

## DEZE MORGON.

ZAL eenne publike Venduto binnens hys gehouden worden, ana de Pakhuus van de Ondergetekende, van eenne verhandelinge van goederen, per kantte schepen aangebragt, sonder reserve.

W. ANDERSON. Son & Co.

## HEDEN NAMIDDAG.

Opheden namiddag, en op Dingsdag en Vrydag, aannemende, te 8 ure, publike Verkoopingen van hys huis van de Weduw MEINERT, Ziekstroom, van deur, halve en kwart Typen, Leggers, boek en halve Aanmerken alle andere soorten van watverk: Bouwmateriale, Katoen huise, Schuf-kayava, Timmerman en Koper goudschoepen, zet, koekhoed en verscheiden andere goederen meer, sou as in vorige koutranen vermeld.

## BOTER, ZONDER RESERVE.

O MORGON den 15 dezer, zal op de Verkooping van den Hr. BLORE, worden verkocht, enige Vaatjes versche Boter, nu per Uscht ontvangen.

L. & W. HERMAN.

N.B.—De Boter zal positief to 10 ureen opgevolgd worden.

## PAARD TE KOOP.

O P de Commissie Venduto van de Heeren JONES and COOK, sal op Morgen verkocht worden een Donkerbruin rypaard waarvoor men instant dat hy gezond en mak is.

## FAKTUUR per NORDEN.

### (LAATSTE VERKOOPING.)

O P Maandag den 17 dezer, in den Namiddag, sal aan het Customhuis worden verkocht, het restant, als per vorige Advertentie Onthaft: almede dat wordt aangegeven enige versche goederen sinds uitgegaen, en tot Chingmee, Claret en Hock Wynen in een doosje Kistje, Familie Medley Kisten, Grove en fyne Lianen, Dris, &c. A.C. CHIAPPINI & Co.

De Verkooping sal beginnen ten 9 ure precies.

## TEN VOORDEEL VAN DE ASSURADEURS.

O P DINGSDAG, den 18 dezer, 's Namiddags te 3 ureen, sal opgevolgd worden aan het Pakhuis van S. B. VENNING,

200 Stukken Chies.

10 Min of meer be-

Metbelgarijt  
21-21/2 min bruine Zeildoek.

11-30 duims do. do. zoutwater.

Tera-keer tyd sal ook opgevuld worden, enige kasten Juwelen, en bruine Kid-en Morocco-leere Schachten, en enige papier en lere Goederen, die zonder de minste reserve verkoest sal worden, om rekeningen te sluiten.

Kortsnarksticht, 13 Jan. 1831.

EENE publike verkooping zonder reserve sal gehouden worden op Maandag namiddag den 17 daar op het groenteplein, voor het huis van den Heer KIE-NER, van fraaije Tafelkleden, Musikaale Kllokken, Horloges, Dants goode en silvere Horologien, zoo fraai als potheigtert zyn, Musikaale werkenden, sehorheden, zieraden, juwelaren van allerdien soorten, bestaande in Ontspeelen, Orringen, Ringen, horologie Sleutels en Catalogus, Morpants, patente Poldodden en vele andere goederen en silvere artikelen meer, frasi gelespen glase divers servisen, en andere vaste geslepen glas waren, enne wijnstokken dines en thees services, Musikaale Stokken, Bottelklasses, en verhaelen nieuw modische artikelen moer, de attente van he publick wel waardig, die te gelijk tyd te zien zyn, ten huse van E. LANDSBERG.

D Ondergetekende leidt, op zeer vooroede, de voorwaare uit de hand te koop, zyn aangename en vruchtbare Woonplaats, "DE HOOP," gelezen in Klein-D'Aspern, Distrik't S'ellenbosch, groot in syn en grond, 10 Monken, liggen 10.628 ditto uitgewijndre Erfsgaardland, beheert met 60.000 Wyngaardstokken, mitgaders alle soorten van vruchtboden, als mede Eike, Denne, Kaur en popular boom. Gemelds Plaats heeft het gehele jaar daer op goed Water, dat een Molendrijf, voorts Slaven, Kelder en keukens, en al het gedaane teken complete Bouwval.

De genade koopsoort van de Plaats, als ook van de Slaven, huizen, des verkaande, onder goede securiteit, op rente behoont.

KL-in-Drakenstein.

H. J. ALBERTYN.

O P Donderdag den 20 January, te 11 ureen, zal der vergete-kende eenne publike Venduto houden, van eenne verhandelinge, goederen ontvangen, per Ellen en Rambler, en onder de minste reserve, enige Hoedmakers, Krameryn, Linten, &c.

EVAN CHRISTIAN. NB De Hoeden krameryn kunnen op Dingdag den 18 besezen worden, van 12 tot 1 ure.

## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

T WEE kapitale Moidon met 2 kinderen, ook een jonge die 4 jaren op het Spaans ambacht geweest, is 18 jaren oud.—Adres by den Hr. J. LEEWNER, Langewraat.

D E Heer ALEXANDER BROWN oulangs in alle koloniën aangekomen, en van zyne Excellentie verlof bekomen hebbende, om als Chirurgien en vred meester te praticeren, neemt ootmoedig des vryheid zyne vrienden in, dat publiek te verwittigen, dat hy zyne verblyf genomen heeft in No. 39 Kasteel straat, waar hy te sprekken is, en van Maandag aanstaande zyne professie ad uitoefenen.

## TE KOOP.

E ENB uitmuntende sterke gemalakte "Plaatsier Kar" met boonen voor een of twee paarden, deel, is geproefd en extra goed, beyonden, men staat er voor in, dat desooze soepel als niew is, do veren syn uitermate goed en gemakkelijk.—Te bevragen aan het Officie van dit Blad.

## PRIVAAT ONDERWYS.

D E Heer BOOTH enige weinige uren overighebbende, biedt aan privat Ondewys ann huis te geven, aan jonge Heeren en Jufferessen, in de Engelsche Taal, Schryven, Cyferen, Aandrykskunde, en do beginnelen het Fransch; sien ook Schermers en Dansen.

Pryns.—Voor twee Leerlingen tegamen, 10 Rds. ieder, en meer dan twee, 8 Rds. ieder.

N. B.—De Heer B. biedt ook aan, het geven van private Lessen in het Scherm, aan Hoeren, tegen 12 Rds. per maand, gevuld drei Lessen per Week.

De Prysberheden syn te vernemen aan het Kantoor van dit Blad.

I EMAND genogen zynde te leveren onstreeks 50 mrd Koorn, 30 do. Rog, 90 do. Garst, 80 do. Haver, en 12 vrachten Kaf; te worden aangeleverd op Witte Camp (Kamp grond), tegen Marktprys, wordt veracht zich te saldeeren, door den Ondergetekende voor verdere sekun-

J. P. CLOETE.

T E koop of te ruil, voor Wyn, Eenige zeer goede wijnige Stukvaten, Ryd en andere Leggers. Adres Kerkstraat No. 6 of by den Ondergetekende, aan de Eerste Rivier.

## TE HUUR, BY HET JAAR.

E EN complete Looyerij, gelegen aan de Muizenburg, met daerby behoorende Looyerijgeredeschap, Stampmolen, enz, benevens het Woonhuis en verderre Gebouwen, zeer aangenaam gelegen. Te bevragen in de Bredestraat, No. 26, of by den Eigenaar,

C. G. LANGERMAN.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

O P Dingsdag den 1 der aanstaande maand Februarie, van den gebouelen Inbed, van Mejufrouw JOHANNA WALTERS, weduwe wylens den Heer M. M. LANDSCHEER, van eenne eigendom plaat, genaaid de Vlaamschank, gelegen ten No. 2 Rivier, in het Districtt Stellenbosch, groot in synen grond, zes morgen eigendoms land en 80 mrg. 552 quadraat roeden erfpracht ditto; voorts huismeubelen, Aanbouwelen, Bokken en Schapen, Plogen, Eggen, Wagons, Reis- en aanteel Paarden, en Wagons, Misgaderen, zene Schuit, benevens 20 Slaven—en het geen verder ten dage der verkooping, sal worden te voorzien gebragt:

Zegt 't voort.

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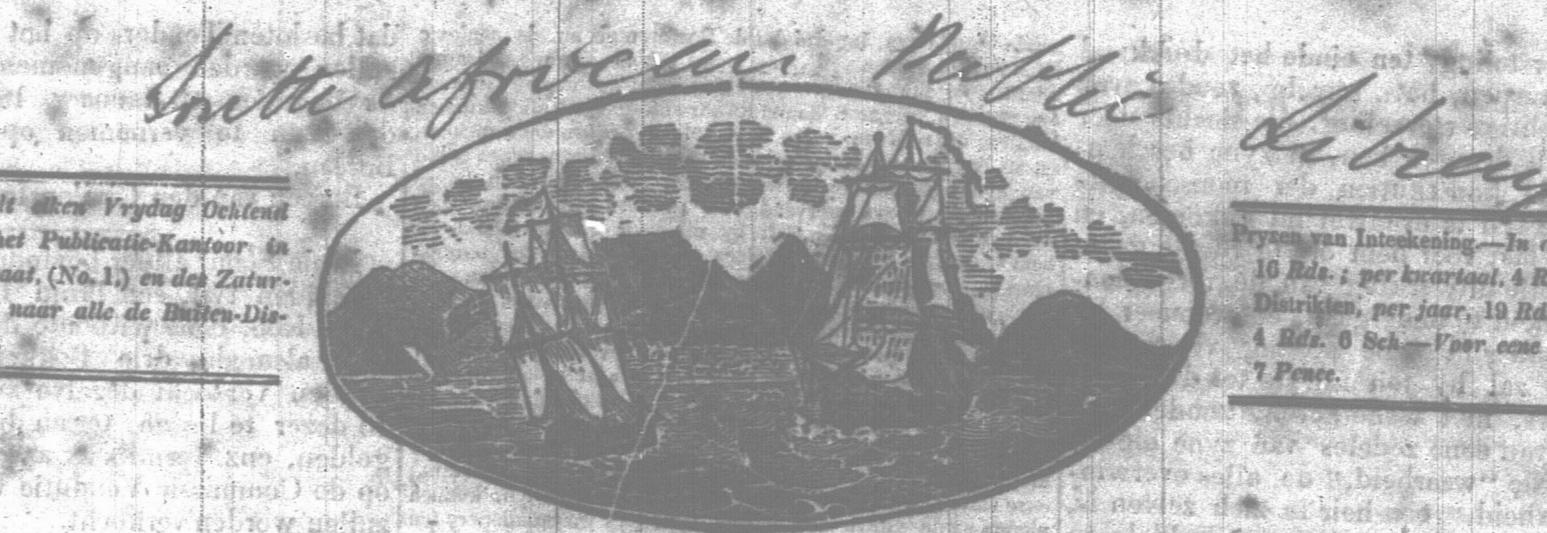
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Prins van Intekeling—In de Stad, per jaar.  
10 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de Buizen-Districten, per jaar, 10 Rds.; per kwartaal,  
4 Rds. 6 Sch. Voor eenne enkele Courant,  
7 Pence.

Wy kunnen volgens de heste autoriteit verzekeren, dat er in het kabinet allerbelangrikste veranderingen zullen plaats hebben, in alle waarschynlykheid voor de byeenkomste van het Parlement, doch zekerlyk voor Kersmis.—Berck Chron.

SPANJE.—Een private brief meld ons, dat de Hertog van Montebello, de Franse Amiraal, deur, te Madrid kooltijds ontvangen is geworden. Doch een brief van de hoofdstad, in de "Maison des Chambres," gedateerd den 18 ultimo, schijnt ons voor te bereiden wegens eenne hinderwyze van Ferdinand, waaruit wy opmaken moeten, dat hy een goed voorbeeld heeft genomen, van het geen enlangs in Frankryk heeft pleins gehad. Het wordt gezegd dat hy, op aandringen van zyne Koningin, van voornemen is, zich van het Spaansche volle te adresseren, en hen evenstijglyk te belooven, die vrye constitutie die hy honderd lang onthouden heeft, aannemende, de oude Cortes tot zyne assistente in te roepen. De voornaamste aangeving in deze verstande matregelen, zegt men geschied, te zyn door de Koningin van Frankryk, de moei van de Spanje Koningin.—Weekly Dispatch Oct. 3.

## OPROER IN BRUSSEL.

Wat schrikke kreet dringt in mijne oren,

Zoo rasen, mi helle borst gestraft?

Hoech weer de hel haer gravure maect?

Op ons geliefcoed en gehaakt?

Welk schijn durch de oproer van ontrouwen,

Waer Ernest Willem t' hilt gehield?

Wie is de baasnaer? wie het monster?

Verplettert hem Gods bliksem niet?

Hoi is geen Belg! neen 't kan niet meer!

Hou sonn des afgronds met allen!

Den besten Vorst in 't ween vilgen,

Hoi is geen Belg! o Bruder! moen!

Zou hij, die in de rij des volkes,

Voor kort geloet niet meer bestond,

Die Godsdienst. Vrijheid, man en ewelwaert,

Door Willem schijnt verdronken.

Zou hij, gebragt ten top van weide?

Bijval door de arde om zijn grot,

Hij, om wiek hulpe tempel werden,

Nog pausverlos van 's slavengen...

Zou hij des nachts, 't juweel der Vorsten,

Zou lang verschijnen met den voet?

Zou hij zijn paradijs der Vrijheid,

Ous Land, weet plassen do in bloed?

Zou hij... ondaakbren! bloot van schaamte,

Gheel Europa klacht u aan!

Hem, die u troetde als een Vader,

Durf gij naer Kroon en scheper staan!

Hij, die u troetde van rug vercheren,

Wat weer een mons uw name sprekt,

Hij, die u uit uw niet deed zwem,

Hij is't, dien gij maar 's huerte steekt.

Wat will gij vagebonden eten?

De Potters-schurken om de kroon?

Mal gij den nacht doen wegvergieren,

Leugoda's telgen op den troon?

Wilt gij uw welvaart welk verdronken?

Waakt, Belgen! waakt! of goed en eer

Zijn heen!—Uw Land leert om niet meer,

Ter slaverij en blindheid gepraet.

Knick, wreed bedrogen Brussel,

Kniek voor den Hemel, die nng waakt,

Sneekt God, dat Hill us on vergifte,

Daar 't van reeds om uw seldest blaet,

Een stap nog—en gij niet verloren,

Een stap nog, en 't gegeven oord

Is weer te prooi aan vroege rampen,

Aan domheid, lis en broeroord!

O Dierbaar Vorst! vergeef hun dwalen!

't Verrand sal u geen wonen staen;

Noem, neem uw snoed misleide kinderen

Nog eens in liefde weder aan!

Maar, gaat de mislaad voort in gruwelen,

Hier, aweren wij by duren ed!

Hier vindt gij harren, die u minneghe,

Hier armen tot uw dienst gereed!

H. J. E.

#### AAN CORRESPONDENTEN.

Wij hebben een menige van communicatie te refutatien wagens de wyze van tendoren te Swellendam ontwaan; doch daar reeds overloedig genoeg tot statutie van eenen Brief, getekend 'An Obs. river,' is gegeven, zoo zullen wy ons daarby beperken.

Hetzal ons altyd veel genoegen geven van "a Reporter of the Zuid-Afrikaan," iets te ontvangen dat belangryk is; doch daer de communicatie, nu door Udit toegesonden, meer plaat heeft beslaan als wij nu zouden kunnen missen, los een onderwerp dat niet van direct belang is, zoo moeten wij tot ons leedwesen zeggen, dat wij onder de verplichting zyn te waigeren dezelve te inscreeren.

D.R.

#### ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 14 JANUARY 1831.

Omstandigheden schynen verordent te zyn, om mede te werken, dat wij met het begin van het nieuwe jaer, in staat gesteld werden, om aan de belofte die wij gedaan hebben, te voldoen, namelyk om wanneer maar de mogelijkheid zulks zoude permitteren de Zuid-Afrikaan, in alle opzichten waardig gemaakt zoudt worden, om door het publiek ontvangen te worden.

Het staat aan ons niet, te bepalen, of dezelve in grondbeginsel of in drukkunstige inrichtingen derzelver kolommen, eene verbetering ondergaan hoeft, wij laten het aan de openhartigheid des oordeels van het kundig publiek over, om dat punt onder hen te decideeren, wij voor ons zelven, zullen ons altyd gelukkig rekenen, wegens het besef, dat onze diensten niet ontstaan uit een slinksch of partyzuchtig inzicht, maar dat wij by uitsluiting aangespoort worden, door de lust om het algemeen belang te bevorderen. Met betrekking tot het letterkundig zamenstel van ons blad, zyn wij verpligt op te merken, dat wij goede, de minste aanspraak op meer als middelmatrijsheid maken, wij zyn slechts aankomelingen in de rang van letterkundigen, en zyn nog niet toegelaten in de geheimen en voortrechten van de Broeder-schap; doch, aan de andere kant erkennen wij vryeljk dat, hoe veel achtung wij ook hebben voor het welsprekende en verhevene, wij evenwel zo zeer door hunnen invloed niet weggetrouw worden, dat onze bewondering ons geheel in klusters bij hem zoude houden. Ons toeg is niet op zwier, op redevoeringen die het gevoel door hunnen indruk wegslepen, en dikwyls aan ene kwade zaak, eene zuil van schaars-hyndheid mededeelen. 'Wy hebben genceg da uitwerking ondervonden, van "beledigingen," ingewikkeld redekavelingen, en vroegte opgevallen onzer denkhelden, om maar eens te denken, aan het gebruiken van een moerstaanbaarsoort van woorden en spreekwyzen. Men verpoosd niet om den draai van enen schryvers slotreden of de verfijndheid van eenen schoolvo's redenering te bewonderen, deze streelingen nebben hunne tyd gehad! Wy zyn nu geworden, een soort van volk, dat op daadzaken gesteld is, en geen ander hulp behoeft als geleerdheid, om ons van de bestaande gebreken in onze sociale organisatie te bevryden.

De voornameste toelop onzer studie behoort te zyn, om te schryven op ene wyze, die verschaalbaar is, voor de ongeleerden, die het grootste gedeelte van een volk uitmaken, hen toestaan om te lezen en het getuigenis hunne eigen oogen te geloven, zonder het nooddelyk te maken om uit te leggen het geen wij voorgesteld hebben, en wat nog belangryker is, hen in staat te stellen, om deel te nemen in de inzichten van den reformateur, ten einde ten volle overtuigd te worden, dat zy noch door zyne gochelary bedrogen worden, noch tot instrumenten gemaakt worden, om in de geheimen oogmerken der party, aan de dewelke hy moge toegedaan zyn, mede te werken, en uit dien hoofde geven wij de voorkeur, aan die eenvoudige en zelfvertrouwende styl, die dadelyk verstaan en toegepast kan worden, door de geenen voor wie wij arbeiden. En laten wij nu overgaan, tot het onderwerp van den dag, de dag broekt haast aan, op den welken men ene geweldige tegenstand bieden, en de aangroeide schendtaal terugdryven zal, die in onderscheidene werken, zoodt vryeljk ten nadele van den kolonisten zyn uitgebracht, en wel by zonderlyk door Barrow en de Autheur van de "Researches." Het was wel mogelijk te veronderstellen dat by het verschynen deser werken, zich zy zelven by het publiek reeds wantrouwen aan hunne gelegelijkerheid zouden verworven hebben, doch dezelven zyn ongelukkig voor ons, gevallen onder den invloed van die altoosdurende tegenvendie, die John Bull kenschet, die de grootste valschenen verduwt die ooit beschreven zyn, wanneer zy slechts onwoerd zyn met een kleed van schoonschynendheid.

Het was die schryvers altyd eigen, om in hunne rapporten wogens menschen en andere zaken, het hooren zeggen, als een heilheit te beschouwen, alleen om dat hunne luiheid, nalatigheid, of moedwillige geneigtheid tot vooroordeel, hen niet gedoopt, om de gewone parken van waarneming, in ene oppervlakkige beschouwing der dingen te overschreden, ten einde te onderzoeken, te ziften, in orde te schikken en te vergelyken, op de plaats zelve, waar zulks gebeurd is; zaken die per geval van den medegeleed, en "zoo tot daadzaken" geworden zyn, maar niet om dat zy ze zelven voor zoodanig hielden.

In twee zaken die onlangs gebeurd zyn, en waar de Politieke reformator in zyn verpligt gevoelen van "The divine rights of man" gebeurtenissen te boek gesteld heeft, die niet door de minste schaduw van waarheid geruggesteld wieren. Wy zien de grondslag en ware verhouding van die legioenen van daadzaken, die door zyne schaameloze vermetelheid op papier zyn gesteld. Was hy zooverzot op de voorzetting van een geliefd plan, dat hy de eerste stelregel onser natuur "de waarheid," uit het oog verloor? Heeft hy goed voorgoed gehad, dat de tyd eenmaal, komen zou, wanneer de last van grote beleidings, te zwaar geworden zyn, om langer getracht te worden, eene onverwachte

desperate worsteling ten einde het drukkend jak af te werpen, het gevolg zoudt zyn: Arme kortzichtige sterveling, die slechts door het opperhuid dringen kan, in zyne beschouwing, of eenig ander persoon, verpligt dat zyn, zyne hand van zyne ligging te lossen, om dat te kunnen handhaven, en zyne sterfbedien te doen, dat tot dan niet, "vergroot," dat by dit voor zyn zake, en dat door woonende kolonisten dat, die hy anders niet onverwacht, een grootschezaamheid, en wanbelang dan once werkende, klimt, waer dan dat de Industrie, die toch door es gedaan werd, ongelijk, maar niet uitgedoed wordt. It had dan de Doctor in humus geslikken staet, ten einde des te moediger aan de kost te komen, en te kunnen "rouler en carous" so moeder au public mener les Courses," en analogt niet opgespoert dat is syn, met "les applications des pauvres," my troostende dat is syn, niet alle myn gelijken. (Als men Tyrannen of armie sijn eigenaren,) ouze slaves, gienasiedere slaves as Hottentotten, kunnen nitrie na de arwe doctor, niet zyne Cy'a Sandloper ten die die tot onsen huisdochter te stellen. Evenwel kan ik niet nalaten, wou lang ik nog bier verker, goed te doen, en atel uw, of demand anders die er ets op weet, voor, om te geven welke de middelen syn waardoor verondersteld wordt, dat dit boven stand gebroet of vorles aan arbeid, in die Kolonie, kan worden vergoed, die deswegens een goed idee met sich voert, sal door hetzelv in our volgend nummer optegeven, mischien een algemene wahlond doen.

Wy kunnen verzekeren dat er aantal gemaakt wordt om dit ten volle te bewijzen, of niet andere woorden dat een werk nu in de markt is, dat bestemd is, om de bytende beschuldigingen aan de kolonie, ten laste gelegd, door Barrow en de "Autheur van de researches" tegen te spreken.

Een werk dat belydt zulk een oogmerk te hebben, kan niet mankeeren het diepste indruk te maken op de gemoeideren van 't algemeen. Deszelfs hoedanigheid is te algemeen, dan dat hetzelf niet by alle klasse van het publiek directe ondersteuning zoude genieten, wanneer wy daar weder over mogten handelen, hetgeen wy hopen binnen kort te zullen zyn, dan zullen wij enze lezers voorleggen, eene schets van de voorgenomen publicatie, met de onderscheidene onderwerpen die daarin verhandeld zullen worden; ter zelver tyd zullen wij humne attente vestigen op een belangrijke document, dat wy onverwacht in ons bezit gekregen hebben; en sis het tot niets beters dienen kan, sal het ten minste aanduiden, tot welke verontrustende uitersten de religieuze geestdrift gekomen is. Dit dan is niets minder dan een privaten brief van eenen Heer in de Kaapstad, aan de hyzondere vrienden van Dr. Philip, hen verwyzende tot eenen brief, die door Dr. Philip ontvangen is, geteekend door den Secretaris van de "London Missionary Society," waardoor het gedrag van Dr. Philip ten hoogste goedgekeurd wordt. Hunne "brief van dankbetuiging," vergezeld van ene onbepaarde belofte om zyne verliezen zoo en schadevergoeding als kosten, die hy in het voorledene regtsgeding heeft geleden, te vergoeden. Daar de brief klaar en duidelyk genoeg is, zullen wy dezelven van onze Hollandse lezers in ons aantandende Nommer mede-deelen.

Deze vraag wordt nu geboren: — Waarom heeft de "Advertiser," die zoo een gedecideerde voorstander van "publiek maken" is, van dezen brief niet behoorlijk mentie gemaakt? Waarom is dezelve niet ingewyd geworden met al de "zwier en omstandigheid" van een editoriale voorrede, of een "wy verzoeken de attentie der lezers?" Dan zoudt de pols van het publiek ongetwijfeld ter zelver tyd met die van Dr. Philip's Vrienden geslagen hebben; doch die "Advertiser" kan meer als eene rede gehad hebben dezelve terug te houden, voor eerst, om dat het publiek, wanneer dezelve gepubliceerd wird, zich mischien wonderlyke denkbeelden tussaangaande zouden vormen, en dan kondt het wel gebeuren, dat er ernstige aanmerkingen op volgden; en ander som genomen, konde de belanghebbenden immers niet weten wat van de zaak is, als dezelve by wyze van eenne private circulaire aan de vrienden wordt medegeleed, terwijl zy onder elkaander het vry genot hebben van zich geluk te wenschen in den goeden uitslag van een godvrydig bedrog.

Het is onmogelyk die zaak te beschouwen, zonder groote suspicie te voelen, wegens de middelen die in het werk gesteld zyn om die zaak tot ene decisie te brengen, die zeer ver af is van gezond verstand en voorzichtigheid aan te dienen; en wanperse het aan ons moge vergund zyn, om te gissen welke die middelen mogten geweest zyn, kunnen wy niet nalaten uit te roepen, dat wanneer de "London Missionary Society," geene waardiger voorwerpen vindt kan om hunne menschelievendheid aan uit te oefenen, dan tot het aanmoedigen en de aankweking van hypocriete en valscheit, wy waarlyk een ellendig denkbeeld moet maken van dezelven aangehomen naam.

#### Correspondentie.

##### AAN DEN REDACTEUR VAN DE "ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

Myheer.—Het schijnt, dat wij volstrekt gedoemt zyn, om wegens onse Slaven geteisterd te worden, welke kwellen mogelyk strekken moet, tot hetverkrygen der emanipiatie van onse Slaven, en dat (soo als zyn het noemt) tot verbetering der Slaven stand, zonder dat wij vinden kan, waardoor of mag in enige der algemeen beledige Ordonnanties, tractat, en den stand der Slaven eigenaren enigen te verbeteren, men vind in de ordonantie No. 18, dat de Staat minder werken moet als voorheen, of de lyfpen herten betalen; dat hy bekoond moet worden voor syn-astra werk, of de heer betaald; dat hy op sekere tyden gaar, niet werken mag, of de Heer betaald betalen, dat de staat niet met meer as 25 singel mag worden afgestraft, en wel niet anders als met een daarder bepaald instrument of de lieve heote bestraff; en helas!! helas!! dat, als de staat goedvind over synen meester te klagen, de meester de ongepreideerd der klagen van den staaf moet berysten; of, by de ongelijkheid daarvan, moet en alweder horende worden betrast ens. enz. By de laaste Ordonnantie wordt verboden, ene meid, hoegenaand doelagen astrefferen, laetende allen aan den lyfgeval over, het regt om daar door opslagen, met ene byvoeging van schraal dienst ens. te straffen. (onder bepaling, of Mervrouw intuschen het werk moet doen, want meide te huur, krygt men heel so rassie.) en grofzinn te huren een klep om de oren, in stade daarvan, dat is voor het gereg. en boete betalen. En! pour comble de malheur, dient dat al wat mensch is, en een hore moet worden geschonden, en ofschon self de oversteke Paas Sixius zich te vreden hadden, met ene bieng, diest men op dese bieng, nog enen cel tot een zegel te doen, niet tegenzeggen te begt. "The Rule of Court," waer aldy gegeven wordt, dat elken Crimineel die voor komt, mind what you say any you need not Criminele yourself." Terwyl ik niet antwerk, heb, of waardoor voorwerp wordt, in een substitutie, voor de dienst die het land mist, doordien de Slaven, een verkeerd denkbeeld van henno stand voordoen, hoe langer zoodt tot een werkeloosheid vervald, al was het ook maar om humne eigenaren, (thans de hondreder kakkerelspraktes, die gewoonlyk tot opslag van de Doktor vischen dienen, 8 Schillinge te huren enrichen, dat geen niet nodig was) Dr. W. met ene schouwe 600.000 Kanapecho guldens de Kaap verlaten heeft, niet tegestande by Dr. was, in ene tyd, wiendt, ter voorhoede van Doktor visitie alleen begeerd, ter voorhoede van misbruiken, en van de gevreesde positie waaraan het public

zonde gesteld zyn, ingeval dat de Doctor de na, de enige kustenaren zouden zyn, voor wiens lasten gong gedragt wirdt door de regeer, en wel so, dat nu van de dienst ingenomen, die regeer te velen verkeerde hadden doen achen, en al ik, of enig ander persoon, verpligt dat zyn, zyne hand van zyne ligging te lossen, om dat te kunnen handhaven, en zyne sterfbedien te doen, dat tot dan niet, "vergroot," dat by dit voor zyn zake, en dat door woonende kolonisten dat, die hy anders niet onverwacht, een grootschezaamheid, en wanbelang dan once werkende, klimt, waer dan dat de Industrie, die toch door es gedaan werd, ongelijk, maar niet uitgedoed wordt. It had dan de Doctor in humus geslikken staet, ten einde des te moediger aan de kost te komen, en te kunnen "rouler en carous" so moeder au public mener les Courses," en analogt niet opgespoert dat is syn, met "les applications des pauvres," my troostende dat is syn, niet alle myn gelijken. (Als men Tyrannen of armie sijn eigenaren,) ouze slaves, gienasiedere slaves as Hottentotten, kunnen nitrie na de arwe doctor, niet zyne Cy'a Sandloper ten die die tot onsen huisdochter te stellen. Evenwel kan ik niet nalaten, wou lang ik nog bier verker, goed te doen, en atel uw, of demand anders die er ets op weet, voor, om te geven welke de middelen syn waardoor verondersteld wordt, dat dit boven stand gebroet of vorles aan arbeid, in die Kolonie, kan worden vergoed, die deswegens een goed idee met sich voert, sal door hetzelv in our volgend nummer optegeven, mischien een algemene wahlond doen.

dat besloten Tenders op het Auditore Bureau zullen worden aangenomen, tot 12 ureen op Vrydag den 13 January 1831.—Byzonderheden zyn te vernemen op aanvraag op dit Bureau.

#### Bureau van den Civilen Ingenieur.

In de Schut allier bevinden zich boven den bepaalden tyd een bruin Paard, een zwart, Koe, een witte dito, en een zwart Bul, alsomede drie Bokken. De Eigenaars worden verzocht dezelve voor Zaturdag den 10 dezer te lossen, tegen betaling der Schulden, enz. vermits zy anderzins op dien dag op de Commissie Vendutie by den Hr. Blok, zullen worden verkocht.

Alle de genen die eenige actien of presten hebben op de ondervolgende door de Weeskamer geadministreerd worden Boedelt, als-

Van wylen David Irvin,

Van Johannes Petrus Mosterd, en overledene Huisvrouw Belial Brand,

Van wylen Samuel Probert,

Van wylen Catharina Sandenberg,

Van Adriaan Gerhardus Wessels, en overledene Huisvrouw Susanna Maree,

Van wylen Cornelia Susanna Nel, en voorledene Mar Willem Henrik van Staden,

Van wylen Jasper Daniel Coetzee, Jasperzoon, en zyne nagelatene Weduwe Aletta Geertruyda Basson,—worden door deze verzocht dezelve voor Zaturdag den 10 dezer te lossen, tegen betaling der Schulden, enz. vermits zy anderzins op dien dag op de Commissie Vendutie by den Hr. Blok, zullen worden verkocht.

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Van wylen David Irvin,

Van Johannes Petrus Mosterd, en overledene Huisvrouw Belial Brand,

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a host of Letters on the subject of the "Swellendam Tushman," but as sufficient has been already said to refute the statement of "A. Oostvain," which appeared in one of our late numbers, we condescend to little or no necessity in repeating the same. We shall always be glad to hear from "A Reader of the Zuid-Afrikaan" Local Topic; but as the communication now sent by him would take up more room than we can well spare, being on a subject of no very immediate consequence, we regret the necessity we are under to decline inserting it.

The letter of "Friends to Misiones" will appear in our next. We are sorry it came in too late for insertion in the present number.

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 14, 1831.

CIRCUMSTANCES seem to have been intentionally ordered, that with the commencement of a new year, we should be able to realize the earnest of promises we put forth, that the *Zuid Afrikaan* would, when circumstances permitted, be in every respect rendered worthy the acceptance of the Public.

That it has undergone a change for the better, either in its Principles or in the Typographical arrangement of its Columns is not for us to say; we leave it to the candour of a discerning public to decide the point among themselves,—for ourselves, we shall always be happy in the reflection that our services emanate from no sinister or party views; but are exclusively prompted by a desire to promote the general interest.

With regard to the literary construction of our Paper, we are forced to make this observation: we do not pretend to any thing beyond mediocrity, we are (to borrow a term used in Freemasonry)

but *Crafts* in the ranks of literature, and are not yet admitted to the mysteries and privileges of the higher orders of the fraternity; but, on the other hand, whatever respect we may entertain for the eloquent and the sublime, we are free to confess that we are not altogether so overruled by their influence, as to allow them to retain exclusive possession of our admiration. Our province consists not in the study of the modes of speech which enchain the mind by their mechanism, and frequently import to a bad cause, the colour of plausibility. We have seen sufficient of the wicked effects of "hard words," twisted arguments, and a bloated representation of the substance of our thoughts, to think of adopting a more intelligible system of words and phrases. Men do not pause to admire the roundness of a writer's periods, or the subtlety of the Schoolman's reasoning; these blandishments have had their day. We are now grown a more matter-of-fact sort of people, and need other helps than erudition to relieve us from the existing evils of our social organization.

To write so as to be understood by the uneducated, who form the largest portion of the people, to suffer them to read, and believe the testimony of their own eyes, without rendering it necessary to explain what we hold forth, and what is still more important, to enable them to enter into the views of the reformer in order to be thoroughly convinced that they are neither imposed upon by his legerdemain, or made the instruments to assist the latent views of a party to which he may be devoted, ought to be the primary object of our study; and for these reasons we yield the preference to that simple and self-convincing form of speech which will be immediately understood and appreciated by those for whom we labour.

And now to the subject of the day. The period is drawing nigh when a vigorous opposition will be made to roll back the tide of gross and unfounded calumnies which have been freely circulated to the prejudice of the Colonists in various publications, and more particularly those of Barrow and the author of the "Researches." It was possible to suppose, that on the appearance of these works, the spurious nature of their contents would of itself disqualify the chance of a popular belief in them; but unfortunately for us, it has fallen under the influence of that ever-ready proneness which characterized John Bull, to digest even the most palpable falsehoods that were ever penned, if only wrapped up under cover of plausibility. It has been the peculiar province of these writers in their reports on men and things to regard hearsay with a veneration, only because their idleness, negligence, or wilful love of prejudice did not allow them to stir beyond the bounds of superficial observation, in order to investigate, sift, digest, and compare on the spot they have occurred, cases which have been casually communicated to them, and by these means arrive at facts as they are and not as they would believe them.

In two instances which have lately occurred, and where the political reformer in his refined sense of "the divine rights of man," put upon record statements which had not the slightest shadow of truth to back them, we see the ground-work and true bearing of the whole phalanx of "facts" which his unblushing arrogance has committed to paper. Was he so warmly wrapt up in the advancement of a favorite scheme, as to have lost sight of the first principle of our nature—Truth? Had he no presentiment that the time would eventually arrive when, the weight of aggravated injuries too heavy any longer to be borne, a sudden and a desperate struggle would be made to shake off the galling yoke? Poor short-sighted mortal, that could not penetrate more than skin-deep into the constitution of human nature. That time, however, has now arrived, too late perhaps for him to retreat,

without suffering the full effects of retributive justice, and if he escape without being crushed to atoms in the attempt, he will not at least return to the couch of penitence without taking with him a moral lesson of his calling, that TRUTH, all-conquering TRUTH, is a host in itself against the mightiest array of unprincipled and unfounded statements that the Press ever had the weakness to give protection to. It is left for us to assert, that preparations are in active progress, that will prove this to the full extent, or in other words, that a work is now in contemplation which is intended to refute the sweeping charges preferred against the Colony by Barrow and the author of the "Researches." A work professing to have such an object in view cannot fail to excite the deepest sympathy in the minds of the public; its character is too general not to meet the ready support of all classes of the community. When we refer to it again, and that we hope will be soon, we shall lay before the reader an outline of the intended publication with the various objects it proposes to embrace. Meantime we shall draw his attention to an interesting document we have accidentally come to the possession of, and if it will serve no more useful end, it will at least show to what an alarming height religious enthusiasm has arrived: this then is no less than a "Private Circular" from a gentleman in Cape Town to the private friends of Dr. Philip, referring them to a letter which has been received by Dr. P., signed by the Treasurer and Secretary to the London Missionary Society, approving highly of Dr. Philip's conduct and accompanying their "Letter of Thanks" with an unconditional promise to indemnify him for all losses in damages and costs which he has sustained in the late prosecution. As the letter itself is fully explanatory, we shall subjoin it to the bottom of this article.

The question now arises:—As the *Advertiser* is so decided an Advocate for giving "publicity," why has this "Letter of Thanks" escaped the "honorable mention"?—Why was it not ushered in with all the "pomp and circumstance" of an editorial preamble, or a "we request the attention of our Readers"? In which case the pulse of the public no doubt would have beat simultaneously with that of Dr. Philip's private friends? But the *Advertiser* may have had more reasons than one for withholding it. For the first, that if the affair were "published," the public might feel a strong inclination to indulge some very queer notions respecting it, and then it may happen that even animadversions might follow. Again, by coming out in the form of a "Private Circular," the public could have no notion of what transpired, while the interested parties would have full scope to congratulate themselves in the success of a pious fraud.

It is impossible to look upon the transaction without strong suspicions of the means which have been employed to procure a decision so utterly at variance with common sense and prudence; and while we may be allowed to guess what these means probably were, we cannot help exclaiming, that if the London Missionary Society can find no worthier object to exercise their benevolence on, than in encouraging the growth of hypocrisy and falsehood, then have we indeed a very poor opinion of its pretended name.

(COPY.)

PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

Cape Town, December 20, 1830.  
Dear Sir.—Please accept this my first letter, in all that relates to our excellent friend Dr. Philip, I have begged him to allow me to print, for the sake of distributing within the circle of his immediate connexion, a letter which he has had the satisfaction of receiving within the last few days from the Directors of the London Missionary Society, respecting the prosecution to which he was subjected by Mr. Mackay.

You will perceive with pleasure, from the copy herewith transmitted to you, that the Directors most fully approve of the measures adopted by Dr. Philip, in all the proceedings.

You will also be gratified to learn, that the Resolution of the Directors in the case were most cordially and unanimously passed at a Meeting of the Board specially summoned on the business, and at which *all* of its Members were present. The letter itself will explain that the present step of the Board is only intended to be preparatory to anterior measures.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

(Signed) J. J. FREEMAN.

Austin Friars, October 5, 1830.  
My Dear Sir.—At we understand that an opportunity presents itself of conveying a letter to you, by a vessel which sets sail to-day, to assure you, that the Directors of the Missionary Society have already paid all the attention that time would allow to the papers which you have transmitted, relative to the late prosecution against you at the Cape; that they are quite satisfied there is no impeachment of your Christian character; that they hold the same place in their esteem and confidence; that they deeply sympathise with you under passing events; and pray that the Father of Mercies and God of all comfort may sustain you amidst your difficulties, and overrule for the advancement of the General Cause.

To place your mind at ease on pecuniary considerations, we beg to add, that you may depend upon the determination of the Directors and other friends, to bear you harmless through the Damages and Costs awards against you in the recent trial; and that if it should be deemed absolutely necessary for you to draw a Bill on Mr. Hankey, in his private capacity, to meet present exigencies, he will duly honor it.

You may rely on hearing from us officially by the first opportunity that shall arise.

Communication will be held with Mr. Pringle, on any measures which it may be necessary to take on the subject generally, but he is out of town.

With affectionate respects to Mrs. Philip, and wishing her every success from above, we remain, dear Sir, your cordially and faithfully,

(Signed) W. A. HANKEY, Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr. Philip.

A report is prevalent, that owing to the exorbitant fees intended to be charged by the new Medical Tariff, about 40 respectable inhabitants of this town have it in contemplation to invite an able Physician from London to attend on their families, who will be content to receive a more reasonable remuneration than appears to satisfy the profession. This report is given to us as having some foundation in truth.

NEW MEDICAL TARIFF.

Cape Town, December 28, 1830.  
At a Meeting of the Under-signed Medical Practitioners, held this Day, in consequence of the promulgation of Ordinance No. 82, whereby the Tariff of Medical Fees contained in the Proclamation of 20th September 1830, is repealed, as was

resolved, and unanimously agreed to, that the following Tariff of Fees be adopted from the first of January, 1831.

From	To
Advice at Home	2/- d.
A Visit in Town	1/-
A Visit beyond a mile and a half from Town-hall, and within four miles	3/-
A Visit beyond four miles from Town (excluding of Horns-brook), per hour	12/-
A Night Visit	7/-
A first consultation, whether by Letter or by Visit	10/-
Every subsequent one	2/-
For every hour that a Practitioner is detained after the first, either from the urgency of the Case, or desire of Friends or Patient	15/-
Attendance in Court, per diem	2/-
For introducing Sounding Catheter, Procting, extracting Teeth, Cupping, Bleeding, and other minor operations	5/-
For the operation of Hare Lip, Hydrocele, excision of Tumors, Tapping, Amputation of Toes and Fingers, &c.	15/-
For Capital Operations, viz.—Amputation Anæstomia, Hernia, Treponema, Læthotomy, extirpation of Mammas, extraction of Calculus, &c.	10/-
For necessary assistance at Capital Operations, or Bad Dismos and Fractures	1/-
For an ordinary Accouchement	2/-
The Fee for Consultations, or other Professional Attendants when the Practitioner is not the one regularly employed by the Family, to be paid at the time of the Visit	3/-
The Fee for Midwifery to be the same when in attendance along with the Midwife	1/-
In all Cases of Capital Operations and Midwifery, and for the services to be paid at the time, and to be independent of future visits.	1/-
The Day to be calculated from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.	
F. L. Liesching, M. D.	S. Franken, M. D.
H. Mader, M. D.	L. Liesching, M. D.
S. Bailey, M. C. S.	John Laing,
D. Somerville,	James Abercrombie,
H. B. van Horstock, Medic. & Art. Obst. Dr.	Henry E. Macartney,
Jux. W. Fairbridge, M. D.	
Dan. O'Flann, Medic. & Art. Obst. Dr.	
J. Verfeld, M. D.	
H. H. Gird.	

thousand square miles of the most fertile and unequalled portion of the earth, the scene of many a deed which embellish the page of history, and peopled by a dense population of eighty millions, all of whom are now under the barbarous Government of that imperial aristocracy which the Honourable Monopoly Company and their honorable delegates, whose power is acknowledged, no one knows the why, or the wherefore. If the arm of public justice can not yet where grapple with the steeds of despotic power, India is almost the serving object, and it is to be hoped she will not in the approaching turn of her fate, be witness to her friends and advocates. Volumes might be written on the beneficial influence of the political system on the progress and prosperity of society there; but I have no disposition to tax the patience of my readers with such a dissertation, with which none of them are acquainted and few are interested. I shall only allude to the existence of a monstrous species of injustice which bears some analogy to the situation of slavery in our Colonies. The children of the unhappy soil, the colored race, are subject to the most degrading restraints which an absolute government arrogates, as from a participation in its popular institutions, barbers as they are—by an entire law they are disqualified from sitting on juries—from being admitted to hold appointments in the civil and military service of the Company, and every means are put in practice to put down any chance which the possession of talents or the gifts of nature may have placed in their hands of elevating themselves above their condition. Such a state of things is truly abominable, and sufficiently powerful to throw them into a state of despondency, and induces them to wish for death to put an end to their inhuman wrongs.

In South America, these prejudices of birth and parentage are at an end: the patriot Bolivar, with pure veneration for the sacred claims of humanity, has divested proud reason of its narrow prejudices, and invested it with a more liberal stimulus. He has emancipated, and endowed it with a more elevated and superior mind, and almost single-handed maintained a Moral compact—conceived and effected the emancipation of the Colony—for truly, all were in partial slavery before the arrival of the Spaniard, and caused us to make our voice heard in a sweep away by the bosom of destruction—the proper end of all tyrants. Let him admit a Constitutional Government to the Americas, and let us, with him, and by condescending with compliance to our imperfected literary productions, show he is earnestly desirous of a representative System.

This year has verified the old adage of the poet and the kettle: there is no real difference between them, perhaps except that one is made of brass, and is more musically agreeable than the other metal. Finally, let the future prove that the Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* can submit so far as to be a Protes, as to change from a Wasp to a Bee, and many will join the writer of this, and be—

A glance is sufficient to bring other subjects to remembrance. The College dispute, wherein, because an individual or two chose to withdraw their patronage, their names were banished about to the public. That's not our business in Albany. The Netherlands Honk—the Petition against Vagrancy—and the Association of Varietys, for endeavoring to get rid of a Newspaper, to convey every body's sentiments undisturbed by encroachments—these are our business. But discussing the consideration of the past, it is high time to come to the present eminent aspect of the Press. That the *Commercial Advertiser* does bear away, and deserves to do so in a moderate way, is generally admitted. Its first coming brought light out of darkness, and almost single-handed maintained a Moral compact—conceived and effected the emancipation of the Colony—so far, all were in partial slavery before the arrival of the Spaniard, and caused us to make our voice heard in a sweep away by the bosom of destruction—the proper end of all tyrants. Let him admit a Constitutional Government to the Americas, and let us, with him, and by condescending with compliance to our imperfect literary productions, show he is earnestly desirous of a representative System.

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A BURR.

Cape Town, Jan 12, 1831.  
"Why didst thou choose that cursed sin  
Hypocrisy to set up in?  
Because it is the thriving at calling,  
The only sin's bell that rings all in."

HUMOR.

Sir.—When reading the very sensible letter from your Albany Correspondent, which appeared in the last number of the *Zuid Afrikaan*, I could not but perfectly agree that such a writer as the Author of the "Researches" have done irreparable mischief to the interests of the Colonists. As he observes "from Barrow to the Author of the "Researches" they have all calumniated them." But who can be surprised at the falsehoods contained in the "Researches"? Is not the Author at the head of a system carried on by in proportionate, a system, whose ostensible object is the spreading of the Truths of the Gospel, but whose real object appears to be the pursuit of money catching, and the art of leading the life of a gambler, travelling all over the world, and carrying the sweets of life, without being compelled to work? And how are the means obtained?—By beggary.

By every means direct and indirect,  
In the power of Gospel-preaching Minister.

Look at all their meetings—Missionary Meetings, Bible Meetings, Trust Meetings, &c. &c. Is it not always the same—give, give liberally, to the end of the chapter? And what have they given in return? Truly, Mr. Editor, their gifts have been valuable indeed; they have introduced a system that is an outward show of piety, has served to estrange men from their fellow, and to lock with holy horrors upon every one who is not of the squad. Enemies to every good cause, all reprobation is cried down—the theatre is the devil's hot-bed—a band of music (unless a band of music slaying) profanation; and to such a pitch is this fanaticism carried, that a pious Tailor of this town actually refused payment to his child, some time since, to attend a juvenile party to which she was invited, because he learned there was to be a noddle!! Then, in order to improve our morals, the Saints, in imitation of those at home, have commenced a crusade against all profane old apple women who follow their diabolical trade on a Sunday; and our children must now save their Sunday penny, or they may give it to the Missionary Society, when they have got together a sufficient number, may make a display of it with "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou perfected praise," to be drawn out in the true east. If a poor sailor comes ashore on a Sunday, he may walk the streets till he drops; for, we betide the impious publicans who sell him any refreshment.

If we proceed in this career much longer we may expect the return of the days of Prae God Barbocca—an edict so commanding us to fast on Sundays, and to do with something like the following address:—Conclude the day with nothing but bread and water—pray crossways for money—but above all, do not sume money in the plate; then shall your sins be scraped off like bristles from the hog's back, and you shall be cleansed of them as easily as I take off this porrige.

Mr. Editor, although no one can respect religion—real religion—the religion of the heart more than I do, I am a decided enemy to care and hypocrisy. That the columnists of such writers have been productive of much mischief there is little doubt. We have been denounced as a set of demoralized wretches by these men, while all their sympathies have been called into action in favor of the Hottentot—the most degraded race that wear the human form. The reason, I think, is obvious. It is, however, time for us to rouse; to show the Home Government that we are not what we have been represented. In the hope that your Albany Correspondent will not relax in his exertions, but obtain and forward all the information possible on this interesting subject, so that we may at last procure justice.

I remain, &c.

## FIRE-ENGINE—SWELLENDAM.

Swelldam, Jan. 2.

Much has been said pro and con on the subject which exist in regard to the unfairness evinced in appropriating the Government Tenders at Swelldam, but no one has yet pointed out those abuses which were *loudly* called for redress. Permit me then in the name of the inhabitants of this village to inquire why the Fire Engine which cost them so much money is not kept in a state of repair? Why the Civil Commissioner does not provide or with good will send winter in heat of that we are at present, and which was lately proved upon application to be one-third of fifth? Why the road at Mathe-steyn is not repaired, every wagon passing through at present being in danger of breaking its axle-tree? Why there is not a better regulation in regard to the numerous gentlemen of the canine breed, who are allowed by our upright Magistrate to prowl about the streets to the grievous annoyance of every peaceful passenger? Your insertion of the above may be of some service, and will oblige your's,

ASIO-AFRICANUS.

## NEW MEDICAL TARIFF.

Stellenbosch, Jan. 2.

I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines on the subject of the new Tariff, framed by the Medical Practitioners of Cape Town and this District, and request you will have the goodness to publish the said Tariff in the next number of the *Zuid Afrikaan*, in both languages. This request I make not only for myself, but for several others here. As there is a general discontent and dissatisfaction against the shameful and enormous charges to be made against those who most *unwillingly* avail themselves of medical advice and attendance. We trust you will not fail to take up your pen, and give the gentle Doctor richly what they deserve. Why must

ords, without loss of time, saying that it was the duty of a subject to obey implicitly the commands of his Lord, and following it with an example from the Scriptures, of the submissiveness of Joseph and Mary, in going up to Bethlehem voluntarily.

It will not require any great share of penetration to perceive that the case of Joseph and Mary cannot be compared to ours, for in the execution of their Lord's command, it was not the ill-fortune of Joseph and Mary to be obliged at the same time either to renounce or purify themselves, which must inevitably be our case if we took out such a document and performed the number of oaths it enjoins. The Clergyman also observed, that no opposition could be made to any thing uttered in the Church, that it was not a fit place for contradiction—this was very safely indicated and as safely expressed; but in my turn I beg to observe that the Church, on the other hand, was not in a fit place for discussing political or public matters; but is exclusively reserved for the preaching of the Gospel. It is also a very striking instance of contumacy, when I say that on Saturday, the birth of our Lord was celebrated and the communication addressed to us the next day, immediately after which this very reasonable address was delivered.

I have now to put the question: will not the Government suppose that the inhabitants of the village have combined to oppose the Laws, and that therefore the Minister had thought it his duty to interfere and dislodge them from their purpose? No, far from it, and it is for this reason that I have thought proper to address you to clear the peaceably disposed inhabitants of this district from any charge of disaffection, hoping therefore that you will give this letter insertion in your next paper.—I remain, Sir,

A FRIEND TO TURM.

#### POLICE OFFICE.

JAN. 3.—William, a free man of color, was charged by Petjee, a dealer in oranges, &c., with having robbed her of 2s. at the New Market, which the said Petjee was in the act of paying to a boy for lemons. The prisoner being an old offender, was sentenced to one month's hard labor.

JAN. 4.—A Hottentot, was charged with having on the 1st instant, assaulted another Hottentot at Mr. Loley's Store, Long Market street, and also for breaking a glass tumbler. He was ordered to be confined for a short period.

JAN. 6.—Klaas, a Hottentot, for drunken and riotous conduct was bound, himself in £2, and two sureties in £1 each, to keep the peace for three months.

Mr. Muir, of Pein-street, was charged upon the complaint of a female Hottentot in his service named Truy, with assaulting and beating her on Christmas Day. It was proved in evidence, that at the time laid in the indictment, the defendant was out of town, and that complainant was on that occasion drunken, riotous and abusive.—Case dismissed.

—10.—Franciscus X. Jurgens, of Stellenbosch, was charged with assaulting and beating David F. de Villiers, of Boem-street. Several witnesses were called, from whose evidence it appeared, that on the 11th of December last, in the early part of the day, hot words had passed between the parties, and they parted with angry feelings. They afterwards met in a lane between Keerom- and Long-streets, who, after abusive language on both sides, the defendant, a man of Herculean form, without further ceremony, commenced the assault complained of, by exercising his horsemanship on the shoulders and back of complainant. Defendant admitted the assault, but boasted of the leniency with which he had inflicted it, stating, to use his own words, that he could, if he had chosen, have put the complainant in his pocket. Defendant fined £5.

—12.—Lezar v. Mende.—This was an action for the recovery of Rds. 36, paid by plaintiff for three Bilard Lamps, warranted to give proper light, which, upon trial, were found not to answer. It appeared that the plaintiff on discovering the defect in his new lights, represented the circumstance to the ex-King of France, has occasioned the sincerest regret among all classes of society.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

The ex-King of France receives with great cordiality, though not without some symptoms of unnecessary parade, such of the neighbouring gentry who call upon him. One Dorsetshire Squire, it is said, on leaving the ex-Royal presence, seeing Charles's hand held out to him, unwittingly gave it a hearty shake, not knowing that it was only intended for him to kiss.

MENAL.—A beautiful bronze medal has been struck at Paris, bearing on one side, "The French People to the English nation. Paris, 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, 1830"; and on the other, emblems of liberty, with the words, "Peace and Liberty—all mankind are brothers." It is admirably executed; and large numbers have been purchased in France for presents to the English residents.—*New Monthly*.

Public Works in Paris.—Large sums of public money are appropriated to the employment of the workmen in Paris. A letter says, that with this view several of the streets in Paris are to be widened, the Chamber of Deputies is to be much improved, new vaults are to be constructed in the Church of St. Denis, and the triumphal arch of the Barriere de l'Etoile is to be proceeded with. The sum to be immediately applied to this purpose is 1,225,000 francs, thus divided:

#### PROCLAMATION.

By the Burgher-master and Schepenner of Antwerp, proclaimed on the 1st of September, 1830.

Town House, Sept. 2d, 1830.

In the name of the Burgher-master and Schepenner.

(Signed) G. de CATRE.

By order of their Worshipps.

(Signed) WILHELMINA, Secretary.

Lieutenant-General Baron Chasse, commanding the fourth grand Military Division requests the Government of Antwerp to give publicity to the following points, viz.:

1. That his Majesty's troops are in possession of the upper part of the town of Brussels, and also of the Willem's, Schabek's, Leuven's and Namur's gates, and that the rest of the town is surrounded by the cavalry.

2. That the rumour circulated that his Royal Highness had ordered the town to be set fire to, is a shameful calumny.

3. That it is an extravagant falsehood to say, that two hours' plundering had been promised to the troops; but on the contrary, it is a fact that every one belonging to the army who has been found guilty thereof, was instantly shot.

4. That the reason why Brussels was not laid in ashes, is to be attributed solely to the noble character and philanthropic feelings of his Royal Highness.

Answer, Sept. 26, 1830.

By authority of Lieut.-General, Baron Chasse, Major of the General Staff, Adjutant-General of the 4th great military Division.

(Signed) DR. BARTH, WELLENS, Secretaries to Government.

*The Royal Family of France.*—The ex-King still continues to live at Lilworth Castle in the same secluded manner that we have before noticed; he however, amuses himself occasionally by shooting in the Park with the Duke of Angouleme. The latter frequently takes a drive in a Phæton, for a few miles in the neighbourhood, accompanied by a few miles in the neighbourhood, accompanied by the Duchess. The Duchess of Berri is almost daily expected on her return from her tour in the north, and we understand that she will then take up her residence, with her suite, at Camehouse, near Dorkester, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer. We are pleased to see that this amiable woman has experienced throughout her tour that kind attention and respect to misfortune which so peculiarly become this nation, and which cannot fail to raise the English Character still higher in her estimation. She travels as Madame La Marquise de Rogne. The habits, the feelings, and the conduct of this Princess are such that her leaving France has occasioned the sincerest regret among all classes of society.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

The ex-King of France receives with great cordiality, though not without some symptoms of unnecessary parade, such of the neighbouring gentry who call upon him. One Dorsetshire Squire, it is said, on leaving the ex-Royal presence, seeing Charles's hand held out to him, unwittingly gave it a hearty shake, not knowing that it was only intended for him to kiss.

BRANDENBURG, Oct. 4.—The unfavorable accounts of the progress of the insurgents in Belgium excite the greatest attention, and it is more than ever believed that the European Powers will interfere. A partial intervention of a single power is, however, the less probable in this case, as occasion might thereby be given to France to intervene in a contrary spirit. It is said that this master was brought under discussion while Count Lobau, the French Ambassador Extraordinary, was here. It is said to have been expressly required by the three Allied Powers, as a condition of their recognizing the new dynasty of France, that the latter should not interfere in the affairs of the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal. The French Government is said to have acceded to this condition, but to require now that similar assurances of non-intervention shall be assumed as a principle. People are more confident than ever that England, which is most interested in preserving the integrity of the kingdom of the Netherlands, will speedily take a decisive step.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, though not safe, is very general here. Great curiosity prevails with respect to the events in France, and the state of that frontier. This can only arise from one feeling. In my next I will detail the military force of the Government, and contain my information on the state of the country. I will now merely add, that there are about 10,000 troops in this capital, but they cannot all be depended upon. Mercantile letters inform us that General Mila has entered Navarre.—*Times*, Oct. 12.

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At Birmingham, during the war, they made a musket a-minute; but since the peace, the manufacturers complain bitterly that their guns will not go off.

Solitude Law sends a man to prison for stealing a skittle-ball that he has made, and for stealing a skittle-ball that another has made, a similar punishment may be inflicted. The moral law was made by Moses; but it is not apparent that Solomon had any hand in the Statute Law.

Public Works in Paris.—Large sums of public money are appropriated to the employment of the workmen in Paris. A letter says, that with this view several of the streets in Paris are to be widened, the Chamber of Deputies is to be much improved, new vaults are to be constructed in the Church of St. Denis, and the triumphal arch of the Barriere de l'Etoile is to be proceeded with. The sum to be immediately applied to this purpose is 1,225,000 francs, thus divided:

Chamber of Deputies	500,000
Triumphal Arch of the Barriere de l'Etoile	150,000
Royal Library	75,000
Ecole des Beaux Arts	100,000
Church of La Madeleine	200,000
Establishment for Deaf & Dumb	50,000
Garden of Plants	50,000
Church of St. Denis	100,000

1,225,000

The number of barricades erected at Paris during the three days of July amounts to 4,053; the number of flagstones removed to 8,124,000. The repairing has cost 250,000 francs.

(Extract from a French Periodical Work.)

In a country town not far from the ancient city of Toulouse (in the South of France), lived Monsieur B.—, who had not long retired from active public life to enjoy that affluence which gave fortune and his perseverance had put into his possession. Monsieur B.— had, when a young man, married a Swiss Lady, with whom he lived very happily, but after cohabiting several years, she brought him no children. He had, in the mean time, adopted a young lady as his daughter. When united to his amiable wife, she unexpectedly blessed him with a fine boy, which thrived remarkably well, and by meeting with every indulgence from his doting parent, he was in a fair way of being spoilt.

In 1816, a young gentleman took up his residence near that of Monsieur B.—, who had sorrows under Bonaparte's reputation, but had now left the army to lead a more quiet and less unquiet life. He soon became acquainted with his worthy neighbour and with his supposed daughter; for whom he soon conceived a most ardent affection; but as he was apprehensive from the precariousness of his fortune that his attentions would not be allowed, he endeavoured to stifle his passion, but failed, and made it known to his old friend, who, however, to his surprise, gave him every encouragement, but at the same time damped his ardency, by informing him that Mademoiselle was not his own daughter, but the illegitimate offspring of an old friend. L. however, was too much in love to admit of much cool reflection, and he therefore soon dedicated himself to the young lady and was accepted. Things went on quietly and to every one's satisfaction, and it was currently reported that the young people would soon be united, when in an evil hour arrived a young Neapolitan nobleman, son to an intimate friend of Monsieur B.—. He had not been long a visitor at the Chateau, before his attentions to Mademoiselle were observed to be marked, and the old gentleman one day took him aside and told him she was not his own daughter, and he must therefore think no more of her, but he persisted in his attentions, made his desires known to the lady, and was not rejected. Poor L. was now turned adrift, to give way to a young man who had neither pretensions to society but that of rank and money. L. loved her ardently, but the attachment he had met with determined him to support the blow with apparent indifference, yet notwithstanding his resolution, he could not conceal the ardency of his affection, nor did he possess sufficient energy to endure him to fly from the spot where his hope of happiness had been destroyed. He witnessed the wedded ceremony of his rival in agony of mind almost insufferable. As the young lady had married the Neapolitan merely for the sake of his wealth, it is not to be supposed their lives would have been very happy, tie had written to his father for his permission to marry the young lady, but before an answer was received he had exposed her.

Three days after the ceremony had taken place, a dispute arrived from his father, which he opened with some trepidation, when horrible to relate, it informed him his wife was his own sister—the illegitimate daughter of his father. To describe his feelings at this period were impossible, they were wracked up to desperation pitch as to deprive him of his life. He instantly proceeded to his closet, loaded a pistol and shot himself. His wretched wife was left ignorant of the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. She raved, and her ravings gave some vague

suspicion that she was before aware of her near connexion with her husband. She retired to a Convent where she immediately took the veil, and soon after terminated her existence in a most agonizing manner. Among some papers she had left behind her was one wherein she confided her supposed parents, and discovered to her who her actual father was, but at the same time had urged her to accept her brother as a husband, as it was more than possible she might never leave the relation in which she stood towards him—so which, after some hesitation, she had consented. When this circumstance became publicly known, which it did almost immediately, the wretched Mr. B. and his wife were hooted whenever they made their appearance abroad, which induced them to fly to an obscure town in Portugal, where they soon formed their miserable abode.

Poor L. when he heard of this dreadful news, in a fit of desperation drowned himself, and to complete this tragic occurrence, the only offspring of Monsieur B. died when yet an infant in the small por.

Perhaps such a melancholy and revolting circumstance is without its parallel in the annals of history.

MADRID, Sept. 27.

Spain needs only the impulse to be given and she will revolutionize; but the examination of her factions will render her revolution a civil war, the issue of which cannot be doubtful.

The liberty of a nation never loses by a civil war, when the struggle is undertaken by a people against the minions of tyranny.

To prove that the Spanish nation is now ripe for such a contest, I need but refer to the constitution of 1820,

which, cradled by the enthusiasm of a few individuals, was welcomed by millions and thrived, notwithstanding the suicidal effects of political inexperience, and the incapacity from thence arising.

Was not that constitution maintained against the same power that now exists, the absolute authority of the Court?

Did it not exist for three years, until banished from the land by 100,000 French bayonets?

The Cortes was proclaimed at the 1st at a time when France was known to be a ready auxiliary of the dynasty and faction against whose absolute control it contended; and yet it was successful.

What is the fact now?

The French nation not only are friendly to the enterprise, but have themselves shown the example.

A correct judgment of the fitness of Spain for a liberal government may thus be formed without visiting the country, unless the paradox of a nation retrograding in civilization and free opinions, amidst universal liberalism, can be supported.

The last Cortes made enemies among the grandees, by their not admitting a Chamber of Peers.

That was an error which they now acknowledge; the new constitution will, I believe, provide for it.

The opinions of that class are divided: the old grandees are serviles, the young ones are inclined to liberalism, which would be increased by the prospect of having a share in the Government.

They are now the body servants of their King, or little better, and entirely at his disposal, or of the fact that rules him.

Their personal fortunes are generally much deteriorated, and consequently their influence is not so great as might be expected, yet sufficiently so to be disastrous to the liberty of the country, if provoked to hostility by a revolution threatening to sweep them into a nonentity less than what they now are.

Freedom of speech, though not safe, is very general here.

Great curiosity prevails with respect to the events in France, and the state of that frontier. This can only arise from one feeling.

In my next I will detail the military force of the country.

I will now merely add, that there are about 10,000 troops in this capital, but they cannot all be depended upon.

Mercantile letters inform us that General Mila has entered Navarre.

CHARLES, Jan. 26, 1830.

Answer, Sept. 26, 1830.

By authority of Lieut.-General, Baron Chasse, Major of the General Staff, Adjutant-General of the 4th great military Division.

(Signed) DR. BARTH, WELLENS, Secretaries to Government.

#### THIS MORNING.

A N Inside SALE will be held at the Stores of

the Undersigned, of a variety of Goods, received per late

Arrival, principally without Reserve.

W. ANDERSON, Son & Co.

THIS AFTERNOON, and on TUESDAY &

FRIDAY next, at Three o'clock, Public Sales will be

held at the House of the Widow Maunier, Ziekstraat, of new

Pipes, half Pipes, and quarter Pipes; Leagues, Arms, and

Hall-saws; all other sorts of Utensils, Building Materials,

Teakwood Sash-frames, Carpenters' and Cooper Tools, Iron,

Copper, Lead, and a variety of other articles, as advertised in

former papers.

TO-MORROW MORNING.

BUTTER, WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW MORNING, Saturday, Jan.

15, will be sold, at the sale of Mr. J. Jonk Blom, some