be found to set up something like a counter-suit.

Even M. D.'s and D. D.'s have not failed to show on occasions why they should not be entitled to a fee-simple in the art of palliating; now, we are pleased to term this art of palliating, the art of Quibbling,

and thus is the shelter under which the *Advertiser* has taken refuge.

Will any one attempt to say then that the Editor of a newspaper has no right

to what higher authorities have resorted to? Is the *Advertiser* less infallible than they? Certainly not!

It occurs, that, because you called the *Advertiser* a "frontless turncoat" and said it had been

avowing and tacking with every breeze," it has

thought advisable to charge its memory with

what it had at one time urged in regard to the

question of Slavery, in order to discover if these

accusations were founded in truth; the result

(as may be seen in the article following the

leader of last Wednesday of the *Advertiser*) is,

that it has been convinced of its dereliction, and

now comes forward to acknowledge it in a sly,

evasive manner, which clearly evinces its artiness

at palliating, or rather at quibbles. Such con-

temptible shifts in the *Advertiser* are pitiable;

the public had been better satisfied had it come

forward and candidly acknowledged its error.

It would appear that the *Advertiser*'s memory

has been very much impaired of late; it would

do well to go to the expense of having a very

detailed index compiled of the opinions and ex-

pressions it has promulgated since its establish-

ment, as a guide for the future.

I am, &c. No Quibbler.

DELAYS IN THE BUSINESS OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Sir.—On Wednesday last I was called upon as a witness in a civil case to be that day tried in the Petty Court, and in company with a number of respectable persons, who, like myself, had no other interest in the proceedings than a desire to further the ends of justice, was subjected to most serious inconvenience by the delay (said to be unavoidable) in bringing on the cause for hearing. The loss of time I speak of is occasioned in this way:—a case is called, the parties come into court, the Magistrate adjourns his gown and bib, the Clerk mends his pen, the plaintiff and defendant prepare for action, and a messenger arrives and announces that the Attorney-General wants Mr. Burnett immediately in the Supreme Court, to swear to the confession made before the Magistrate, of some prisoner then being tried! The Magistrate rings his bell, and gravely assures all whom it may concern, that the Court is adjourned till Mr. Burnett returns, which does not happen, perhaps, for an hour or two. This delay of public business, Mr. Editor, is of frequent occurrence, and is consequently felt as a great evil, particularly when it is considered with what facility it might be avoided, if proper persons were selected for the other appointments in the Magistrate's Office. What are Mr. Muller, the Interpreter, second Clerk doing? Are they incapable of taking down a deposition? if so, why are they not dismissed? There are numbers of persons who would not only be glad to earn their salaries, but would bring the ability as well as the inclination to do their duty properly.

I am, Sir, &c.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND DR. PHILIP.

Albany, Jan. 30.

Sir.—It had been for some time rumoured on the frontier that the London Missionary Society intended paying all expenses which Dr. Philip had incurred in the late prosecution for libel; it was not, however, really believed, until the *Zuid Afrikaan* of the 14th of July, gave in the letter verbatim:—We really cannot but feel highly indignant at the good public of England, who maintain a Reverend Dr. of Divinity, at a heavy annual salary, besides paying all his expenses for liberating the Colony and its inhabitants. How lamentable it is that in 1830, in the capital of an enlightened country, we should find men professing Christianity supplanting Heaven to uphold the slaves in the colonies.

It is an historical fact, that *Tu Deum* was sung in all the Roman Catholic Churches, for the success of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Such has bigotry and fanaticism ever been, and such they will be till the end of time. Their doctors and victims are equally to be pitied.

THE CASE OF DANIEL BOSMAN.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.

Cape Town, 22d Feb. 1831.

Sir.—Seeing a great concourse of people yesterday entering the Town-hall, curiosity impelled me to join them, when I was informed that the son of a Mr. Bosman had been knocked down by a police officer. The name of Bosman made me inquire where the sufferer was. He was pointed out to me, and I asked him about his father's name, and what had happened to him. The poor youth was seated on a form, surrounded by a great number of people, who took part in his misfortune: when on a sudden, a police officer came and wanted to remove the young man amongst five-blacks and bairds. I took hold of him by the breast, and he released his officers to strike. I let him and returned to the Police Office, when I saw the Policeman Murphy, and ordered him to bring Dr. Leisching to me. Dr. Leisching told me, that he had no right to speak to a prisoner.

I lodged my complaint upon the offence with the Superintendent of Police, and called several people as witnesses. But the Superintendent thought proper to believe the police officer, whom I had accused, upon his denying the charge of my being that he had offended me. The Superintendent likewise told me, that I had no right to speak to a prisoner.

You will therefore see, Sir, and I hope the public will likewise take notice, that a citizen is no more safe, even at that place where he is to call for the protection of his Judge, and that the Police paid and fed by the sweat of our brows to keep the peace, and protect us from insult and assault, has the effrontery, openly in the Court under the eye of its superior, to insult and offend us, without any hope or prospect of obtaining redress; nor even a hearing from the Superintendent.

I trust that the case will not rest here; but as a Citizen I ask you in the meanwhile, what I am to do; or rather, what *can* I *lawfully* do in a similar case?

I am, Sir, &c.

A. CARSTENS.

Cape Town, 10th Feb. 1831.

Sir.—I will feel obliged by your causing to be inserted in your excellent paper that paragraph of the Leading Article of yesterday's *Advertiser* commencing—"Will Great Britain comply?" &c. and also the one beginning—"The people are abused" &c.; and permit me to inquire if the Editor is not conscious of the charge alluded to in the latter paragraph is "false"? Is it not too mild to say the appeal in the former is downright nonsense? We need not go far from a certain Office for a precedent to show it savours much of blasphemy!!!

I am, &c.

According to the request of our Correspondent, we insert the two paragraphs alluded to in the "S. A. Commercial Advertiser" of the 9th inst.

"Will Great Britain comply? If she refuse, we denounce her in the presence of God and man—*we call Heaven and Earth to witness* to the truth, that she is the most unprincipled of Nations. Her Religion is Hypocriey; her Justice, Violence; her Liberty, Tyranny and Oppression. In a single War she can spend *Fifteen Hundred Millions*, without a murmur, millions upon millions. Will her first act comply?" &c. and also the one beginning—"The people are abused" &c.; and permit me to inquire if the Editor is not conscious of the charge alluded to in the latter paragraph is "false"? Is it not too mild to say the appeal in the former is downright nonsense? We need not go far from a certain Office for a precedent to show it savours much of blasphemy!!!

I am, &c.

Will Great Britain comply? If she refuse, we denounce her in the presence of God and man—*we call Heaven and Earth to witness* to the truth, that she is the most unprincipled of Nations. Her Religion is Hypocriey; her Justice, Violence; her Liberty, Tyranny and Oppression. In a single War she can spend *Fifteen Hundred Millions*, without a murmur, millions upon millions. Will her first act comply?" &c. and also the one beginning—"The people are abused" &c.; and permit me to inquire if the Editor is not conscious of the charge alluded to in the latter paragraph is "false"? Is it not too mild to say the appeal in the former is downright nonsense? We need not go far from a certain Office

What they think it their interest. And, did you ever yet hear of any king, aristocracy, or any body of great or rich persons, who did not think it their interest to keep the upper hand? You all along pretend, that what you propose would be for the good of the Whites; and this is just what WILLIAM LAMB said of us Reformers, when he was supporting Sidmouth's Power-of-Imprisonment Bill! Well, let the Whites judge for themselves, then. Surely the Assembly in Jamaica is as likely to know its own interests as you or Mr. Buxton or Mrs. FAY.

In several instances you bid us look at the United States; you hold them out as an example. Let us see, then, how this example beats you out. In that country, there are, as to every State, two governments; one which has authority to a certain extent over all the states; and one which has authority within the state only. The Congress here is to those in the Colonies America is a "fine free country"; but, the slave states will no more suffer the Congress to meddle with their internal laws and regulations, than they will suffer it to put chains upon the limbs of the farmers and planters. Nay, the Constitution of the United States forbids the Congress to meddle in this very question, while it provides, that slave states shall have, in their proportion of representatives in Congress, an allowance for the Blacks. That is, each state being allotted representatives in number proportioned to its population, each slave state has a certain number of representatives on account of its Blacks, over, and above those to whom it is entitled by its White population. So that, in fact, the whole of the United States are governed by men, a part of whom sit in the Congress as the representatives, not of the slaves, but of the proprietorship in slaves. They are the representatives of slavery, and of nothing else! Yet, you cite the example of the United States!

This is in the Congress, observe, where the members, who sit in virtue of property in slaves, assist to make laws which affect the whole of the state. Nor is it a thing to be overlooked, that of the FIVE PRESIDENTS, which the people of America have had to choose, they have chosen FOUR from a slave state, all of them born and died in a slave state, and all of them great slave owners, during their Presidentship as well as before! And yet, you would have this credulous nation, this cant-jailed nation, believe, that the West India Assemblies are not to be trusted with the making of laws affecting the Blacks, because they are composed of men who have lived in a country where the Blacks are held in slavery, and because, they have, and must have, those feelings of contempt for, and all those prejudices relative to, the Blacks, which are entertained by all the Whites that live amongst them. Was not Washington, and were not Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe as liable to this objection? Yet, the people of the United States, so jealous of their liberty, chose these men as the depositaries of the greatest degree of power existing in the country. And, they chose them, too, in preference to others, who were not born and bred in a slave state, and who had never been slave owners. Marks, moreover, that Mr. Adams, the only President not from a slave state, was put out of his office at the end of four years, and that each of the others was kept in his office for eight years. So that, the United States, out of their thirty-six years of Republican Government, have been thirty years under chief magistrates who were slave-holders; and have chosen to be thus; have rejected men who were not slave-holders, in order to have the slave-holders. These chief magistrates have (and without boroughmonger control) the power of life and death as to condemned criminals; they have the nomination of ambassadors and other high officers; they are intrusted with the appointment of naval and military officers; they carry on negotiations with foreign powers, and they make treaties subject to ratification or rejection by the Senate; they are entrusted with the expenditure of a large part of the taxes; and they have an absolute veto as to all acts passed by the Congress; for, though these Acts would become laws, if the two houses of Congress were to preserve, they never have yet so preserved, in a case where the President has exercised his veto.

So that, according to your notion, according to that which you would infuse into the minds of the people of England, the people of the United States must be the most base, stupid, perverse and self-degraded wretches that ever were seen upon the face of the earth. If a man, born and bred in a slave state; if a man who has never had any property that did not depend upon upholding a system of slavery; if such a man be unfit to partake in the making of laws, affecting merely his own individual state or colony; what a figure do the people of the United States make, who choose precisely such a man, and invest him with the power of preventing acts of the Congress from becoming laws? Every argument that you produce, turns out to be an argument against yourself; and yet, unless you succeed in this point, your slanders on the colonists will be wholly unavailing. The example of the United States is complete in all its parts. That is not a country of slaves; that is, not a country where the labouring classes are ill used; that is not a country where it is fashionable to despise the low and to cinge to the lofty: it is a country of real freedom, with the exception of that state of slavery which exists, with regard to the Blacks. If the thing were so monstrous as you represent it, if it were a mass of such cruelties and such horrors, could it possibly be tolerated in that country; and if the existence of the Black slavery engendered that tyranny and cruelty of disposition in the Whites, and rendered these Whites so unfit for the labours of legislation, is it to be believed that the humane, the hospitable, the kind, the gentle people of America, who, in these respects, are surpassed by no people in the world: is it to be believed that these people would have almost exclusively, chosen their Presidents from amongst the slave-holders, if to be a slave-holder inferred tyranny and cruelty of disposition?

In order to make out your case, as the lawyers call it, against the Assemblies, you descant largely, on the treatment of the Blacks. I am a good deal at your mercy here; because, in most instances, you produce nothing in the way of proof of your assertions. It seems impossible that the Blacks should not have been exterminated long ago, if what you say be true. There must be great exaggeration; but if your statement were true, to the full extent, I should say, that you, especially as a Member of Parliament, ought not to move a step towards changing things in the West Indies, until things have been completely changed at home. My firm belief is, that the negroes in our West India colonies are, on the average, better fed, more comfortably situated, and lead easier and happier lives, than the labourers of this kingdom;

dom; and, though, as a subject of the King, I have a right to claim my attention to the West India colonies; I have a right to talk about them and to write about them; but I have, morally speaking, no right to spend any portion of my time in endeavouring to meet the lot of the slaves, as long as I am convinced that a large portion of my own countrymen are worse off than those slaves.

You appear to be well aware of this sort of objection to your interference, and, therefore, you lay great stress upon the ben fits of Christianity of which I will speak more by-and-by. You observe that the West Indians, in the warmth of argument, have told us that the negro slaves, "are as well or better off than our British peasantry." British peasantry, in your teeth, canting pamphleteer? Where did you learn to call Englishmen peasantry? What high fed son or daughter of corruption furnished you with that word? In the vocabulary of what borroughmonger did you find it? Peasant means a wretched White slave; and the bare use of the word by you, shows that the West Indians were right when they said that their slaves were as well or better off than the labourers in this country.

How are we to try the question? By what are we to judge? is it by the relative feeding, clothing, lodging, and labour? I say, Yes. But this you decline! You will "not" condescend to argue this question on any such grounds? These, however, are the grounds, on which every man of sense will argue the question. It may suffice you, as it did George Rose, to set a higher value upon religion, or, rather, upon what you call religion, than upon food and raiment; but I fancy ninety-nine out of every hundred persons, when the question is whether the labourer be well or ill off; will first ask, How is he fed? This is, indeed, the great matter; for, what is life unless there be a sufficiency of food to prevent the body from being wasted by want? Yet you will not argue the question on this ground! You will not "condescend" to think anything about the relative quantity of food of the parties. Now, I deem this the first thing of all; and I am certain that no sincere man that knows any thing of the situation of the parties will deny, that a West India slave has twice as much wholesome sustenance, as is received, on an average, by an English labourer arrived at man's estate; and that he has this, too, for performing about a tenth part of the labour performed, upon an average, by an English labourer.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PIPERS

Considerable Riots have been the consequence of the late change in the ministry in the City. The Radicals, as they are termed, headed by Hunt and Carlile, instigated the mob to a tumultuous expression of their approbation of the downfall of the Wellington administration.

A mighty array of them armed themselves with sticks, and had some rags stuck on some of them, representing the tri-colored flag, and the shouts were "Down with the Blue," "no Peel," "no Wellington." As was naturally to be expected from all City-of-London mobs, considerable damage was sustained by private individuals by the breaking of a few windows and the commission of petty robberies.

"The mob assembled round the House of Lords," says the John Bull, "was very noisy, but otherwise innocuous, assailing each Peer, on his arrival or quitting the house, with yells, indiscriminately, with application to parties or individuals. The Marquis of Clanricarde and others were assailed by such shouts; but Lord Granville drove through the crowd in his cabriolet, without receiving any further insults, and several noblemen passed through it on horseback with single grooms equally unmolested. The Duke of Wellington's carriage was kept at the side of the portico, as if waiting for its master, and the coachman was the butt of the jeers and observations of the crowd, which, however, were generally of a humorous character. The Duke in the meantime had left the House by another door in the carriage of a friend. At a little before six, a strong party of police arrived, and, as they approach the mob flew in all directions to avoid them. One sturdy fellow, with stentorian lungs, tried to rally the fugitives, but not a single man would stand by him, and he was removed with difficulty."

Retrenchment.—From the salaries of all persons employed in the Dock-yard at Sheerness, 20 per cent. is deducted above 2000; and if below that sum, 15 per cent. The measure is expected to be extended through the Naval Department.

Ministers have begun the work of Retrenchment by reducing all their own Salaries; but to what extent it does not appear. They have also lopped off a living in commendam from Dr. Philipps' bishopric, worth 44,600 a-year. And the Vice-treasurorship of Ireland and the office of Lieut-General of the Ordnance have been abolished.

Among the Retrenchments contemplated, a London paper of the 12th of December states, that the four Establishments of the Admiralty, Navy Pay, Victualling, and Navy Boards are to be blended into one office; this step, it is calculated, will save 250,000, a-year.

The Regency Bill has received the Royal Assent.

Lord Lyndhurst, (the late Lord Chancellor,) is appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir James Kemp has been appointed Master-General of the Ordnance.

Lord Granville is appointed English Ambassador to the Court of France, in the place of Lord Stuart.

Sir James Mackintosh has been appointed a Commissioner of the Board of Control. The Anti-Monopolists at this Board are numerous. What will "John Company" say to their present prospects? The Bank monopoly seems to be in no better plight.

Increase of the Army.—It has been determined that every regiment in his Majesty's service shall be completed to its full establishment of 740 rank and file, and the necessary measures have been directed for effecting that object. The present force of each regiment is, we believe, limited to 660 men, so that it will require an additional number of 80 to make the full complement. The total increase will not be large, (about 6,000 men) and we believe there will be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the measure, when the severity of the duty in the disturbed districts is taken into consideration.

This is a plausible reason on the part of the Courier, but to us it appears like symptoms of war.—Age, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons on the 12th of December, Mr. C. W. Wynne asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was the intention of Government to allow the Bishop of Exeter to hold the living of Stanhope in commendam?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that Government having taken the subject into consideration, and feeling, as it was already known, that several members of the Government did feel, great objection to such an appropriation of church patronage, he had felt it his duty to advise his Majesty not to issue the warrant to enable the Right Rev. Prelate to hold the living of Stanhope in commendam. (Cheers)—One cheer more!—Dec. 12.

Reform Meetings are progressing rapidly through the country, particularly in Scotland, which seems at length actually awake to the necessity of a full and immediate reform.

In the House of Lords, at the Sitting Dec. 10, a long conversation ensued on the distress of the country. On the presentation of a Petition against Negro Slavery, Lord Stanhope suggested the appointment of a Commission to visit the Colonies, which was forcibly ridiculed by the Lord Chancellor.

Dec. 8.—After receiving a number of petitions the House went into a Committee on the Colonial Acts Validity Bill.

(From the "Sun" 6th Dec.)

BRUSSELS, 1st Dec.—Several gun-boats have lately left the Royal Dock-yard, to proceed to the coasts of South Holland and Zealand.

The National Congress has not authorized any one to offer the crown of Belgium to any person whatever.

The Prince of Saxe Weimar has left Maastricht and gone to Breda.

ANTWERP, Dec 1.—There are at present sixteen small vessels, which are taking on board cannon, &c. from the citadel, whence we infer that the citadel will be evacuated. We may add that the Dutch are also removing from the citadel the stores, &c. which they have at their disposal.—*Brussels' Papers*, Dec. 4.

The trial of the Ex-Ministers of France are proceeding on. The brief view we have had of the English papers, which give the report at full-length, have not enabled us to make such copious extracts as we could have wished. One of the papers, speaking of the trial says, "The deposition of witnesses on the subject of the impending trial of the Ex-French Ministers, which will be found at length in another part of our paper, proves clearly the supposing imbecility of these infatuated men, who, even up to the last moment, knew not how to discriminate between a mere passing tumult of the mob and a decided revolution on the part of the nation. According to the evidence of some of the witnesses, the Ex-monarch appears to have added brutality to bigotry, and so far as strict justice is concerned, to merit richly the fate now hanging over the heads of his responsible Ministers."

SPAIN.

Official intelligence has been received of the entire defeat of Valdez, Eanos, and the rest of the Spanish rebels. All their force has been driven out of the Spanish territories, and disarmed by the French, as soon as they passed the frontiers. Mine was not then taken; but if he remained wandering amongst the mountains, it is most probable he is secured by this time. We should rather think he has taken the precaution to get himself clear of the cause, and quit his ungrateful country. The entire overthrow of the insurrectionists has had a wonderfully good effect upon the population, who seem most heartily to rejoice at the frustration of a scheme which, although ultimately unsuccessful, must, during its progress, have caused, in some degree, a renewal of the barbarities and miseries with which the name of Mine is so grievously associated in the minds of his countrymen.—*John Bull*, Nov. 14.

The King of Holland has declared the ports of Antwerp and Ghent in a state of blockade.—*John Bull*, Nov. 14.

Prince Talleyrand has lately had his attention called to some mysterious movements connected with the Ex-Royal Family of France, and confidential Agents have, it is understood, been appointed to report upon them. In France the activity of the friends of Charles X. in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux has been so great, that important discoveries have resulted from it.

MATRIMONY.

Opinions of three celebrated Ladies on it. Mrs. E. Montagu says, in her letters—"I can define matrimonial happiness only, like wit by negatives. 'Tis not kissing, that's too sweet; 'tis not scolding, that's too sour; 'tis not railing, that's too bitter; nor is it continual scuttlecock of reply, for that's too tart. I hardly know how to satisfy it exactly to my taste; but I would not have it tart, nor mawkishly sweet. I should not like to live entirely on metheglin or verjuice." Could that kind of love?" says Mrs. Thrale, "be kept alive through the marriage state which makes the charm of a single one, the sovereign good would no longer be sought for; in the union of two faithful lovers it would be found. But as this is impossible, we must preserve it as long, and supply it as happily as we can!"—"Hope not," says Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, "for perfect happiness; there is no such thing on earth. He neither ashamed nor vexed to depend on your husband; let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant; hope not for constant harmony in the marriage state; hope not for a full return of tenderness; men are tyrants, who would be free themselves, and have us confined. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be repaid by complaints or reproaches."

CLAIMS UPON THE ESTATE OF MR. WILLIAM VAN EYE.

THE Undersigned, Sureties of Mr. C. T. Vanscana, being duly authorised, by Extract Resolution of the Worshipful the Court of Justice, dated 27th December, 1827, offer for Private Sale two Houses and Premises, situate in Loop-street, No. 93 A and No. 93 B.

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

G. J. VAN EYE,
J. P. DAVISON, Sec.
Widow J. C. KLEINWIEHL,
M. A. BERGH, &c.

Brakkesteet, Feb. 24.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Premises, a Store, and two Alto houses, situate in St. Georges-street, (Kasteel-street) well adapted for a Bakery, &c. a House and Premises situate in Bree-street. Conditions of sale are very moderate, and may be seen by applying to the General Agent.

P. J. BOUX, P.A.
Wale-street, No. 55.

CAUTION.—The Undersigned cautions every Person from sporting on his ground, and also begs that who have been kind enough to invite others to assist them in committing those trespasses, to be on their guard in future.

A. GOUS, Sec.

Brakkesteet, Feb. 24.

WANTED. Copies of the following Works on the Cape:

Burchell's Travels in South Africa.

Barrow's ditto, ditto.

Thompson's ditto, ditto.

Philip's Researches.

State of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1823, by a Civil Servant.

Captain Grant's Work on the Caravans.

Cape of Good Hope and Dependencies. By Captain Benjamin.

Dickinson, Feb. 24.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, since the 9th of January last, as my Slave Boy, named David, who has been formerly the property of JACOB MOSTERT, and a convict for some years; consequently wellknown. Whoever harbours him, must abide the consequences.

JACOB GOUS.

Brakkesteet, Feb. 24.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned cautions every Person from sporting on his ground, and also begs that who have been kind enough to invite others to assist them in committing those trespasses, to be on their guard in future.

A. GOUS, Sec.

Brakkesteet, Feb. 24.

MARRIED, on the 21st instant, by the Rev.

L. C. MOT, at the house of HARRY RIVANS, Esq., Civil

Commissioner for Swellendam, G. G. BRINK, Esq., Auditor-

General of this Colony, to SARAH MARIA, Widow of Josua

LOSON, Esq. and Daughter of P. L. CLOETE, Sen. Esq.

MARSHAL, Feb. 24.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is hereby given to relatives and friends,

that on the 19th instant, at midnight, died my

dearly beloved Wife, SOPHIA CHRISTINA BELL, aged 49 years.

She was not only a well-disposed Wife, but also a well-disposed

Mother, and is, therefore, sincerely lamented by her disconsolate Husband.

M. H. GILDEBUTS.

Cape Town, Feb. 24.

DIED, Yesterday Morning, MRS. JUDITH

MOISTER, Wife of Mr. WILLIAM VAN EYE, aged 50

years, 4 months, and 2 days; of which notice is hereby given to

Relatives and Friends.

Cape Town, Feb. 15, 1831.