

Beste Zoutkinderen, gelooide Bokkevellen,
en Boter, zonder reserve.

O P MORGEN den 9 deser, zullen weder
per Veedoot van den Hr. BLORE, wor-
den verkocht, enige beste gelooide Zoutkinderen,
witte en zwarte Bokkevellen; ook zonder de
minste reserve, enige kleine vaatjes versche
Boter nu per "George the Fourth" ontvoren.
L. & W. HERMAN.

D E Lading van het Schip Wm. Glen Ander-
son, nu van Calcutta aangekomen, be-
staande in Ryst, Peper, Gember, Salpeter,
Borrie, Gomezakken, ryde Doeken, enz, zal
op aanstaande Maandag den 10 deser, per
publieke Veiling worden verkocht, aan de Pak-
huizen van HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

A LLEEN voor Passagiers naar London.—
A De fraaye en anelzende Engelsch ge-
houwe Barque "Clorinda," A. 1. Schipper G.
CAREW, wel bemannet en gewapend met 8 stukken
Geschut, heeft zeer goede gemakken voor Pas-
sagiers, en zal tegen den 20 deser vertrekken;
—Adres by THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

V E R K O O P I N G V A N S L A V E N .

D E Ondergeteekende zal op Vrydag den 15 October 1830, aan het Vendu Kantoor
van de Afslagers WOLFF & BARTMAN, in Com-
missie laten verkoopen, een groot aantal van

ruim 30 zeer goede en deugdzame Slaven en

Slavinnen, meestal van dese Kolonie, waaronder

zyn kleedmakers, koetsiers, schilfers, kompakte huismeiden, enz.

Naderre informatie te bekomen van bovengem. Kantoor,

in geene reden hoegenaamd worden gemeld,

dat de Eigenaar verlangend is hem van syd groten omslag te

indien, en een verandering te maken in zyne

Afslaire.

G. H. MAASDORP.

Uitgestelde Vendutie.

M. MELK, om byzondere redenen, zyne
publieke Verkooping van Merries, als

theernalen geadverteerd op den 1 October aanst
itgesteld hebbende tot den 30 daarvan volgende,
ter Plaats van den Hr. W. THEUNISSEN, aan

te Rozenboom, Tygerbergen, zal aldaan doen

verkoopen, zonder de minste reserve, 30 bas-
nard Engelsche Merries, gedekt in October ll.
toor de voorname Bloed-hengsten Wokingham

Young Morisk; almede, indien niet vooraf
uit de hand verkocht, een 4-jarige Hengst
uit een oproge Morris by Rhoderic Dhu, en
twee egale bruine onlangs geleerde Koetsiers-

Paarden, nu 3 jaren oud; beneven den be-
roemden Bloed-hengst.

Kapstad, 4 Oct. 1830.

P. E. HAMMAN.

Naby Stellenbosch, 4 Oct. 1830.

D AAR een gedrost geweest zynde Slaven-

jongen van den Ondergeteekenden by

eenen Wagen van zekerén John Orchard is

gevonden geword, en dat dien Jongen seide

ders twee reizen met hem naar de Binnen-

landen te hebben gedaan, zoo begrijpt de Onder-

geteekende, dat een ander Jongen genaamd

Francis, die tamelyk goed Hollandsch spreekt,

omstreeks 5 voeten en 8 duimen lang, mede in

geborgen knieën, en van Mosambique gebortig,

even zoo kan worden opgehouwen: dus wordt

en elk die hem in een der Gevangenisens be-

zorgt een goede beloonding aangeboden, en

dit hem ophoudt zal in regten vervuld worden.

J. R. LOUW.

Paarl, 10 Oct. 1830.

G E D R O S T, een kleine Prysener ge-
naam William, ontront 10 jaren oud,
gelykende veel naar een bastaard; is by den

Ondergeteekenden verbonden; hy is ll. Zatur-

dag op eenen Boerenwagen gesien. Die hem

opvang wordt verzocht hem aan den Onder-

geteekenden te bezorgen, doch die hem ophoudt

wachtte zich voor schade.

Kapstad, 4 Oct. 1830.

H. MULLER,

Ziekstraat No. 14.

V E R K O O P I N G V A N U I T G E Z O C H T

V A D E R L A N D S C H V E E .

H ET geadverteerde Hoornvee dat op de pu-
blike Verkooping van den Hr. M. MEZI,

op den 20 October aast, ter Plaats van den

Hr. WILLIE THIJSSEN, aan de Rozenboom,

Tygerberg, staat te worden verkocht, afkomstig

van Clanwilliam, en het eigendom der Heeren

A. V. BERGH en W. LIESCHING, die hunne

Plaatsen willen verkopen, en dien ten ge-

volge sich van humne Veesokkeren ontdoen,

zullende al het navolgende, zonder reserve, als

die gelegenheid van de hand worden gezet, als:

1. Een oproge Vriesche Bul en een do. Koe,

beide nu 9 jaren oud, in een volmaakten staat,

ende ingezet door de Heeren Van Hall,

Sappé & Muntingh, direct van Holland.

2. Een Bul, geteld uit de voorn, oproge

Vriesche Koe, by een Teeswater Bul, en

Grote Post, door Lord Charles Somerset in-

gevoerd.

3. Eene Koe, geteld uit eene oproge Vries-

sche Bul en Koe.

4. Zes-en-twintig fraaye bastaard Vader-

landsche Koeien, met derselver Kalvieren van

dit saisoen.

5. Een en vijftig fraaye dito dito Gust Koei-

jen, en 27 fraaye dito dito 2-jarige Vaarsjes,

waar de oproge Vriesche Bul sedert dit saisoen

en steeds by is.

6. Zeven en-twintig dito dito 2-jarige Vaars-

jes, en 63 jonge Ossen, van 1 tot 3 jaren oud.

Iemand tot een bedragen van 2,000 Rds. be-

stedende, kan des verkiezende het geld voor

2 jaren op renten behouden, mits zekerheid

stellende ten genooge der Verkooper, en voor

12 maanden, 500 voor 6 maanden; en voor

minder, op de gewone termijn van drie

maanden.

Eenig persoon die zich van goed Vee wenscht

te voorzien, wie wel tot voorsteelt als tot malk-

gevende Koeien, dient deze gelegenheid niet

voorbij te laten gaan, daer het stellig het voor-

nemier der Eigenaar is om er zich toe ont-

doen.

Bottelary, 27 Sept. 1830.

A LLE de genen die enige vorderingen heb-
ben op den Boedel van de gesepareerde
echte lieven JOHANNES ANDRESEN en CORNELIA
LOUISA ELSE, worder verzocht dezelve om le-
tating in te zenden by de Ondergeteekenden;

en die dan denzelven iets verschuldigd zyn,
worden inselyks genoegd hunne debitas te

komen vereilen.

J. A. REIS, q. q.

L. KOEVOET, q. q.

Kapstad, den 5 Oct. 1830.

T E K O O P, of te ruil voor Wynnen van den
laatsten Oogst, 30 extra goede wynige Leg-
gers. Adres by J. S. LEIBBRANDT,

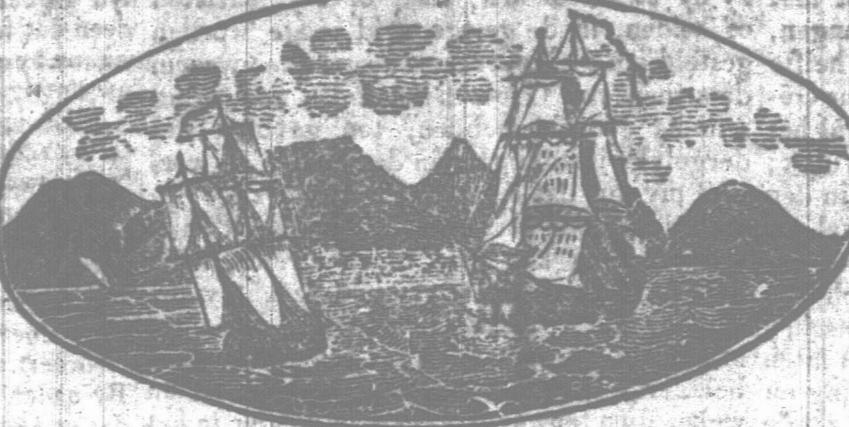
Leeuwestraat No. 27.

T E H UUR, twee Bovenkamers, aan een of
twee Personen van fatsoenlyk gedrag, tot
het berghing van Provisien. Adres by den Ei-
genaar, N. J. LYTZ,

Loopstraat No. 99.

B Y den Ondergeteekende aan de Groenepunt,
bevindt sich een roodschimmel Paard, dat
een wijnt krupe. De Eigenaar kan hetzelv
tege te kennen, mits betrekende de kosten.

1 e. 2 Oct. 1830. J. VAN REESEN.



De Zuid-Afrikaan.

(Tres Tyriusque niki nullo discrimine agetur.) — Vire.

Deel. 1.

VRYDAG DEN 8 OCTOBER 1830.

WYNG, toen hy las dat hy, geheld, zijn oogmerk, 20,000 Livres weggegeven hadt. Hy smelde, zoo schielik als hy kon, naar het Lotery-comptoir, en protesteerde plegtig tegen de betaling van dij lot, gaen syn adres op, en verzekerde, dat het biefjen hem ontfutseld was. In het naer huisgaan gebeurde het, dat hy Jarotte in des Goudsmids winkel zag, die arme thesien wilde hem ontwyken, maar hy sprak haar aan, herinnerde haar, onder het praten, aan het Lotery-briefjen, dat hy haar gegeven hadt, en dat hy van haar wilde inlossen.

Hoe schriander hy ook zyne zaak meende aanglegd te hebben, evenwel deedt hy het met eens zoö desigende drift, dat hy zels by een zoo onnozelte Jarotte een g

wantcouwen veroorzaakte. Zy had het Lotery-briefjen tot hertoey-byna niet geteld, en had zoo min mogelyk gedacht, hoe er aan gekomen was; evenwel had zy het bewaard; en nu werd zy 'er nog opmerkzaam op. Zy gaf daarom aan Valmont geen uitsluidend antwoord, ontsloeg zich valhem, zoo schielijk als zy kon; deed onderzoek naar de Lotery, en verloor hare winst. Voort liep zy naar haar nicht, die zy alles beleedt; en van welkezy, wegens den aanvang, een verwyt kreeg, maar ook vergiffiny wegens de gelukkige uitkomst vervolgens gingzy met haar naar een Advokaat: en herhaalde—men kan zich hare schaamt verbeeld! ook hier haar biecht, en terstond was de zaak banvast in regte betrokken.

Valmont beleitte zyne eigenre znak. Hy eischtte het terug geven van de 20,000 Livres. Zy mocht hi nooit een oogmerk gehadt, een zoo grote som weg te geven, noch oök he meisje zelve, om die te eischen. Het was slechts een Ecus, daar zy over eens waren geworden, en die was hy gereed te betalen. Doch Jarotte's Advokaat antwoorde Valmont haft dubbel ongeley gehandelt voor eerst, dat hy zyn woord niet gehouden en vervolgens, wat hy een onschuldig meisje van diestal beschuldigd hadt. Wat het Lotery-briefjen betrof, hy hadt, toen hy haar dit gaf, van alle mooglyk verlies en winst met hetzelfde afgezien, en dwylt hy onbillyk genoeg gedacht hadt, om aan iemand die zoö veel voor hem had opgeofferd in plaats van de belofde. Ecus een Lotery-briefjen van 24 Fransche Stuivers op te dringen, zoo was hy oök thans, nu hetzelfde 20,000 Livres waard was, niet geregtig, om het terug te eischen.

Het proces scheen zeer langwylig te zullen worden. Doch, onder de Regters bevond zich een man van een goedaartig hart, en eerwaarde jaren. Deze verzocht dan eens de klager en de gedaagde by zich van waard dit geluid kwam, en zag, by de scherming van lantaarns, een meisje van een bevallige gedaante tegen een ledige gesloten winkel staan, zwemmende in traen en half dood van het ruuw weder. In het eerst scheen zy te verschrikken, toen haar een man alleen nadere; maar Valmont sprak haar op het vriendelykste aan, en vroeg hoeveel haar tevens verloofd was. Gelief te liever zamen. Jarotte is een aartje en thans wel bemiddeld meisje, Valmont is een welgemaakt, bekwaam, jongman. Gy vindt eens in elkander genoegen; trouwt met elkander, in plaats van te kyven, en ziet de 20,000 Livres als een huwlyksgoed aan!

Men nam de zaak in overweging en besloot er toe. De bruiloft werd draa gevierd. Toen Valmont in het bruidsbed kwam, wist hy wel is waar, wat hy aan Jarotte vinden zou. Maar, hoe dikwyls komt dit geraal voor; en ook zy had hem toch noch niet vergeten! Ook was hun huwelijk gelukkig. Zy leefde voorts onberaepelyk, hy werd een vermaard Advokaat, en oefende zyn talent in min netelige en tevens meer eerlyke processen.

M A R K T P R Y Z E N ,

tot den 7 October 1830.

Aloe per pond	22 to 30 fl.
Ammanden, per 1.00	Almonde, p. 1000.
Appelen, per pond	Apples, p. lb.
Arikazien, dito	Apricots, do.
Aardappelen, per pond	Potatoes, p. weight: 14/- 16/- 18/-
Azen, per legger	Vinegar, p. tare: 5/- 6/-
Bonen, per mud	Beans, each: 8/- 18/-</td



DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DAN 8 OCTOBER, 1890.

MENGELING.

Volgens belofte had ik u heden over niet anders dan over Libellen behorende trespreeken;

het moest zelfs de tytel van myne Intrede-

syn; maar, geachte lezer! l'homme propose,

et Dieu dispose.

Het is waarlijk niet goed,

dat men zoo lang te v. van de plannen welke

men voornemens is uit te voeren aan iemand

anders dan zichzelven openbaart, voor-

namelijk wan der men, son als ik, onder

one ogenlukkige planzen geboren is, want

dan loopt men meest altyd gevraagd om se

den van na den ander te zien verryden.

Myne teleserstelling, in het tegelwoordig

geval, is nbg v. el grooter dan de uwe, daar

ik my reeds eene kunstmatige verschapening

van regtgeleerde en andere boeken had

gemaakt, schter welke ik tegen het leger

der Libellisten, Quibblers, Woordensifters,

Mansteldrayers, Land- en Vrienden-verra-

ders, enz. dat zoo gedurig het Office van

eene Courant-en-drucker bestormt, en zoo

vuilardig tegen de goede trouw van senen

Redakteur ramspant, sene moorddadige

cannonneade had gedrigerd. Doch, terwyl

de Aanvoerder deser vyandelyke bondgeno-

ten het niet ra-aan gorseert voor de

heftig deser maand een algemeen aanval

te doen, zop moet ik my wel tot dien tyd

het vermaak ontseggen om aan myne lezers

eene schets van myne krygskunde te geven;

niet alleen uit vrees dat myne tegenpartij

my voor eenen pogcher soude uitschelden,

maar ook dat hy sich van myne eigene

tacticus soude bedissen om myne deelmen-

krachteloos te maken. Ik zal my dus voor

dit maal vergenoegen met u enige vugtige

aanmerkingen over het een en ander mode-

te delen.

In die eerste plaats wenchte ik gearne de

sandacht van elk welenkenden manach te

veutigen, op den Brief van den Heer J.

Marshall, welk heden in beide talen aan het

Kaapche Publiek aangeboden wordt. De

kolommed onder koloniale Nieuwpapiere

syn meest alle weken gevuld met de onuit-

voorbaarde en dikwyls allerbelachelyke

ontwerpen van enige politieke droomers

die zich inbeelden, sene onwederstaanbare

kracht aan hunne epistles te hebben hygeset,

wanneer sy die slechts onderteekenen met

de schmebediende namen van *Agricola*, *The-*

ophilus, *Philanthropus*, enz.; maar, zelden

leest men iets dat meer in den geest sener

ware *philanthropie*, geschreven is, en dat

enner aller achtung en dankbaarheid voor

den Auteur in ruimer mate verdient, dan

de zoo dikmaals te vergeschaf, en nogta-

zo belang oon en n't zulkene loswaardige

standvastigheid voorgestelde plan van den

Heer Marshall, weg in het sprieten,

in eenen Spaarbank in dese Kolonie. Zyn Eds.

bezorgdheid bepaalt sich niet, gelijk die van

het Menschlied *Genootschap*, op een

soekere klasse onser natuergenoeten, maar

strect sich in tegelode over alle menschen

nit, sonder onderscheid; an zulk een plan

verdiende zeker wel door de Kolonisten, niet

alchot geaproboerd, maar ten eersten toe-

stand gebragt te worden.

Ook sal men in dit Blad een anderen

Brief vinden, dooor een onbetroooredelen

Zuid Afrikaan, sene waarsu patriots ge-

schreven. Deselselv schryt vhynt sene

willems en ber id te zyn om syn glas punch

aan de welvaart onser Volkplanting op te

offeren. Hy is ten minste van gevallen dat

one Knapsche Brandewyn in meinte gevallen

aan de zoogenaamde Cognac of Franse

Brandewyn soude kunnen worden gesub-

stituted; dat verscheide vrye en

ondernemende personen reeds beweys daa-

ren hebbt gegeben; doch dat sy ongeluk-

kig-wyts, vrye van die sammoediging te

ontmoeten was op sy zulk een regtmatige

ansprak hadien, niets dan tegenwerking

en kwellingen hebben ondervonden; en

einidelyk kompt het hem even belachelyk

geen Brandewyn mit Frankryk, also om

Korn uit Engeland voor ons huis-con-

spenie te doo kommen. Dese brief ver-

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aan de welvaart onser Volk



ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 8, 1830.

NOTES AND VARIETIES.

I AM obliged to support my readers this week in regard to the promised article on *Alibis*. The post-courier of the case for alleged *Alibis*, pending before the Supreme Court, in which I am in a situation of defendant, has thrown me out of my calculation. The subject of *Alibis* is by no means a pretty little harmless plaything, with which any child may meddle with impunity. No, no, it is on the contrary of which requires great circumspection in the handling; it is much like a piece of red hot iron that may be turned and twisted a thousand different ways by the "cunning Smith," but is very apt to burn the fingers of a Novice. I would therefore, before entering on so difficult a subject, willingly strengthen myself for the war both offensively and defensively. I shall take especial care first of all to entrench myself snugly behind the ponderous and impenetrable totes of the learned lawyers, with a whole heap of "Precedents," by way of *Epanom*, and my defences being completed, I shall assail them some of those Masked Deliverers, which certain expert engineers are so fond of erecting in the precincts of our fortress, and try if I can't dismount a few of their guns, and eat off a few of their defences with "Bar Shot."—And, be assured, my good friends, I shall be pretty cautious in future not to admit any more wooden horses within the walls of the *Zuid Afrikaan* Printing Office, whether they be brought as offerings to Pallas or Pall's owl, you may depend upon it I shall scrutinise them pretty closely, and in particular, I shall look for the *Maker's name*. If a gentleman writes any thing which is to meet the public eye, he ought first to take care that it is worth the trouble of being read. 2dly, that it contains no assertion direct or indirect, whether general or personal, which the writer is not able and willing to prove; and, 3dly, the writer ought always to put his name into the possession of the publisher, that the consequences, whether good or bad, may fall on the right party.

In the columns of this week's paper will be found a letter from J. Marshall, Esq., on the subject of *Saving's Banks*, to which I would direct the earnest attention of all my readers, not only on account of the importance of the thing itself, which an attentive perusal of the article in question will show clearly enough; but for the sake of the strong contrast it exhibits to the conduct of these philanthropists, who are ever ready to do battle tooth and nail for the dear park heathen, but never think of promoting any project for the real and lasting good of their white brethren.

Mr. Marshall's letter is no particular glance of misplaced fondness for the least amicable part of the family; but contains a scheme for improving the condition of all in this Colony, whether Bond or Free—Black or White. You may be sure it is disinterested advice he gives, for in the institutions he recommends, there are no sinecures, no titles, and they require no honorary secretaries. They only require honest and industrious accountants, who will be satisfied with being paid and not overpaid. Oh! but you say there is nothing new in *Saving Banks*, they have them in Scotland and many parts of England! Yes, my friends, and therefore Mr. Marshall deserves credit for enforcing on your minds what you seem to have forgotten or not attended to, viz.: that if such Banks have improved the condition of the industrious at home, they will also improve the condition of the industrious in the Cape Colony.

In another part of this paper is a letter which goes to refute the positions taken up by the projectors and promoters of the petition for removing the duties on the importation of French Brandy into the Colony, and I hope my readers will give it due attention, for, certainly, whatever tends to improve the produce of the colony, ought to occupy the thoughts of every good man; the plain question is this, is it better to let excellent Brandy be thrown away or to cure your wines with it? Don't be galled, my dear Countrymen, by what a party of interested traders tell you, look to facts. If you send to France for Brandy, you may with equal propriety send to England for Corn, and this proposition will maintain in spite of all sophistry. Why don't you send to England for Corn, good folks? Ah! ah!

How a simple question may be an embarrassment with sophismos.

With regard to Algiers, that "Common fame is a common lie," is nothing often said and often said true, and I think in the account relating to that place, there has been a pretty singular and very considerable quantity of fiction, very common fame indeed. "The demand of the French," says One, and "Algiers taken by storm." "Don't believe it," says an old Chorister. "Don't think the French are so bold as to risk all that risk under a hot African sun, however he may have run under a Belgic one," come, some, that won't do.

Next comes a reply from England, with the news of "Algiers taken" 40 French killed and wounded, and the total loss on 2000 men, not more than 200 lost. "Oh no," says our old Veteran. "They won't do either. You may as well say the Fortress of Massa-coop was battered with Pop-gum."

We have been favored with private letters from the Brazilian Capital, which state, that the French had lost 5000 men including those killed. As for the late precious piece of information, it comes from Rio, which we all know lies across the water.

I dare say Algiers is occupied by the French. I don't doubt it; since every body says so, of course it must be so, and upon the same principle George the Fourth is still in Brazil, for every body says so over at Rio Janeiro. Well, never mind, we shall have official information soon, I dare say, and then it will furnish the wise men of Gotham with a good opportunity for wagging their tongues to the tune of " Didn't I say so, now?" " Didn't I tell you Socu had made a mistake about taking Algiers?" Only I was afraid to say so, because he is a great man, sir, & and knows all about Geography.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID AFRIKAAN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE WINE TRADE.

Sir.—Upon reading the Memorial on the subject of the depressed state of the Wine Trade, I was struck with the want to which it goes in demanding assistance, and the inadequate grounds it adduces for the alleged depreciation.

An intelligent friend of mine, has however, mentioned to me, that the secret cause of the evil is, as regards the English Market, not "prejudice or fashion," but that there has been a special swearing at Highgate, for, after all that is done, it is very gravious to find that nobody will drink it.

The whole strength of the Memorial ought therefore to be directed against the strophic combination of Highgate, for, after all that gentlemen have done to make up a pure unadulterated wine, by mixing and muddling in all sorts of absurd, it is very gravious to find that nobody will drink it.

Now, if Government would take of the duty on brandy for one year, by way of experiment, it could easily be put on again after the monthly Petitioners had imported a good stock, without exciting any murmurs at all.

If Cape wines are indeed, through the experiments, exceptions, &c. of the Memorialists, rendered in some measure like other wines, what, I should be glad to learn, has prevented their following up their improvements by adopting the system of other wine countries, where the produce of the vineyard is called for the wine destined for exportation, and that which will not pay for housing, is at once distilled out of the way? It is also asserted abroad, that no other brandy will so well amalgamate with wine, as that which is produced in the same country. In such opinion, the French are perhaps led by "prejudice or fashion," but we might as well be prejudiced for fashion's sake, especially as our singular discernment and wisdom have turned out so unprofitably.

The European wine countries either exclude or load with heavy duties, each other's wines and spirits, fostering with exemptions and privileges all the ramifications of internal industry, but the Wine Trade of this Colony is of too old establishment to need for its furtherance a sacrifice of revenue, which cannot in the actual distressed state of the Colony be supplied from any other source.

Upon the opening of the direct Trade, the French brandy was favored to the prejudice of the local distilleries, and involved them in difficulties, which, if laid before the Government, would probably have led to the imposition of a commensurate duty on the foreign spirit, as a due protection of Colonial enterprise and capital, just previously invested in a manufacture essentially connected with the staple productions, and highly beneficial to the Farmer in every wine country where it is established.

If the Memorialists through "prejudice or fashion" prize the foreign spirit to that which this Colony produces, they might in common discretion have remained silent, contented with the undisturbed advantage they have obtained, but in drawing public attention to the question, it becomes resolved into this:

"The private interests of the Brady Importers prevail over the Colonial Prosperity."

STYLUS, BUT HAB.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

Cape Town, 30th Sept. 1830.

Sir.—I have addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Literary Gazette* of the Cape of Good Hope, which will probably appear in the next number of that periodical work, and which I am desirous of drawing your attention to, with a view to a more extensive promulgation of its contents, through the medium of the Press. I have in this letter ventured to suggest, for a consideration of the Public, the outline of a Plan for spreading the benefits of a Saving's Bank to the remotest boundaries of the Colony, so that every poor person within those limits

whether he be black or white, slave or free, Christian or Parrot, may have an opportunity to participate in those advantages which the poor of Great Britain have already so largely partaken of, in consequence of the establishment of similar institutions in that country. I conceive, then, that a plan which embraces so wide a field for operation cannot be too extensively propagandised, nor be made too freely discussed, particularly amongst the British parts of our community, with whom the mass of our population are congenitally blundered, and who are consequently more particularly interested in its success. I think this most essential, because in practice the plan should prove not to be founded on the unanimous approbation of the public, however ready to view the subscription, which may be raised on it, will I fear, like many other noble works that have preceded it, terminate in "the baseless fabric of a vision."

My official duties have necessarily given me an insight into the merits of the only institution of this kind which is at present established in this Colony, some of which appear to me to be fatal to its prosperity. My object then is to profit by my experience of the past, by endeavouring to place the institution on a footing which may ensure its success for the future, and I confess that it is an object which I have most deeply at heart, because, notwithstanding the trifling result of this first experiment, I am sensible of the value of such institutions (when founded on military principles) in their tendency, not less to check the further progress of pauperism than to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the poor. It is with this view, then, that I have ventured to propose that the Government should be prevailed on, if possible, to relinquish altogether the present institution to the management of the public, and I have too high an opinion of the character and philanthropic spirit of the public in this Colony to doubt for a moment its acceptance of so sacred a trust. I think it probable, indeed, that any particular effort to bring about so gratifying a result may prove superfluous, and that the arguments I have advanced in favor of the measure are so trite that they will all be anticipated. My object, then, in thus addressing you, is not to deprecate the criticism of the Press, but rather to court it for if it be possible that the principles I have attempted to establish or the reflections I have indulged in with a view to their support, will not bear the test of criticism, the sooner they are exploded the better. Nor should I have presumed to intrude such reflections, trite as they may be, on the public at all, were it not with a view to remind the public of the imperious necessity which seems to subsist for providing some efficacious remedy for the growing evils of pauperism in this Colony without further delay; or had I no doubt of the efficacy of the remedy which I have taken upon myself to prescribe, if sanctioned by public approbation, and administered under its united co-operating assistance.

I am, &c. J. MARSHALL.

SIR.—Your Subscriber's letter, in No. 75, of

your paper, describing the general treatment of slaves placed in the box in a full Court upon criminal trials, no doubt but everyone is interested that is then present, and on not being able to hear the evidence, the Court, Jury, &c. others cannot come to any decision of facts. To intimidate a witness, a Judge will not, but if a witness, as is the case, must give evidence *sua* *voce*, in open Court, then abandon that affection, as if reciting a tale of love to a delicate female, seeming so much affected, that but of itself would not melt in thy mouth; speak out that all present can hear, and nothing less ought to satisfy Judges, Jury, the whole Court, and the Colony. Next, the article quoted from *Blackwood's Magazine*, exhibits a great deal of nonsense combined with some truth, the unanimity spoken of in that article, consisting of twelve Jurors; if you look to those times, then you will find that in the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II. also Edward I., should the Jurors not agree in the matter left for their consideration, there were added a number equal to the greater party, and they were to give up their verdict by twelve of the old, Juror, and the Jurors so added, the dexterity of a pleader blinding the judgment of a notorious juryman causing a confusion in his mind so as to make fraud sometimes assume before juries the garb of honesty, these sons of sophistry and chicanery are too successful and productive of much real injustice; but as the authority of Justice Blackstone, is correctly given from his third book of *Commentaries*, we feel the more surprised that there should appear in *Blackwood's Magazine*, such a departure from so venerable and decidedly learned a man's judgment as there given, it seems more calculated to disgust the feelings of upright men, than to convince them of absurdity in any part of that glorious institution of Trial by Jury. Such, however, has been my heathen ignorance as to glory in my birthright, and will ever cherish the reply of the Earl and Baron to the Bishop in Parliament in the reign of Henry III. at Merton. We will not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been tried and approved, which entitle them to character "Above all Greeks above all Roman fame." —I am, Sir, your's, &c.

(From a Correspondent.)

Without entering into the merits of the question between the Author of *Athenaeum Britannicus*, London, and the *Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette*, the Readers should be reminded that the former in his defence on the part of the latter in the *Advertiser* of last Saturday, is most *desperado*. It takes no notice of the book published and registered in 1830, but goes back to the year 1828 & 1829, in reference to certain *Waste Books* published and not as alluded to by the *Literary Gazette*.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FALL OF ALGIERS.

Toulon, 9th May, 1830.

"Algiers surrendered at discretion, on the 5th at noon, and at two o'clock the flag of the King waved on the palace of the Dey.—All our shipwrecked sailors have been saved."

The Maritime Project at Toulon to His Excellency the Minister of Marine.

The signature of my dispatch of this day, 1,500 brass

sabres, 12 vessels of war, the arsenal of warlike and marine stores, provided with arms and ammunition, fell into our power on this memorable day."

"The Dey, the Turkish Mullah, and the population of Algiers surrendered at discretion on the 5th inst. at noon. This news received today by telegraph, arrived from Algiers at Paris in less than four days."

"Our sailors and some soldiers who were prisoners have been released to us at discretion. Our troops immediately occupied the fortifications and arsenals, and our forces are now within the fort. At two o'clock the King's flag floated on the palace of the Dey. The news of the fall of Algiers was received at the port of Toulon, and the fort of Algiers, at 2 p.m. The Dey, who had gathered his forces at the fort of Algiers, and had collected a force of 10,000 men, had been compelled to yield to the superior force of the French, and had surrendered his forces to the French."

"On the 21st the enemy had crossed the river, and the body of the place was captured, and the town continuing its resistance. It appears that the Dey had fled from Algiers, and was followed by the majority of the inhabitants, who were prisoners."

"The details which have reached Paris before the taking of Algiers do not exceed the 2d instant."

"A second event has suddenly added to the information of victory. It is believed that one battalion was almost entirely massacred on the 20th June by a horde of Bedouins, who had followed our soldiers at the time when the *Porte de la Fort* was taken, to make himself sufficiently covered by the neighbouring tribes, and had captured the fort, and had committed a massacre of 10,000 men."

"On the 22d the enemy had crossed the river, and the body of the place was captured, and the town continuing its resistance."

"The details which have reached Paris before the taking of Algiers do not exceed the 2d instant."

"A second event has suddenly added to the information of victory. It is believed that one battalion was almost entirely massacred on the 20th June by a horde of Bedouins, who had followed our soldiers at the time when the *Porte de la Fort* was taken, to make himself sufficiently covered by the neighbouring tribes, and had captured the fort, and had committed a massacre of 10,000 men."

"It is now certain that the Dey of Algiers is a prisoner. The detailed despatches have been received."

"The treasuries of his palace will receive the expenses of the expedition. The Port of the Emperor was attacked on the 2d and 3d July, and the Turks evacuated it on the 4th at ten o'clock. Care was taken not to enter it, as it was known to be mixed; and a dreadful explosion took place after the Turks had left it. From the 1st to the 4th the fleet continued to cause diversions by battering the sea defences. The Dey had given orders to leave the fort of the Emperor to the last extremity; but the French artillery had demolished the parapet, and the garrison obtained the Dey's permission to abandon it. Upon its ruins batteries were erected which commanded the town. A capitulation was soon after concluded. It is said that the Dey had prepared mines under the Mole, the Cassuba, and all the principal edifices, and had resolved to leave the city in ruins, making a desperate attempt with the population to break through the lines of the besiegers and proceed into the interior. The French army, it is now confessed, had been dreadfully harassed, and had already lost great numbers of men. The communications were constantly interrupted by the Bedouins, two battalions were required to escort the provisions from Sidi Ferruch, and a company was required to escort an aide-de-camp from one division to another. The French boat that the conduct of their fleet was equal to that of the English under Lord Exmouth. It is said that it was some of the inhabitants of Algiers that prevailed on the Dey to abandon his plan of blowing up his palace with all his riches."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Count de Bourmont to His Excellency the Minister of War.

STOONELI, June 19.—The enemy has attacked us this morning in our positions. They were vigorously repulsed and put to the rout. Their camp has fallen into our hands, with eight pieces of artillery and 400 tents standing a great many camels, flocks of sheep, and all kinds of provisions.

The contingents of the provinces of Constantine, Oran, and Titteri, and part of the Turkish militia, compose the enemy's army. The militia has experienced considerable losses. The French army takes its position in the camp of Stoeneli. This new success has electrified our troops.

Stoeneli is a hamlet three leagues from Torre Chica on the road to Algiers, in front of which is a pretty deep ravine. The large town of Tchando rises on the other side of the ravine upon a height opposite Torre Chica. It was long the abrupt annihilation of this ravine from Tchando to Stoeneli that the Algerine army had no doubt established its camp. We have before given an opinion that the Algerines had conducted their operations with more military intelligence than is attributed to them; and this last attack seems to have been no less judicious than hasty.

The following is extracted from a letter dated anchorage off Torre Chica, June 14, 7 P.M.—"At the moment I am writing, three stands of colours, two mortars, three howitzers, 16 howitzers of heavy calibre, and 6 field pieces, are in our hands, as well as many hundred prisoners. We cannot ascertain the number of the enemy we have killed, as they have followed their usual practice of carrying their dead away with them; but judging from the number they had in the field, and the ardour with which they were assailed by our troops, there must have been great slaughter among them. Our loss is about 300 killed, and as many seriously wounded. Among the killed are four officers of the line and one of artillery. This night the army will make a movement to cut off a body of Bedouin horsemen, said to amount to 12,000 men. Every thing leads to believe that they will be all cut to pieces in the ravine.—Moniteur."

(From the *Moniteur de Chambre* of June 20.)

"A very few letters only have arrived at Paris from the army, and none of them are of a later date than the 19th. The fortifications on the peninsula of Sidi Ferruch, have acquired considerable development, and are capable of holding 10,000 men. In spite of the heat of the climate, the rain, which fell in torrents on the 10th, obliged our soldiers to fight fire in all the bivouacs to protect themselves from the cold. The frigging frigate was so much driven from her anchor during the combat, that she was beginning to touch on the shoals. The prompt and skilful exertions of the crew, however, saved her just as she was running aground."

"Abundance reigns in the camp of Stoeneli, occupied by the 2d division, whilst the two others have continued their pursuit of the enemy. Our soldiers, who were not incensed during the first days, and in whom every kind of moderation was inculcated, are now terribly excited against the Algerines, on account of the horrible treatment inflicted by them on the unfortunate French who fell into their hands. These barbarians actually cut off their heads and wrists. The Dey, in imitation of his predecessor, proposed in council an order that the French should be made prisoners of, and that they should be left alive, to the possession of the Dey. Thus the Bedouins would have been able to carry them off and sell them in the country of Athos and Bioud-el-Jerd. But an old boulouche-bachi of the Turkish militia made the following objection, which put in a strong light the spirit of revenge and insubordination of the Arabs:—When one of them has taken a prisoner, he will hasten to carry him off, to make a point of him, and the Arab will not return again to fight; at the same time ten of his comrades will run after him, to avenge that very same slave from him, so that the more Christians we capture the more our own army will become diminished."

"These reasons have induced the Dey to give a sum of money, as in former times, for every head of a Christian; but they assert, however, that the sum paid is a little larger if they bring the prisoner alive. The entrenched camp which has been captured from the enemy was trained originally by some European officer in the service of Algiers. One portion of them are renegados, others have been employed without being compelled to become Moslems. Four Frenchmen, one of whom had been an officer of the old army, have already seized

