

ZONDER RESERVE.

Heden Morgen

ZAL eenne publike Verkooping gehouden worden aan het Pakhuis van SIMPSON, BROTHERS & Co, wanneer de volgende artikelen, zonder Reserve, zullen verkocht worden te weten: Hollandse Haring, Duitse Worst, ronde en zoete Melkze Kaasen, Hammen geperde gort, Schryf-papier, gebleomede Chitzen, Stroo en Livoorn Hoeden, ter vertertene groote verscheidenheid Goederen, na ontvrang met de Rambler, Columbine en Ellen.

* De fyne Goederen zullen binnenshuis verkocht worden.

Heden Morgen

Publike Verkooping

ZAL gehouden worden aan het Pakhuis van den Hr. ZANGBERG, op het Caledonplein, heden Morgen, van 500 zakken Patna en 500 zakken Mogi Ryst, enige zakken Suiker, 500 gekoperde Koornzakken, en onder-scheidene andere artikelen, zonder de minste reserve, om de Pakhuizen te ontruimen.

J. MANUEL.

OP Morgen Ochtend by de Haeren JONES & COOKE, zal worden verkocht; een Anker Touw die in enten gesneden is; alsmede uit de hand te Koop een Anker wegende, omtrent 6 cents, behorende tot het Fransch ship Harmonia.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co. Agenten.

OP Zaturdag den 8 deser, te 12 urenn, zal op de Verkooping van den Hr. J. BLORE, worden opgeveld, een donker-bruine Hengst, 4 jaren oud, en de atentie der liefhebbers wier waardig; mede een buitengemeen klein Hje, 3 jaren oud.

ZONDER RESERVE.
Boter, Zoothuiden en gelooide Bokken-vellen.

OP MORGEN, den 8 deser, zullen op de Verkooping van den Hr. BLORE, worden verkocht, de bovenstaande Produkten, nu per Usk angebragt.

L. & W. HERMAN.

Aan Huishouders. Leveranciers van Scheppen, en anderen.

OP MORGEN OCHTEND zullen op de Vendutie van den Hr. BLORE verkocht worden, een kleine hoeveelheid Kamerbezemets met Stokken, Schilders, Schoenmakers en Witkwasten, Scherm-instrumenten, Shambrelen, Drilling, Tafelkleden en Lakens, Kousenwaren, witte Hemden, Tandborsten, Werkdoosjes, Beddelyk, Vingerhoeden, met eenne grote hoeveelheid andere artikelen, om verscheiden rekeningen te sturen, hetgeen alles verkocht zullen worden, zonder reserve.

OP MORGEN, te 11 urenn, zal hy den Hr. J. BLORE verkocht worden, een bewame Snyder, hy is te gelyker tyd een allerbekwaamste Huisjogen.

SLAAF TE KOOP.
OP Zaturdag den 8 deser zal hy den Heere BLORE worden opgeveld, een Slave jongen, 18 jaren oud, zynde een Smidt: deze jonge wordt om geen andere rede verkocht als, om met de ophengtene onverwacht opgezegde kapitaal aflossen.

Uitgebreide Verkooping van Lakens uit het Westen van Engeland, by Mr. BLORE
OP MORGEN, te 9 urenn precies.

UIT hoofde der dissolutie van de Compagnieschappie eener Snyders, Lakenverkopers en Uitrusters Etablissement, zullen, al boven bepaald, verkocht worden, de onderstaande artikels, te weten:

Bruine Hinn Drilling, witte Corderoy, Oost-Indische Camlet, witte Jean, Onderbaatjegoed van de beste kwaliteit en by kleine lappen, zwarte en bruine Holland, gekleurde Cambrie, voor voering van mouwen enz. olykleur, blauw en zwart Laken, vale Cassimier, zwarte zyde Serge, Buckram, Knooppes en onderscheide soorten van Trimming, alsmede een stuk suprafyn rood Laken, tot Hunting jackets, een stuk dito ditto.

J. F. BECK zyn ledig Vatwerk verkoocht en zyn Pakhuis A, 95 Langestraat verhuurd hebbende, verwittigt het geerde publiek alsmede zyne klanten dat hy zyne uitverkoop pakhuus van wylen verplaats heeft tot A' 42 Langestraat, bykans over zyne voormalige Pakhuisen, bieb te koop aan verscheiden oude, twee jarige, en beste Kaapische port wyn, by de halfaam of groter kwantiteit.

KOSTELOZE MEDICINALE ADVIES.
DOCTOR VAN HORSTOK geeft te kennen, dat hy aan de armen om niet Medicinale Advisen geven zal, elke morgen van 1/2 zeven tot acht urenn.

OPROEPING.
ALLE de genen die iets te vorderen hebben of schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen MARTINUS HEND. BORGWETEL en nagelatenen Weduwe JOH. E. HENNING, gelieve daarvan opgraff of betaling te doen aan den Ondergetekende.

J. G. BLANCKENBERG, q.q.

Loopstraat No. 36.

* Een goed Rydpaaert met Zadel en Toom te koop.

TE KOOP.

OP voordeelige voorwaarden, alle de Slaven van A. CARSTENS, Dorpsstraat No. 9.



Dese Courant wordt elken Vrydag ochtend uitgegeven aan het Publieke-Kantoor No. 1, Kortemarkstraat, en des Zaterdaags per Post naar alle de Builen Districten.

Pryzen van Intrekking.—In de stad, per jaar, 16 Rds.—per quartair, 4 Rds. In de Builen Districten, per jaar 19 Rds.—per quartair, 4 Rds. 6 Sch. En voor een enkele Courant, 7 Pence.

Eene overzending van Huismebullen, Piano forte, Hop, enz. per Norden aangabringt.

AN Z. M. Customhuis, zal op Donderdag den 13 deser te 11 urenn, per publieke vendutie worden verkocht de volgende kostbare meubelen te weten:

Klavieren, Mahony houte Secretaires, Schryf-schrijnen, Kaart Tafels, Sofie Tafels, Kasten, Stoelen, Voethankjes, Dames werktafel, Kleedspiegels, enz. als mede enige houten versche Hop.

H. M. BRINK.

De Hop is intusschen uit de hand te koop, alsmede twee elegante schilderyen, door eenen vermaerde kunstenaar.

OVERZENDING per 'AQUILA'.

DE Ondergetekende heeft nu ontvangen met de 'Aquila', een uitgezochte assortiment Negotie goederen dewelke hy te koop heeft, aan syn pakhus in "Kerkstraat," als "onze Garren, Stilkaren van No. 70 tot 100, gekleurde dito van No. 10, nieuwe modische gebloemde museline, witte dito, Cambrie, digte Casa, Book en andere Muselinne; harcord en geruite dito, gebloemde katoen, Plaatzen, Madenlams, Saltempora en witte Baatz, geruite madel Chitzen gestreep linnenbaay, Dimit, witte Saten Jeane, Bruine en witte Drilling Broeken, Bombazet Koussen, getaamboerd Museline Hadden en kningles, blaauwe Baatz, Heere en Dames Laarzen en schoenen, Zooldier in halve Huiden, Paardlinar, Boere Hoeden, Zylgaaren, Spyker-Lood, Hagel, bestaande uit versch-wiskyn, Kraas, benevens een grote menigte andre goederen te veel om te melden.

C. H. M'COMB.

PUBLIEKE VEKKOOPING.

DE Heer PIETER DANIEL DE VILLIERS, zyn woonplaats van de Fransche Hoek, uit de hand verkocht hebbende, zal op Dingdag den 11 January astante 1831, op de gemelde plaats publiek doen verkopen, een vierde aandeel in de opstallen op de leeningplaats Palmi Valley, gelegen aan Rivier Zonder End, in het Distrik Stellenbosch, achter de Fransche Hoek, gebergte, voorts syn geheele inhoud, bestaande in Paarden en Ossenwarens, Karren, Ploegen, Eggen, en ander Landbouw-gereedschap, 40 Trekossen, 20 aantelbeesten, Trek- en Rydpaaerten, Meiblaire goederen, Porcelyn, Glas- en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, een Hollandse staande Huisklok, 16 kapitale Slaven en Slavinnen, waarunder syn bekwaime Koetzieters, Wagenryders, een goede wriksjengens, bekwaame huis en werkenden, en al het geen verder te koop zal worden aangeboden.

Vendu Kantoor Stellenbosch,
den 27 December 1830.

P. A. MYBURGH, G.

Vendu Administratoren.

PUBLIEKE VEKKOOPING.

DE Heer PIETER DANIEL DE VILLIERS, zyn woonplaats van de Fransche Hoek, uit de hand verkocht hebbende, zal op Dingdag den 11 en 14 deser des namiddags ten 3 urenn, aan haare huin in de Zieke straat publiek doen verkoopen hunne heele, halve en kwart Pypen, Stukvat Leggers, aam en halve aam, Boter Water en Traan Vaten, Stukvat Duigen, yzere en houte hoepels, kajate, eike, grein en geelhouten Balken en Planken, Kuipers en Timmermanns gereedschap, kajate vensters koeyzen, bouwmateriale en een verscheidenheid van anders goederen te veel om te melden.

N.B. De goederen per Rambler, op den 29 ult. geadverteerd zyn nu ontpakt.

VATWERK enz.

DE Wed. J. MEINERT zal op Dingdag en Vrydag, den 11 en 14 deser des namiddags ten 3 urenn, aan haare huin in de Zieke straat publiek doen verkoopen hunne heele, halve en kwart Pypen, Stukvat Leggers, aam en halve aam, Boter Water en Traan Vaten, Stukvat Duigen, yzere en houte hoepels, kajate, eike, grein en geelhouten Balken en Planken, Kuipers en Timmermanns gereedschap, kajate vensters koeyzen, bouwmateriale en een verscheidenheid van anders goederen te veel om te melden.

Zandvliet, 4 Jan. 1831.

TE HUUR.—Een jonge enigeronden min. Te bevrager by A. P. M'FURD, of by ee. Wed. S. Kohland aan Tygerberg.

BENOEDIGD.—Een onderwyzer die de Nederduitsc en Engelsche taal verstaat.—Adres by J. J. CRUYWAGEN.

Wy maken gebruik van deze gelegenheit om onze Vrienden en het Publiek te berichten dat wy onze Drukletters en andere Drukters materialen van Engeland ontvangen hebben, hetgeen ons in staat stelt, om in het vervolg alle zoodanige orders, de Drukery betreffende, ten huise meeste genoegen te vestigen, zoo aangemaende da qua iteit als pris.

De "Zuid-Afrikaan" zal ook enige verandering ondergaan in form en inhoud, zoodat deseel meer belangryke communicatie als tot nog toe uit gebrek aan typen en plaat geschied is, zal kunnen bevatten.

Wy nemen de vryheid onze vrienden te bedanken voor hunne trouwe ondersteuning tot dus verre, hopende dat de Zuid Afrikaansche Ingezetenen ons evenzo min zullen los laten als wy hen doen, — en zuike vooral in dien loopend jaar, waarin wy hen alle heil en voorspoed wenchen.

(Van eenen Correspondent.)

Er loopt een sterk gerucht, dat de Amerikanen op Port Natal geland zyn, en aldus eenig volk getoten hebben. It hoop dat hier niets van waar moge zyn; doch ofschoon slechts een gerucht zynde, moet het geneg zyn, om ons de noodzakelykheid te tonen om een formeel bezit te nemen van eene plaet, die, in handen van een ander moedigheid zynde, den handel van de Kolonie zeer zoude benadelen, en misschien in def tyd, van vernielende gevolgen konde zyn.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

(Tunc Tyrisque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.)—VIRGIL.

DEEL. I.

FRYDAY DEN 7 JANUARY 1831.

No. 40.

EEN & groote Verkooping zal gehouden worden, op Maandag Morgen aannamende 10 urenn precies, van de volgenden Artikelen, als:

18-8 Hondelinen, 89 yards Tande Portels
Gastrepte, Katoene Hoen-
den, Ink Dooges
Elf in Gebloemde Muse-
ling
Sacy
Pyne Hooden
Grand Drilling
Zeebladeren Imitations
Mo-ikkeldere Wengdoren
Rukende Medallions
Parasols
Dames Schoenen
Royal Do. ken
Chijzen van 7 ds.
Kathome Tyk
Dito Band
Garen
Chou Chou dito
Spel'en
Denmark Satin
Naalden
Blauw Imitations

D. & B. PHILLIPS, No. 16 Heeregracht

PIANO FORTES TE KOOP.

NU geland en te koop by den Heer BRIL
No. 42 Loopstraat, tegen billyke pryzen, twee vierkante Piano-fortes van he

nieuwste en besta zamenstel, gemaakt door Rolfs & Sons London, die zich zullen aankennen door hunne volle en douse klank, n nieuwe konstuctie (outside building).

1 Kondergetekende WILLEM LÖTTER, Willem 2000, verklaart by deze, dat de belediging die op den 3 deser, op de straat, aan de Jongeufv. WILHELMINA LÖTTER en J. H. WAGNER, met wien zy thans getrouwe is, en de Jongeheer J. de Vos geschied is door my in drift gedaan is, en daarover my leedweten bezigt, onder declaratie, van greeue reden daartoe gehad te hebben. Ik DANIEL RUSSOUW, betuigt mede, dat de belediging door my aan de Huisvrouw van bovengem. WAGNER, en hem zullen, gedaan my leed doet, en dat dezelve by overlasting en in drift is geschiedt, zonder daartoe reden te hebben.

Vendu Kantoor, Kaap den 4 Jan. 1831.
Zegt 't voort.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP Zaturdag den 15 deser, ter Plaats van den Heer A. M. M'BRIDE, ten dorpe de Paar, voor rekening van den Heer J. N. DEKKER, van 800 extra yette Schapen, die wel als zoodanig kunnen gecommendeerd worden synde, de attentié der liefhebbers wier waardig.

Vendu Kantoor, Kaap den 4 Jan. 1830.
Zegt 't voort.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP Maandag den 17 deser, ten Dorpe de Paar, voor rekening van Meijer, MARIAESTHA ALINA en ANNA CATHERINA SIEZER, van een Huis en Erf, gelegen in het midden van dit Dorp, beplant met Wyngaardtakken en diverse Vruchthoomen, alwaar de Bakkers neering zeer vele jaren met success gedaren, en zeer geschikt voor den handel is voorts Meubilaire Goederen, als Kasten, Kisten, Stoelen, Tafels, benevens een frasyé Amsterdamse Huisklok, die acht dagen loopt; voorts Glass, Porcelyn, Koper, Tin, Yzer en Aardewerk, benevens Zilver Goederen, Keukengereedschap, en een goed yderda meer niet ten dage der Verkooping zal worden aangeboden.

Vendu Kantoor, Paarl den 4 Jan. 1830.
Zegt 't voort.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP Dingdag den 18 deser, voor rekening van den Heer P. B. BOTHA, van een eigendoms Erf, genaamd de Antonies Fontein, groot in zyne grond, zes morgen eigendom land, en 90 dito Erfpacht, gelegen in Groot Drakenstein, beplant met 58,000 Wyngaardtakken en diverse Vruchthoomen. De Erf is voorzien van Loopend Water het geheele jaar door; voorts Huismeubelen, Vatwerk en verder Keldergeredeschap, mitgadars vier Slaven en Slavinnen, en het geen wyders meer, ten dage der Verkooping zal worden aanbevolen.

Vendu Kantoor, Paarl, 4 Jan. 1830.
Zegt 't voort.

TE HUUR.

EEN zeer aangenaam HUIS, even buiten de stad gelegen.—Te bevrager in de Tuin "De Hoor," by

J. A. VAN BREDA.

TOT narigt dient, dat my Wyn-affaire in het vervolg zal worden voortgezet in naam van den Hr. O. M. BERGH, Jun.

G. J. VOS.

TE HUUR.

EEN aangenaam groot Huis, drie à vier Kamers, met of zonder eeten, voor fatsoenlyke personen, ook Stallung voor hunne Paarden, tegen billyke pryzen.—Adres No. 32 Kasteelstraat.

TE HUUR, een Boven-Pakhuis annex het Huis No. 20, op de hoek van de Houtstraat en Buitengracht. Te bevrager aan het Kantoer van dit Blad.

GEDROST, van de Bark Thorne, Game-lieel Skidmore, een Leerjongen, omtrent 4 voet 11 duim hoog, heeft een schoon aangezicht, en is ontrent 13 jaren oud. Die hem ophoudt zal in regten vervolgd worden, en die hem aandient by den Kapitein, in de Tronk, of by de Heeren Thomson, Watson & Co. zal beloond worden.

W. JOHNSTON.

DE
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 7 JANUARY 1830.

Wij gevonden onze verplichting, om het publiek verschoonig te vragen, wegens de al te vroege hoop, die wy gegeven hebben, om reeds deze week aan onze lezers, *De Zuid-Afrikaan* op een veranderde en vergröte schaal voor te kunnen leggen; doch, uit hoofde der preparatien tot die verandering, welker moeiykheid wy niet herkend hadde, zyn wy onvermydelyk verpligt hertzelve uitstelten, tot heden over nicht dageen.

Dit is het begin van een nieuw jaar, en zoo als wy tot ons genoegen vinden, van een, dat ons veel beloofd. De Engelsche papieren stemmen over een wegens de beroerde staat van Europa, en de gedurige veranderingen die in de politieke wereld plaats vinden,—d' zwarigheid is nu voorby,—de zaak der Fransche Natie is de zaak der volkeren, gy weten dit, en zyn niet traag in het gebruik maken van de geschikste tyd, om hunne eerlyke voornemens uitvoer te brengen. Wat wy voorzag hebben, is gebeurd, en een de dolzinnighid (als wy het zoo mogen noemen) der revolutie, de tyd, zal gehad hebben, om den dood te sterren waartoe natuurlyke dingen gedaan zyn, zal daer te allerdankelykst schoonschipmaken, waar nog maar enige sporen van tyrannie moge zyn overgebleven, en zyne onheilige tegenwoordigheid plant eenen standard, tegen de inbreken op de ryheid. Er kan geen zweem van twyfel bestaan, na de woelige tijden in Frankryk, de Nederlanden en de Duitsche staten plaats gehad hebben, dan het sterk nadelen van den tyd, waarop de regten van den mensch, op eenen onwrikbaar en voortdurende voet zal worden geplaatst. Het was hoog tyd voor de laasten, om hunne geleerdheid en vooroordeel in den zelfden kuil te werpen, dien Frankryk voor de zynen heeft gegraafst. Een nieuw tydbegin staat nothans aan te breken over de tot nog toe duistere vooruitzichten. De zon van reformata daalde nedergelyk een engel des lichts, om onze voetstappen door het doolhof van deze afstammende pilgramigie te geleiden, en ons te verwittigen dat dit het millenium (de duizend jarige regering) is. Kryg en gedurende opschuddingen zyn bestemd om de ongelukkige voorhoeden van de nieuwe orde van zuilen te zyn, tot dat de vrede, haaren lytale zwaaye en aan het menschdom een einde van destzels lyden schenkt. In deze tyd, van het jaar, zoude elk natuurlyk van ons verwachten, dat, even als de kooplieden en andere handelaars, het debet en credit hunner boeken nagaan, om met de twaalfde maand hunnen staat op te maken, wy even zoo een recapitulatie zouden doen, van onze verrichtingen, gedurende het laatstejaar, ten einde daardoor te vertonen, een extract opgave, van de onderscheidene onderwerpen, die onzen kolonien beslagen hebben, en het nut dat uit onse werkzaamheid voor het algemeen is voortgesproten, en anderzins, een extract opgaaf van de gewigste veranderingen, die in onderscheidene gedeelten van den aardbodem plaats vinden. Wy bekennen dat dit een min of meer moeiyk taak is, en dat het, als men het wel behaalden wil, meer plaats zoude beslaan dan men onder bestaande omstandigheden wel te missen heeft, wy zullen dat dus uitstellen, tot geschikter tyd en plaats, en ons intasschen vergenoegen met een paar flauwe opmerkingen te maken, op de vooruitzichten van Europa en van ons zelve.

Ook zyn de vooruitzichten van deze kolonie niet minder aankondelyk, gelyk de sombere reiziger, die uren die aan de natuur ruste geschenken is, doortrengt, met onderscheidenlyk de oplaging der morgenstand te berkeken, ten einde hem van de akeligheid zyne situatie te ontheffen, zogien wy nu ook uit, na de glinstering dier dageraad, die de akelijg dinsternis, waar mede wy nu omgeven zyn volgen moet. Maar helaas! er moeten nog verscheide vervelende oogenblikken gelezen worden, voor dat wy in vollen daglicht kunnen wandelen. Hoe beklagwaardig is niet de overweging voor on, dat, had de magt hbbenden, die benoemd waren om onze grieven te onderzoeken, hunne zending op eenen bekwame en onpartydig wyze volbracht, wy reed lang gefedet in eenen omstandigheid zoudt geplaatst zyn, om met onze naburen te weteiveren. Wy dagten dat wy by den komst van de Commissaris van onderzoek, zouden te doen hebben, met mannen, die alle de gevoelens en sentimenten aan de Britsche grond eigen, hadden ingezogen; doch hierin waren wy te leue gesteld; in stede van een geheele omkeer in de inrichtingen van elk onzer ci-divant publicke departementen tezien, hebben wy het ongeluk gehad van een formeel gebrek aan bekwaamheid en kennis van onze binnenlandsche zaken, in de half-singtige maatregels die sedert dien tyd, door hen zyn ingevoerd geworden te ontwaren, geentwe sentent in hunne rapporten vervat, stemmen eenigzins met elkanderen overeen; het is eenen tegenstrydighe op hoep van absurditeiten, onbestaanbaarheden en nietsbeduidende zaken, van begin tot einde. Wie heeft ooit gehoord, dat een Kolome, die hare eigne schulden niet betalen kan, moet belast worden met eenne establessir, die slechts, wegens het getal hunner dignaren en zamenstel hunner uitgaven, met een Indisch Gou-

vernemant moet overeen komen, dat tien malen meer als de som die voorheen betaald is geworden, om het zelde werk op eenen minder onslagtige wyze gedaan te krygen na onvermydelyk nodig zoude bewonden worden.

Het kan niet ontkend worden, dat het werk nu met meer nadruk en meer systematisch wordt verricht; doch, hoe ongelyk worden oock de onderhorigen niet besteld tegen de hogere ambtenaren,—het grootste gedeelte deser laasten geven zich in den volsten aan genak en ledigheid over; doch, mit hoofde der preparatien tot die verandering, welker moeiykheid wy niet herkend hadde, zyn wy onvermydelyk verpligt hertzelve uitstelten, tot heden over nicht dageen.

Dit is het begin van een nieuw jaar, en zoo als wy tot ons genoegen vinden, van een, dat ons veel beloofd. De Engelsche papieren stemmen over een wegens de beroerde staat van Europa, en de gedurige veranderingen die in de politieke wereld plaats vinden,—d' zwarigheid is nu voorby,—de zaak der Fransche Natie is de zaak der volkeren, gy weten dit, en zyn niet traag in het gebruik maken van de geschikste tyd, om hunne eerlyke voornemens uitvoer te brengen. Wat wy voorzag hebben, is gebeurd, en een de dolzinnighid (als wy het zoo mogen noemen) der revolutie, de tyd, zal gehad hebben, om den dood te sterren waartoe natuurlyke dingen gedaan zyn, zal daer te allerdankelykst schoonschipmaken, waar nog maar enige sporen van tyrannie moge zyn overgebleven, en zyne onheilige tegenwoordigheid plant eenen standard, tegen de inbreken op de ryheid. Er kan geen zweem van twyfel bestaan, na de woelige tijden in Frankryk, de Nederlanden en de Duitsche staten plaats gehad hebben, dan het sterk nadelen van den tyd, waarop de regten van den mensch, op eenen onwrikbaar en voortdurende voet zal worden geplaatst. Het was hoog tyd voor de laasten, om hunne geleerdheid en vooroordeel in den zelfden kuil te werpen, dien Frankryk voor de zynen heeft gegraafst. Een nieuw tydbegin staat nothans aan te breken over de tot nog toe duistere vooruitzichten. De zon van reformata daalde nedergelyk een engel des lichts, om onze voetstappen door het doolhof van deze afstammende pilgramigie te geleiden, en ons te verwittigen dat dit het millenium (de duizend jarige regering) is. Kryg en gedurende opschuddingen zyn bestemd om de ongelukkige voorhoeden van de nieuwe orde van zuilen te zyn, tot dat de vrede, haaren lytale zwaaye en aan het menschdom een einde van destzels lyden schenkt. In deze tyd, van het jaar, zoude elk natuurlyk van ons verwachten, dat, even als de kooplieden en andere handelaars, het debet en credit hunner boeken nagaan, om met de twaalfde maand hunnen staat op te maken, wy even zoo een recapitulatie zouden doen, van onze verrichtingen, gedurende het laatstejaar, ten einde daardoor te vertonen, een extract opgave, van de onderscheidene onderwerpen, die onzen kolonien beslagen hebben, en het nut dat uit onse werkzaamheid voor het algemeen is voortgesproten, en anderzins, een extract opgaaf van de gewigste veranderingen, die in onderscheidene gedeelten van den aardbodem plaats vinden. Wy bekennen dat dit een min of meer moeiyk taak is, en dat het, als men het wel behaalden wil, meer plaats zoude beslaan dan men onder bestaande omstandigheden wel te missen heeft, wy zullen dat dus uitstellen, tot geschikter tyd en plaats, en ons intasschen vergenoegen met een paar flauwe opmerkingen te maken, op de vooruitzichten van Europa en van ons zelve.

Aan Zyne Excellentie Sir GALBRAITH LOWRY COLE, G.C.B. Generaal, Gouverneur, &c. &c. &c.

Wij hebben gevonden, dat een oog van verdronking te beschouwen liever in eens hun gauw gewonnen, wettig de pretention der vryheid van de Pers, die in fraeye spreukken uitgebaat zyn, door de radicalen van den dag, zynde in karakter seer gelykormig aan de *geopolitie* frasygheden, bewerkt te "Warren's," 30, *The Strand.* De uitdrukking onzer bewering wegens het gewonnen spel door de pers, over de vyanden der vryheid, heeft zyne bepaling soal wel als elk ding onder de zon zyne bepaling heeft. "Tot hier zult gy gaan, en niet verder," en deze sprek passen wij toe op een omstandigheid, bewust zynde van het bedrog en de wankelbarheid der stervelingen, waardoor elk te grote of te vroegtydig uitspatting wordt tegen gegeen.

Wij hebben gevonden, dat de middenweg altijd de zekerste is; want als wy dan bevolken zouden worden, schuldig te zyn aan een afwyking van aangenomen regels, in het opnemen van een kwestie, in betrekking staande met de voorname belangen van het land, even gemeld gelyk overwerpen, en die wy niet durven verzwygen, zoo lang nog de rust en welvaart van ons Vaderland voor ons allerdiervast is.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A WELL-WISHER TO FRANCE," will appear in our next.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JANUARY 7, 1831.

"Is this a prologue?" —SHAKESPEARE.

Some apology, we conceive, is necessary to the public, for the premature hope we held out of our being enabled this week to present them with the *Zuid Afrikaan* in a new and enlarged form; but from the consequent preparations, the extent of which we did not calculate, we are unavoidably induced to postpone the intended alterations till next week.

At this season of the year, it is natural that the public should expect from us, by the same rule, that the Merchant or the Trader regulates the debit and credit side of his books, in order to discover the state of his balance-sheet at the end of the twelvemonth, a summing up of our last year's operations, to present to view an abstract statement of the various objects which have occupied our columns, the extent of good which may have resulted to the community from our labours, and otherwise, a summary of the important changes which are taking place in various parts of the globe—we confess this to be a task of some magnitude, and to do justice to it, it would take up more room than we can well spare at this moment; we shall therefore reserve it for a more fitting time and place, and in the mean time content ourselves with making a slight observation or two on the prospects of Europe and our own.

This is the commencement of a new year, and one, we are glad to find, replete with promises. The English Papers teem with the present disturbed state of Europe, and the ever varying changes which are taking place in the political world. The Rubicon is now past. The cause of the French People is the cause of the nations, they know this, and are not slow to seize the time most fit to carry their honest-hearted intentions into effect. What we predicted has come to pass, and ere the mania (if we may so term it) of Revolution shall have had time to die the leath, to which mortal things are doomed, it is likely to make a sweeping round wherever the traces of tyranny yet remain, and its unhallowed presence sets up a barrier against the inroads of Freedom.

That the important period, when the rights of the human race will be placed on a solid and permanent basis, is fast approaching, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt left after the stirring scenes which have taken place in France, the Netherlands, and the German states:—it was full time the latter insured their loves and prejudices in the same fatal grave which France dug for her's.

A new era is, however, now dawning on our hitherto benighted prospects; the Sun of Reformation, like an Angel of Light, descends to guide our footsteps through the mazes of this weary pilgrimage, and to show us that this is the age of the Millennium—war, and successive turbulents are failed to be the precursor's of the new order of things, 'till peace shall wave her olive branch, and bid the sufferings of the human race to cease.

Nor are the prospects of this Colony less inviting. Like the benighted traveller, who has wasted the hours allotted for the general repose in anxious calculations of the return of mort to relieve him from his unpleasant situation, we now espouse some glimmerings of that dawn, which is at length to succeed the Cimmerian darkness in which we have been involved; but, alas! there are yet some tardy hours to be told ere we can be launched into the bosom of the day. How lamentable is the reflection, that had the powers that were appointed to look into our grievances discharged their mission with an able and impartial hand, we should have long since been placed in a situation to cope with our neighbours. We did conceive, on the arrival of His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry among us, that we had to deal with men who inherited all the feelings and sentiments natural to the soil of Britain. But in this we were disappointed: instead of witnessing a general revolution in the principles of every one of our ci-devant public departments we had the ill-fortune to see a total lack of ability, and knowledge of our internal affairs, in the half-measures which have been since introduced by them. No one sentence contained in their Reports has any connexion with another. They are one heterogeneous mass of absurdity, inconsistency, and nonsense, from beginning to end. Who ever heard that a Colony not being able to pay its own expenses, it was necessary it should be burthened with a Civil Establishment, to be compared in the number of its servants and the aggregate of its disbursements to an Indian government—that ten times more than the sum formerly paid to get the same work done by a less complicate system should now be found to be inevitable. It cannot be denied that the said work is now executed somewhat more efficiently, and with more regard to system; but then how inadequately are the subordinates paid in comparison to the higher class of Functionaries. The latter, for the most part, indulge themselves in all the ease and perfection of laziness, lounging away the day on the Heergracht, with the outward appearance of men of affluence and fortune, while the more industrious clerk, with a pittance scarcely worth mentioning, is seen literally nailed to his desk, toiling with indefatigable labor to perform the work for which his superior enjoys the credit and emolument. But this arrangement is happily about to be reversed,—at least, if not to be absolutely reversed, we hope to find that every one will be remunerated according to the quantity of his work. We would wish to pay a passing word on the severity of the Home Government in compelling His Excellency to pay the expenses of the Pass over the Hotten-

tots' Holland Kloof,—a work which is calculated to be of so much utility to the country, and to prove a lasting monument of the wisdom and justice of His Excellency's administration; but we trust that the spirit will not be found wanting in the Colonists to represent the injustice of this measure, and to open the eyes of His Majesty's Ministers to the existence of real, not imaginary errors. We promise to devote an early number to this subject.

And now to our more immediate selves: As subjects of a citizen King, who has ascended the throne of Great Britain with views of adopting a policy different in its character to any that has preceded it, we read of his Majesty William the IV., vigorously exercising the hand of authority in every department where abuses existed, without paying the slightest regard to the usual claims of family and connexion, and we now see in earnest, even at the distance of so many thousand miles from the mother country, the Royal hand extended to relieve us from the weight of certain ills which have hitherto pressed so heavily on us; that his Majesty will be pleased to continue to prosecute the gracious purpose he has so auspiciously begun, and grant us the privileges of the Representative and Corporate System, we have little reason to doubt. His Majesty's views are too liberal and enlightened to regard the opinions of the Courts of the day, who, with a very profound view they have taken of the non-existent state of the Colonists to claim a participation in the benefits of free institutions (as might be seen in the consistent train of reasoning and arguments put forth in print), have debarred us the enjoyment of those privileges which our fellow-colonists in Australia and the Canadas, are reaping the full benefits of. It rests with us to enter vigorously and unanimously on a course of representations on the state of our grievances and wants, to transmit to his Majesty's true and faithful account of the political deficiencies we labour under, of the fatal tendency and effects of certain ordinances which sophistry and pedantry have put their heads together to find out the most effectual means by which to perplex and render still more embarrassed our already imminently embarrassed situation.

As an important stock of our Colonial family, we must not lose sight of the overflowing complaints which are handed to us by every succeeding Post from the frontier. Suffering under the rigour of the 50th Ordinance, which they characterize as a potent instrument in effecting the apportionment of property gained by many years of hard struggle and unparalleled industry, our colonized emigrants have applied to us, as the only certain medium of bringing before the tribunal of the public a true representation of the state of their condition and prospects. They know we exercise no Censorship—that we are decided enemies to the suppressing, clipping and mystifying system—that we are not pledged to any particular party—that wherever Corruption is visible, we are indiscriminately, and without fear, favor, or affection, gain, reward or hope thereof bound to drag the unseemly monster from his secret haunts and lurking places, and present him to the eye of scrutiny, accompanied with all his native vices and imperfections.

In the present threatening aspect of affairs among the Albanians, and others who are suffering under the ban of that Ordinance which has let loose the trains of disorder and depredation, it is impossible to look upon the causes which have led to it, without regarding with an eye of suspicion the pretensions of the Liberty of the Press, as extolled by the radicals of the day, in flaming passages, very much in character to the polished Puffs manufactured at "Warren's, 30, the Strand." There is a limit to the expression of our admiration of triumph gained by the Press over the enemies of Freedom, just as there is a limit to every thing under the sun. To the Sea it was addressed, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further;"—and this language we apply to our situation, knowing the fallacy and corruptible nature of mortality, which provides a check on any undue or premature exultation. We have discovered that a middle course is always the safest, for then, if ever in the exercise of our hazardous functions we should be found to be guilty of a dereliction from professed principles, in taking up a question connected with the great interests of uneducated mankind, rendered erroneous by the amalgamation of private views and inefficient operatives, (we mean the question of Missionary occupation and the unqualified advocacy of the Press in its misguided conduct in this Colony), there is less chance of our motives being called into question, and our veracity caviled at; on the other hand, the fall is less likely to prove a source of mental castigation and penitence. We do not know what the feelings of others may be in this particular, but for ourselves, we should be lost, under any circumstances, to incur the shafts of contempt and ridicule.

To our particular friends, (we mean those who are connected more intimately with the title of this Paper), we beg to address ourselves in terms which they ought, we think, under existing circumstances, to appreciate. Each one knows the situation in which he is now placed. Governed by a Power, which has, by the fortunes of war, obtained the mastery of dominion over them, they should be aware that every effort to suppress the progress of British feelings and British Institutions into the heart of their country would be in vain; but they have one alternative in their hands, and it is a privilege of no ordinary importance to them: that enlightened nation is inimical to the practice of tyrannical and despotic power in their Colonies; and wherever it exists it is your duty to represent them as they ought to be represented; it is in your power to prevent the possibility of any undue amalgamation of a narrow-minded or oppressive policy with your popular institutions, effected at the instance of "official men;" and while you keep this object steadily in view, aided by the superior voice of the Press, you need be under no apprehension of your natural rights suffering any invasion. The King who is at the head of our councils, is, in the true and literal acceptation of the phrase, "the father of his people." His late acts, in rendering "all things to all men" fully amplify

the son; and were he made acquainted with all manner of our internal and domestic miseries in a frank and open manner, we are of the opinion that he would be as ready to redress grievances of his little family abroad, as he has been to accede to the wants of his more numerous one at home.

We have put in possession of the particular Deputation of Farmers from various Districts which waited on His Excellency on Friday, for the purpose of representing the impropriety of complying with some of the provisions of "The General Slave Law,"—but we trust that our inability to give them insertion into this paper will be a strong reason to correspond with you. They will appear in our next.

Ants from the Mauritius brought by His Maj's Ship *Badger*, report that a vessel from New Orleans, bearing the tri-colored flag, entered the Port, but was immediately ordered by Commodore to haul down the same, which he complied with, but on their again putting out sea, and clear off the Port, they rehoisted

Graham's Town, Dec. 24, 1830.
—You lately adverted to a correspondence between Government on the subject of municipalities for this place; the letter which treated that correspondence, for the present being of a character to render it generally interesting, I beg to transmit a copy of it for insertion in your very respectable paper.

A TOWNSMAN.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, Sept. 16, 1830.

—Having submitted to his Excellency Governor your letter of the 6th ultimo, requesting to be informed to what portions of the principal regulations proposed by the inhabitants of Graham's Town His Excellency objects in order that such parts may be omitted in my new proposition they may make on the subject; I am directed to inform you that when in the honor of communicating with you in last, it was his Excellency's intention to propose a general Ordinance, authorising the inhabitants of the Towns and Villages in the districts to frame regulations for the management of all their immediate local concerns, and to raise local taxes or rates for carrying them into effect, which regulations being approved by the majority of the inhabitants, and afterwards by the Council of Government should receive his Excellency's sanction, and thereupon have the force of law and become binding on the whole of the inhabitants when duly published; but a difficulty having arisen, which rendered it necessary to the previous sanction of His Majesty's Government should be obtained for the promulgation of such an Ordinance, I am now to signify to you, that until such sanction shall have been received, his Excellency cannot give his approbation to any scheme however practicable and desirable it may appear, and can therefore only recommend to the inhabitants of Graham's Town to prepare their scheme to the extent I have alluded to, in order that it may be passed without difficulty hereafter.

The parts of the scheme submitted on the 21st April, which his Excellency considered as objectionable were those in which the formation of a Corporate Body consisting of a Mayor and Council—the investment of the Mayor in the office of Justice of the Peace—the power of making by-laws,—and the grant of Town Lands, were proposed. These his Excellency considered to be beyond his power to enact, and he would even feel some hesitation in recommending to the Secretary of State that they should be conceded to the inhabitants until he proposes to introduce, and which he thinks will answer every useful purpose, shall have been in operation for a short time.—I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BELL, Sec. to Govt.
T. C. White, Esq.

We request the attention of our Readers to the letter of "One of the Public," and also the one on "Albany General Topics," in the South African Advertiser of the 27th November last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID AFRIKAAN.

SIR,—I have observed that when a letter appears in the S. A. C. Advertiser, remarkable for its folly and absurdity, the Editor rarely fails to draw the attention of the public towards some comment or sly allusion in his Editorial capacity.

Of this sportive propensity of the Editor many notable instances may be adduced, and probably shall at a future day:—but my business at present is with a production which appeared in the Advertiser of the 27th of last month, under the signature of "A Half-converted Idler," dated "Eastern Province, Oct. 20th, 1830."

There are many reasons why a person writing on public matters in a Newspaper may choose to withhold his name,—it is an undisputed privilege. But what motive can operate on a scribbler on "General Topics" to endeavour to conceal, not only his name, but also the district in which he resides? If he be conscious that he is discussing his subject with fairness, truth, and ability, no such caution is necessary, but if he have some misgiving that what he is writing will prove a farce of nonsense, with a sprinkling of untruth, then he acts wisely in extending his domicile, in the hope of escaping detection, over the "Eastern Province."

The Editor of the Advertiser, however, was not disposed to allow his Correspondent to skulk under the veil with which he endeavoured to conceal himself: and, accordingly, inserts the letter under the head of "Albany: General Topics," previously attracting the notice of the public to it by the following remark:—"We request the attention of our readers to the letter of "A Half-converted Idler."

* This silly attempt at concealment is very characteristic of the writer, whose scribbling and gossiping propensities are visible throughout.

Now, there is no resisting this invitation, whether it be given in sober earnest or in pure malice; I pray you, therefore, to afford me a corner in your Paper, while I pay that attention to it which is thus solicited.

The "Half-converted" sets off with a flourish about "being disappointed of his usual ride by the rain of the last few days," and, therefore, he has "been poring over the files of the last quarter's *Advertiser*." (Very edifying occupation, no doubt, for the writer, but somewhat of the dullest for any other than a "Half-converted" simpleton.) He goes on (I quote his own words), "and having called out a few subjects, I have just now a strong inclination to correspond with you." We shall see by-and-bye what this "calling out" has produced.

The "Half" simpleton proceeds:—"I don't know what means you take, Mr. Editor, to keep us so much alive in this Climate." This ignorance is, however, of short duration, for he immediately adds, "But there is credit due to you for your continued attempts to rouse us all; and in my case I feel, by frequent application to your weekly advice, that I am considerably better; for the enervating air of this Colony affects me like many others, it prevents us from that kind of exertion which is required to pursue objects to maturity—to their entire completion."

Now, what is all this about? Can any one extract a grain of sense out of this? First, the "Half" simpleton cannot tell how the Editor "keeps him alive," anon, the mystery is cleared up: for, "by frequent application to his weekly advice" he is not only "alive" but "considerably better!" We were not prepared for his illness, and it must be confessed it is rather of a peculiar character—it is atmospheric:—"The enervating air of this Colony affects me like many others, it prevents us from that kind of exertion which is required to pursue objects to maturity—to their entire completion." By "us" I shall take for granted the inhabitants of Albany.

"We," the "Half-converted" proceeds, "we" (the inhabitants of Albany,) commence projects but never finish them. When the fit or fever, or whatever it may be, intermits, we are all alert; a Breakwater or a Petition to Parliament is no sooner started than every one follows in full cry; the pursuit lasts a few days; when some begin to gape, others to lag behind, till at length the game is given up, and we return to ennu and a segar."

I beg the Reader to bear in mind what is here said of the Albanians, as I shall have occasion to contrast it with what the writer says of them farther on.

It is usual to represent persons as pursuing a particular object with zeal and animation, while the "fit or fever" is upon them; but this "Half-idler" is so utterly ignorant of metaphor that he represents the Albanians as pursuing their objects only when the "fit" is off: "When the fit or fever, or whatever it may be, intermits, we are all alert!"

I should be ashamed of occupying your space with anything so insignificant as comments on the style of the "Half-converted," but the imitation of the Editor of the S. A. C. Advertiser to attend to the production of his Correspondent was so pressing that I could not resist the temptation; but in the continuation of my remarks I shall confine myself to the meaning,—or rather no-meaning of this simple wight.

"There appear to be only two subjects (says the "Idler") which excite a very great portion of energy, viz.—Nine and Tea: the low price of the one and the high price of the other are no sooner alluded to, than up starts a host of Complainants. I have myself no means of appreciating the kind of influence used. (What does he mean?) But I am told it is owing to the thirsty *Huisrrouws*, who, pinched in their domestic economy assail their goodman till he comes forward and overcomes this Colonial Miasma."

We have read of crazy Knights-Errant attacking windmills and "overcoming" Giants and Enchanters, but this "coming forward to overcome Miasma" is a new species of Quixotism, which was reserved for the antiphilistic knight of the Commercial Advertiser. The poor knight, however, seems to have been sadly mauled in the encounter, and his brains turned completely upside down.

"Wine" is not the product of this District, and the high price of it is a sore subject of complaint with all who drink it, and all drink who can; yet the Knight of the Advertiser makes the low price of this beverage, one of "two subjects which excite a very great portion of energy" and cause "a host of complaints to start up whenever it is alluded to," and wherefore this energy, and these complaints? Because "the thirsty *Huisrrouws* find themselves pinched in their economy" by paying a "low" instead of a high price for an article of domestic consumption, which they have no other means of procuring than by purchase!! and thereupon "they assail their good man till he" salies forth and "assails in turn the invisible enchanter, Miasma!!"

So, Mr. John Fairbairn, this is the "letter" to which you "request" the attention of your readers, is it? Ah! John! John! you're a silly one! I see what you are at!—but let us get on.

The "Idler" in a long paragraph, rambles over various "items." "Sir George Murray," "Representative Assembly," "Vicar of Bray Clerks," "Colonies," "Incapables," "Engineering," "Independent Land-Owners," "Oath of Secrecy," "Stars departing, setting and rising," &c. &c. These are mixed up into a hodge-podge, and the whole so utterly vapid and disjointed, as to set all comment at defiance. At the conclusion of this "rigmarole," he exclaims in a fit of maudlin enthusiasm, "There, Sir, don't you think I shew evident symptoms of convalescence? Now to my next item."

These are not the "symptoms," Mr. "Idler," that we desire to see; nor can we congratulate you on your "convalescence" from the effects of

the basting you received in your nightmare-like struggle with your fearful opponent, the Dragon, "Miasma," for we can imagine.

Your arms with victory were crowned
For though they had not fought—yet had they found
No Fee to fight withal,

But we do desire to behold "evident symptoms" of truth and common sense in what you put forth before the public, and which we, in vain look for in your present production.

Before I follow him to his "next item," I request you to bear in mind what he has said of the Albanians—the "enervating air presents us from that kind of exertion which is required to pursue objects to maturity, to their entire completion." "We commerce projects, but never finish them," &c. After this, who could expect to find the following sentence thrust into the middle of the disjointed paragraph to which I have alluded:

"As the Albany folks have a more 'bracing atmosphere,' they were enabled to complete and send off their petition to Lord Milton!!" So much for consistency! and this is the Wise Man of the "Eastern Province" to whose ricketty bantling, you, Mr. John Fairbairn, stood Sponsor and Herald! Ah! John, thou art a silly rogue!

Now to my next item. Now for the "Post Office;" there certainly ought to be more attention paid at these offices, and kept open longer when they are held by clerks in Office; but above all, the office should be made independent of the Local Functionaries. What would be said in England if any Jack in Office dared to detain the mail one minute, because he had not finished his wine in time to write his dispatches?

Here is a grave charge against a "Local Functionary," if any thing can be considered grave coming from such a long-eared Varlet (John Fairbairn, will, we hope, excuse me using his favorite term). But let us see what truth it contains. There is but one "Local Functionary," one "Jack in Office" who has power to "detain the mail one minute"; so there can be no doubt as to the person meant by this allusion. Were this charge read no where but in Graham's Town, it would be mis-spending time to notice it, for the inhabitants knew that the "Jack in Office" alluded to, does not, at present, reside in the Village, and that he does not quit his Office, on a post day from the time he enters it in the morning till six in the evening, when the mail usually sets off; so that if he detain the mail to "finish his wine," he must "finish" it in his own Office, at those hours when the public think he is "finishing" nothing but his dispatches! and you, Mr. John Fairbairn, felt no shame—no hesitation in giving publicity to the insinuations contained in the letter of this mendacious scribbler, and in sounding a flourish before it to attract the attention of your readers!

I can easily imagine, that you Mr. Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, must have been pestered to death by the "intermittent fits" of this intolerable and interminable correspondent, and that to smother this thing with the long ears and long pen, and thereby relieve yourself from the inconvenience you experience, you, at the most effectual means, printed his letter, and fearing it might escape observation amidst the mass of interesting matter with which your "valuable Columns" abound, you blew a shrill note on your penny trumpet to usher it into the world.—It is under the impression, that such was your object in printing the "letter," that I have bestowed upon it so much of that attention which you so urgently request from your readers.

I have done my best to assist you, for which, you, no doubt, feel grateful, and, I trust, that, bewixt us both, we have put an extinguisher on your tormentor.—I am, Sir, &c.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

THE "

are expended; we must remain exposed to the pilfering of vagabonds, and the inroads of foreign banditti; perhaps, equal to a greater amount than the whole sum paid in direct taxation; we must remain held up to the world as a set of degraded beings, utterly unworthy even to peers into the management of our own affairs, much less participate in it.

Perhaps, no book that ever was written has tended to produce such baneful effects to a country as the "Researches" has done to this; it has not only ruined the character of the Colonists; and by so doing deprived them of the chance of liberal institutions for many years to come, but it has thrown their necessarily exposed property open to set of systematic plunderers, and by a refinement in cruelty, has riveted the troops into Belgium in the present struggle, it might not be possible for the French Government to retain the ambitious ardour of its army from such a tempting field. King Philip and his advisers are only now required to exercise a little self denial in repelling tenders of submission offered as the price of protection. They have only to lend a deaf ear to Belgic traitors but if Prussia interfered, they would have to resist, not only Belgic importunity, but the feelings of pride and the passion for conquest which throb in the breasts of their own people. Even though willing, they would find it impossible effectually to restrain the enthusiasm for war which would be excited in Frenchmen by the sight of Frenchmen imploring succour, with offers of fraternization, and Prussians leagued with Hollanders to subjugate their friends and threaten their frontier. It is, therefore most desirable that no demonstration of interference should be made on the part of Prussia, and the wisdom, as well as the sea of the Prussian Cabinet, are a security for its pacific conduct.

Strong hopes are said to be entertained in various parts of Belgium, that an arrangement may still be brought about on the original terms of an administrative separation of the two divisions of the kingdom, with the appointment of the Prince of Orange as Viceroy in Brussels. The Ghent Journal declares that the great mass of the citizens of that great manufacturing town desire nothing more. But it is evident that no such accommodation can be effected, so long as the Provisional Government of Brussels exists. It has made an appeal to a National Convention, and before the convention meets it promises to have a Constitution of the Republican stamp ready for its adoption. It may, by the way, be mentioned as a rather singular circumstance, that two of the Members of this Constitutional Commission, nominated by De Potter, should likewise be Members of the Royal Council of Antwerp, nominated by the Prince of Orange. We shall see by the next arrival which master they mean to serve.

The Parisians are willing to give their good wishes to the cause, they are not disposed to sacrifice their purses.

The prudent determination of the French Government to remain at peace with all Europe, — the moderation and good sense of the organ of public opinion in France, who wisely prefer the certain consolidation of the national liberties to the doubtful advantage of an extended territory,—and the general feeling in the Chambers and the upper classes of society that they have enough to do at home, are strong guarantees for the non-intervention of France in Belgic affairs. This state of things can only, however, be maintained so long as other nations likewise abstain from interfering. Were Prussia, as the ally of the King of Holland, to send troops into Belgium in the present struggle, it might not be possible for the French Government to retain the ambitious ardour of its army

from home is hopeless through the effect of misrepresentation.

South Africans, if you wish to leave your children the advantage of being thought the sons and daughters of honest men, if you wish to preserve the property you have for the use of those children; if you wish to leave your children in the enjoyment of liberal institutions, and the free exercise of those privileges bestowed on them by the charter of a gracious Monarch, whether they speak Dutch or English, rouse yourselves and repel the soul malicious charges preferred against you by the Author of the "Researches in South Africa." You have two brilliant examples in the cases of Mr. Mackay, and the landsman Theophilus, the one has been proved a gross libel, the other has not a shadow of fact to support it. You have as body, and many of you individually, been libelled; why then sit so tamely under the lash, shorn of your best prospects, and your property and privileges withering around you? You have been assailed through the Press, and whatever individuals may do, it is through the Press only that as a body you can seek redress. Let some man of integrity and talents be found to undertake the cause, and he will instantly be supported by the great body of the people, they will furnish him with facts verified on oath to show the falsehood of most of the charges contained in the "Researches," and also of the daily and hourly losses sustained in consequence of the crowds of idle vagabonds hovering round every village and bush in the Colony. Let him call upon the Rev. Author of the "Researches," to know who was the Farmer who cut off the Hottentot's hand in order to improve his qualities as a servant? In what year it was the practice of the Colony to affix notices over the church doors for the exclusion of Dogs and Hottentots? By what marks the head of a Hottentot who has been reared at a Missionary Institution may be known, from one reared amongst the Boers? Where, and when it was that Jaart van Wyk (whom all who know consider a worthy man) exercised the mal-practices imputed to him? There are a thousand other instances which no person of sane mind who knows the Colony, and the Colonists, believe to be true.

Most of your readers Mr. Editor have travelled in the country amongst the Boers, and most of them have witnessed the scenes round wherever there is a Canteen; and notwithstanding the evidence of our own senses which show the Farmers a religious, moral, sober, kind, obliging, hospitable people, we are called upon to believe them the reverse of all this, while the Hottentots whom they oppress, are the very essence of perfection.

Do not be alarmed at the wealth which will be arrayed against you through the eleemosynary channels of any society whatever; a righteous cause wants little or no bolstering, and if you want pecuniary aid for the purpose of collecting information, or otherwise, show the necessity of its call for subscriptions, and I am sure no man of right feeling within the Colony will refuse his mite in order to redeem from opprobrium every thing which renders life valuable—Character.

A Writer in the *Bergal Hurkru* has been promptly met by an able antagonist in the *Cape Library Gazette*; but what is his offence compared to the "Researches," at most, his letters went to impugn a few families in Cape Town, the matrimonial alliances of some Indian gentlemen, and an attempt to interrupt the harmony which has long subsisted between the Cape and its Indian visitors. This is bad enough no doubt, and merited all the castigation he has received, but what is it to the opprobrious and damnable charges contained in works like Barrow and the "Researches," by which the national character of the Colony has been entirely blasted, the cause that liberal institutions are withheld from the Colonists, and even those they possess trifled with, agricultural property exposed to extensive and certain depredation, perhaps ultimate ruin, and which has cut out all hope of relief, by poisoning the minds of the people of England, and the members of His Majesty's Council.

While this cloud of misrepresentation hangs over us, the Colony must pine and wither under its blighting influence: to clear it away is no herculean task, it requires only the common energy of men; let us show that we possess it.

X. Y.

(From the "Times," Oct. 12.)

As might have been expected, the state of affairs in the Netherlands continues to be a subject of daily discussion with the Press of Paris. The Journals are nearly unanimous, of course, in supporting the cause of the insurgents, and in condemning the course pursued by the Royal Government, but it is gratifying to observe that the great majority of them declare loudly against any kind of intervention on the part of France. The violent jacobinical party, whose element in civil disturbance and political change, call upon the Government to send succours to the Belgic insurgents, and are endeavouring to encourage bodies of volunteers to do what their Government has refused; but we do not observe that their clamours produce much effect. They speak of a body of 600 adventurers who were to leave Paris for Belgium, if a sufficient subscription was raised to equip them for the campaign; but though

the Parisians are willing to give their good wishes to the cause, they are not disposed to sacrifice their purses.

The prudent determination of the French Government to remain at peace with all Europe, — the moderation and good sense of the organ of public opinion in France, who wisely prefer the certain consolidation of the national liberties to the doubtful advantage of an extended territory,—and the general feeling in the Chambers and the upper classes of society that they have enough to do at home, are strong guarantees for the non-intervention of France in Belgic affairs. This state of things can only, however, be maintained so long as other nations

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There are a thousand other instances which no person of sane mind who knows the Colony, and the Colonists, believe to be true.

Most of your readers Mr. Editor have travelled in the country amongst the Boers, and most of them have witnessed the scenes round wherever there is a Canteen; and notwithstanding the evidence of our own senses which show the Farmers a religious, moral, sober, kind, obliging, hospitable people, we are called upon to believe them the reverse of all this, while the Hottentots whom they oppress, are the very essence of perfection.

Do not be alarmed at the wealth which will be arrayed against you through the eleemosynary channels of any society whatever; a righteous cause wants little or no bolstering, and if you want pecuniary aid for the purpose of collecting information, or otherwise, show the necessity of its call for subscriptions, and I am sure no man of right feeling within the Colony will refuse his mite in order to redeem from opprobrium every thing which renders life valuable—Character.

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