



De Zuid-Afrikaan.

(Tros Tyrinusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.)—Vina.

VRYPDAG DEN 8 OCTOBER 1830.

No. 27.

Op MORGEN den 9 dezer... De lading van het Schip Wm. Glen Anderson...

ALLEEN voor Passagiers naar London... THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

VERKOOPING VAN SLAVEN... DE Ondergeteekende zal op Vrydag den 15 October 1830...

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Uitgestelde Vendutie... MELK, om byzondere redenen, zyne publieke Verkoopung van Merries...

WAXY; Waxy, bruin van kleur, aangevoet door zyne Genade den Hertog van Rutland...

PUBLIEKE BRENDEMAKING... DAAR de Heer Assentus PHILIPUS HIEBER...

BOUWLIEDEN die Vloersteen mogten benodigen...

ALLE de genen die enig vorderingen hebben op den Boedel van de gescheurde rechte lieden...

TE HUUR, twee Bovenkamers, aan een of twee Personen van fatsoenlyk gedrag...

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Deze Courant wordt elke Vrydag ochtend uitgegeven ten Huise van den Hr. C. S. NARVELD...

OP Maandag den 18 dezer, zal de Ondergeteekende, op zyne Plaats nabij Stellenbosch, publiek laten verkopen...

DAAR een gedroeft gewest zynde Slavenjongen van den Ondergeteekenden by eenen Wagen van zekeren John Orchard...

GEDROST, een kleine Prysener genaamd William, ontrent 10 jaren oud...

VERKOOPING VAN UITGEZOCHT VADERLANDSCH VEE... HET geadverteneerd Hoornvee dat op de publieke Verkoopung van den Hr. M. Mear...

TE HUUR, of te Koop, op voordeelige condities, des Ondergeteekenden Huis, gelegen in het beste gedeelte van de Stad...

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Verkoopung des Insolventen Boedels van JAN FREDRIK KIRSTEN, J. Fz.

BENE publieke Verkoopung zal gehouden worden op Vrydag den 29 October 1830, ter Plaatsste Haas en Koester...

1. De Eigendoms Plaats Haas en Koester, met de daaropstaande Gebouwen, bestaans in een woonhuis, met zeven Kamers...

2. Twee stukken altoosdurend Erfpacht Land, gelegen annex het voorgaande, groot 26 morgen, 41 vierkante roeden...

3. Een stuk Eigendoms Land, insgelijks annex de voorn. Plaats Haas en Koester.

Alsmede, de volgende Slaven, te weten: 1. Jacob, Isade, van deze Kolonie, werkgongen, 24 jaren oud...

2. Japie, van deze Kolonie, koetsier, 20 jaren oud. 3. April, van Mosambiek, werkgongen, 34 jaren oud.

4. Doria, van Batavia, 70 jaren oud. De Kondities van Verkoop zyn te vernemen op het Kantoor van de Vendu-Afslagers WOLFF & BARTMAN.

G. H. MAASDORP, Caratoren. J. T. JURGENS. Kaapstad 30 Sept. 1830.

DE Ondergeteekende verwittigt zyne Vrienden en het Publiek, dat hy verhuisd is naar het Huis Keeromstraat No. 24, zynde te voren bewoond geweest door Mejufvr. de Wed. BOLLERS.

15 RYKSDAALDERS BELONING. GEDROST sedert ultimo July jl. de Slave jongen ACHAR, van de Kaap, zynde 22 jaren oud...

DE Ondergeteekende presenteert nit de hand te koop, de Plaats van wylen de Weduwe DE CLERK, zynde de Oude Post, gelegen in de Kom van Tulbagh...

OP de Vendutie by de Heeren WOLFF en BARTMAN, welke op den 20 dezer zal worden gehouden, zal mede verkocht worden, een kaptiale Slavenjongen, zynde een inboortling deser Kolonie, 20 jaren oud...

TE HUUR, of te Koop, op voordeelige condities, des Ondergeteekenden Huis, gelegen in het beste gedeelte van de Stad, en tot alle Neringen geschikt.

HEDEN overleed alhier myn teedergeliefte Echtgenoot P. J. JOUBERT, in den ouderdom van 51 jaren, 2 maanden en 19 dagen, na eene Echtheitbentis van ruim 26 jaren...

MARIA CATHARINA JOUBERT, Geboren REEDER. Kaapstad, den 4 Oct. 1830.

Extract uit de Nederlandse Bibliotheek van Wetenschap, Kunst en Smaak, vyfde deel, tweede stuk. HET LOTERY LOT.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS
The Editors of "The Liberator" do not accept any responsibility for the opinions of their correspondents.



THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

VARIETIES.

I am obliged to disappoint my readers this week in regard to the promised article on Labels. The postponement of the case for alleged Labels, pending before the Supreme Court, in which I am in the situation of defendant, has thrown me out of my calculations. The subject of Labels is by no means a pretty little harmless plaything, with which any child may meddle with impunity. No, no, it is on the contrary one 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 Neaples. I would therefore, before entering on so difficult a subject, willingly strengthen myself for the war both offensive and defensive. I shall take especial care first of all to trench myself snugly behind the ponderous and impenetrable tower of the learned lawyers, with a whole heap of "Precedents," by way of Egyptian sent, and my defence being completed, I shall assail those some of those Masked Barriers, 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 cut off a few of their defenders 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, whatever they be brought as offers to Pallas or Pallas' owl; you may depend upon it I shall scrutinize them pretty closely, and in particular, I shall look for the Maker's name. If a gentleman writes anything which is to meet the public eye, he ought first to take care that it is worth the trouble of being read. Zilly, that it contain no assertion direct or indirect, whether general or personal, which the writer is not able and willing to prove; and Zilly, 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 is a sensitive personal 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 dark heathen, but never think of promoting any project for the real and lasting good of their white brethren.

Mr. Marshall's letter is so particular in its glance of misplaced fondness for the least noticeable 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 distasteful advice he gives; for in the institutions he recommends, there are no slaves, no files, 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 been 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, who ever 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 misled, my dear Countrymen, by what a party of interested traders tell you, for facts. If you send to France for Brandy, you may with equal propriety send to England for Corn; and this proposition I will maintain in spite of all sophistry. Why don't you send to England for some good folks? Ah! ha!

How a simple question may be an increased with perplexities.

With regard to Algeria, that "Common sense is a common sense," is a thing often said and often heard true, and I think in the accounts relating to that place, there has been a pretty particular and very considerable quantity of common sense. One of the French killed and wounded, and the loss on both sides, not more than 600 men. "Oh no," says our own Vataner. "That was I to either, you may as well say the Fortress of Malacoop was battered with Pop-guns."

We have been favored with private letters from the Brazilian Capital, which state that the French had lost 5000 men including their General. As for this last proposition, I am sorry to say 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 alive and well, 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 wisemen 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? Seen had made a mistake about taking Algiers? Only I was afraid to say so," because he is a great man, &c. &c. 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 extent to which it goes in demanding assistance, and the inadequate grounds it adduces for the alleged depression. 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 sparing at Highgate, not to use bad wine whilst good can be obtained.

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

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

If Cape wines are indeed, through the experiments, exertions, &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 landing, is at once distilled out of the way. It is also alleged, that no other brandy will sell amalgamated with wine, as that which is produced in the same country. In such opinions, the French are perhaps led by "prejudice or fashion," but we might as well be prejudiced for, 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, bordering with exemptions and privileges all new 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 depressed state of the Colony be supplied from any other source.

whether he be black or white, slave or free. Christians or Pagans, 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 promulgated; nor its merits be too freely discussed, particularly amongst the Dutch part of our community, with whom the mass of our population seems infinitely biased, and who are consequently more particularly interested in its success. I think this most essential, because if in practice the plan should prove not to be founded on the unanimous approbation of the public, however goodly to view the superstructure which may be raised on it, 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 defects of the only institution of the 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 the experience of the past, by endeavoring 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 salutary principles) in their tendency, so to speak, 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 true that they will all be anticipated. My object, then, in this address, is not to depreciate 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, were it not for the fact that 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 a 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 witnesses placed in the box in a full Court upon criminal trials, no doubt but every one is interested in, and I trust, is of great value to the public at large. The Court, I trust, will not be slow to attend to the evidence, the Court, I trust, will not be slow to attend to the evidence, the Court, I trust, will not be slow to attend to the evidence.

Stadnel 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 Tchaoud rises on the other side of the ravine upon a height opposite Torre Chica. It was long the abrupt eminences of this ravine from Tchaoud to Stadnel 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 hardy.

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 mousquet, two mortars, three howitzers, 16 brass cannons 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 this 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 lead to believe that they will be all cut to pieces in the ravine."

From the *Messenger de Chamber of June 30*. "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 16th, obliged our soldiers to light fires in all the trenches to protect themselves from the cold. The following night was so much driven down by showers during the storm, that she was beginning to touch on the shoals. The prompt and skilful manœuvres of the crew, however, saved her just as she was running aground. Abundance reigns in the camp of Stadnel, decimated by the 2d division, whilst the two others have continued their pursuit of the enemy Our soldiers, who were not increased during the first days, and in whom every kind of moderation was inculcated, are now terribly excited against the Algerines, on account of the horri-

ble 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 in council an order that the French should be made prisoners of, and that they should be left alive in the possession of those who captured them. Thus the Bedouins and the Ghablers would have been able to carry them off and sell them in the country of Atlas and Bitoul-Jerid. But an old Boulois-bachi of the Turkish militia made the following objection, which brings in a strong light the spirit of rapine and insatiation of the Arabes: "When one of them has taken a prisoner, he will hasten to carry him off, to make a profit of him, and the Arab will not return again to fight; at the same time ten of his comrades will run after him to wrest that very same alive 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 traced originally by some European officer in the service of Algiers. One portion of them are renegades, others have been employed without being compelled to become Muselmans. Four Frenchmen, out of whom has been an officer of the old army, have already seized a favorable opportunity of returning to their yellow-countrymen. Among those still at Algiers, it is said, that there are ten who were condemned to death, par contumace, in France some years since, for political offences. The others are collected from all nations, and among them are even some Greeks.

It is ascertained to be the Dey's intention not to receive within the walls of Algiers; but the better description of troops, to prolong the siege as much as can in perfecting the fortifications, and in making vigorous sorties during which 50 or 60,000 men, the contingent of the latter provinces, have orders to harass the French continually. It is thought among the army, that they cannot attack the garrison of Algiers without first being obliged to make themselves masters of Sultan Kaïat (the fort of the Emperor), which they can have in view; whilst they are opening the trenches of Algiers. As soon as the transports have discharged their cargoes at Sidi Ferruch, they are sent back with small convoys to Toulon. The prolonged station of this immense assemblage of vessels at one point, where there is not sufficient water to supply them, and which is not sheltered from high winds, was becoming very embarrassing to the French fleet. The lighter vessels of war keep up a very active watch during the whole night in the rear of the fleet to prevent the Algerine mistics from cutting out transports, or sending fireships against the fleet. It is certain, as we said yesterday, that a fresh telegraphic dispatch has announced to the Government a brisk battle to have taken place on the 21st. If the *Monitor* does not speak of it to-day, it is probably because the news is not sufficiently important, and that they await the details which will be brought by the *Estafette* to-morrow.

The General-in-Chief Bourmont, it is said, has addressed to the King very circumstantial dispatches concerning the operations of the army, as well as concerning the moral, political, and military condition of the enemy. He has, it is said, received from the interior of Algiers, communications which oblige him to demand the very highest advice as to two plans which he proposes for his ulterior operations. We are, moreover, assured that Negrier, Lieutenant-General of Engineers, and Vallee, Lieutenant-General of Artillery, have been in consultation with Prince Polignac to-day. Complaints are made that the Government does not give a detailed account of the killed and wounded of each regiment, and it is further required that the names should be published. This request appears to us to be unreasonable. We do not see what good purpose it will serve to hasten the grief of some families.

Who are Esquires?—The title of Esquire is coeval with the Conqueror; but in its present application it takes its date from Henry the Fifth. Some say he took it from Edward the Third, but this is a mistake, as in that reign an Esquire was only an assistant knight, an attendant on a Knight. Eustace and Mercour were the Esquires or attendants of Edward the Black Prince. The word is derived from the Norman Esquire, from whence also is derived Aguecour, from the fifth after his victory at Agincourt, reads from a paper, presented by a herald, the names of the principal characters who were slain.

Edward the Duke of York, the Earl of Hereford, Sir Richard Kalley, Barry O'Neil, Esquire. None vice of name; and of all other titles, but first and twenty.

The late Lord Barrington was once asked by a German Prince, "Pray my Lord, of what fact is an Esquire in England?" when his Lordship replied, "Why, Sir, I cannot exactly tell you, as you have no equivalent for it in Germany; but an English Esquire is considerably above a German Baron, and something below a German Prince." Nothing can be more absurd than the commonly received notion that a certain property constitutes a man an Esquire in this country. However, every village has its Esquire, and to dub him less would be an affront not easily forgotten. The fact is, a man is Esquire, *de facto*, but the following list will in his Majesty's Commission of the Peace, all members of and pertaining to his Majesty's Commission; all officers in the regular army, down to a captain, and all officers in the army down to a lieutenant. These are the only Esquires *de facto*; however the title or distinction is generally given to professional men, to persons engaged in literary pursuits, and to wealthy people in general. [It is recorded in the annals of the City of Chester, that when Prince Arthur (Earl of Chester) a son of Henry the Seventh, visited that city in 1493, he created the Mayor, Richard Goodman, an Esquire.]

The Dey, the Turkish militia, and the population of Algiers, surrendered at discretion on the 5th of July. The French, assisted by their telegraphs, entered from Algiers at Paris in less than four days. Our soldiers and other officers who were prisoners have been removed to the sea coast, and are at present at the disposal of the Dey. The news of the capture of Algiers, was received at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of August, at three o'clock. The Emperor advanced from Algiers, and the Turkish militia, and the population of Algiers, surrendered at discretion on the 5th of July.

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SAVEINGS' BANKS.

Cape Town, 30th Sept. 1850. 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 is an earnest 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 that letter ventured to suggest, for the consideration of the Public, the outline of a Plan for extending the benefits of a Savings' Bank to the remotest boundaries of the Colony; and that every poor person within those limits

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FALL OF ALGIERA.
"Toulon, 9th May, 1850.
"Algiers surrendered at discretion on the 5th of July, and at two o'clock the flag of the King was hoisted on the place of the Dey. All our shipwrecked sailors have been saved. The Maritime Prefect at Toulon to His Excellency the Minister of Marine.
"In consequence of my dispatch of this day, 1,000 men"

