





AANWYZINGEN VOOR DE MAAND JUNY.

Zondag den 6. Volle Maan.
Maandag den 14. Laatste Quartier.
Dinsdag den 20. Nieuwe Maan.
Donderdag den 24. St. Jan Doodst.
Maandag den 28. Eerste Quartier.

AAN KORRESPONDENTEN.

Onze Engelsche en Hollandische Korrespondenten beginnen zich zodanig te vermenigvuldigen, dat wy alweder verplicht zyn ditmaal een groot aantal communicatie tot aanstaande week onaangetoerd te laten.

Wy hebben den Brief van 'Een Arme Boer' ontvangen; maar al had de schryver ons met zynen naam beken gemaakt, (hetgeen wy verzoeken dat onze Korrespondenten in het vervolg altoos doen,) zoo zouden wy zyne klagen tegen den Superintendent van Police daarom niet geadmiteerd hebben, om dat wy dese klagen als onredelyk beschouwen.

Een Correspondent heeft ons bericht dat het Hottentots Viesch thans herdoopt is met den naam van Philippynen.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 4 JUNY 1830.

DE GEEST VAN DEN SOUTH AFRICAN COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

"He that disapproves of plain dealing with defamers, might as justly deploare ungentleness in introuging a ruffian."—Cicero.

Dat een Schryver, wien het gelukt is by zyne intrede in de letterkundige wereld eenigen roem te verwerven, haast verwaand genoeg zyn zal om te veronderstellen dat hy in zynen hobbiligen loopbaan niets dan lauweren te plukken, en geene hindernissen meer te duchten zal hebben, en dat hy ons weldra de ongezoutste zotternen, voor de vernuftigste of dieptinnigste gedachten zal willen doen aannemen, is iets dat men dagelijks ziet.

hoogen ouderdom reeds zoo zwaren straf, verdoelden Huisvader, de gruwelyke beledigingen hooren uitbraken;—wanneer wy hem onbeschaamd hooren zeggen—dat de een-en-zestigjarige Cozzmann...
...de zwaarder straf moet worden toegewand...
...de zwaarder straf moet worden toegewand...
...de zwaarder straf moet worden toegewand...

Deze is het, die nu, gelyk de Slang in de Fabel, den boezem zoekt te kwetsen die hem gekoesterd heeft!—Deze is het, die uit dankbaarheid voor het kostbaar geschenk, daar gy hem onlangs mede vereerd hebt, thans onbeschrond de namen uwer landslieden, uwer vrienden, uwer bloedverwanten schandvlekt, en dezelve aan den vloek der nakomelingschap wil overleveren!—Deze is het, die het waagt aan eenen Afrikaan te zeggen: "uw landsman Laubacher is niet genoeg voor zyne misdad gestraft, en gy moet het er niet by laten blyven, maar dadelyk eene civile actie tot schadevergoeding tegen hem institueren!"

onschuldig erkand geworden?—Waarom onderstelt gy dat de straf aan den ouden Laubacher opgelegd, niet zwaar genoeg is voor de misdad welke hy heeft gepleegd?—Hebben dan de twee...
...de twee...
...de twee...

ZUID AFRIKANEN!—(en laat ik u nogmaals herinneren dat ik, onder deze benaming Thos Tyrinus, de Kolonisten in het algemeen versta.)—Gy kunt, gy moogt niet langer zwygen. Deze atroce belediging aan den eerlyken Laubacher, zoo wel als aan den vorigen Rade van Justitie gedaan, schreeuwt om wraak, en gaat u allen aan.

HOOGE GEREGTSHOF. De Criminele Zitting begon op laatstleden Maandag den 17 dezer; er waren 17 zaken op de Rol, te weten:—

- 1. Jurgen Erasmus Paas, wegens het in brand steken van een hut of pondhek, het eigendom van Daniel Louy, en in het bezit van den Hottentot Anthony. De Ged. schuldig bevonden zynde, werd gecondemneerd, (in aanmerking van zyne reeds ondergane detentie,) tot eene verdere hechtenis van eens maand;
2. De Vryzwart Charles, wegens geweld, met het voornemen om de Hottentot Antje Jason te verkrachten.—Onschuldig bevonden.
3. De Slaaf Adonis van den Heer Batt, wegens geweld, met het voornemen om Fortunus, in dienst van den Heer Hurter, te verkrachten.—Schuldig bevonden aan geweld, en gecondemneerd om gedurende twee dagen in solitair confinement te worden geplaatst, en daarna 25 slagen op het Boerenplein te ontvangen.
4. Henry Slater, wegens valsche Eedzwerwing.—Onschuldig bevonden.
5. William Mozes, Vryzwart, wegens diefte van 4 Koeyen en een Kalf, het eigendom van den Hr. H. Cloete;—deze Gedetineerde is uit het Hospitaal ontsnapt.
6. George Lawrence en William Nixon, wegens diefte van onderscheidene artikelen behoorende aan Passagiers van het verongelukte Schip Lady Holland.—Beide schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot transportatie naar het Robben Eiland, met confinement aan de gemeene werken, de eerstgem. voor den tyd van 18 maanden, en de laatstgemelde voor drie maanden.
7. Edward Woodward, George Knott, Thomas Ramsden, en John Toet, wegens diefte als boven; doch niet genoegd, uit hoofde dat er geene goederen op hunne personen gevonden zyn; en dat de overtuiging van de twee voorgaande Gedetineerden ten genoegzame waarschuwing strekte om zich in het vervolg voor dergelyke misdryven te hoeden.
8. Thomas Benegas, wegens diefte, als boven. Schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot transportatie naar het Robben Eiland, met confinement

aan de gemeene werken voor den tyd van drie maanden.
9. John Williams, wegens diefte, als boven.—Schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot transportatie naar het Robben Eiland, met confinement aan de gemeene werken, voor den tyd van zes maanden.
10. Louisa, Slavin van J. C. Reinhardt, wegens diefte en heeling van onderscheidene Kleedingstukken behoorende aan G. M. Kraft en de Slavin Kandassa.—Schuldig, bevonden aan heeling van gestolen goederen, wetende dat dezelve gestolen waren, en gecondemneerd tot 2 jaren confinement aan de gemeene werken.
11. Barange, alias Roger, wegens diefte van eenen Zadel, het eigendom van John Ingram.—Schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot 3 dagen solitair confinement, en daarna 50 slagen te vangen op het Boerenplein.
12. Saay, alias Saib, Slaaf van den Heer Cloete, R. z. wegens diefte van een zadel, toebehoorende aan W. Stillwell.—Schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot transportatie naar Robben Eiland, met confinement aan de gemeene werken voor den tyd van zes maanden.
13. Hendrik en Telemachus, Vryzwarten, wegens diefte van een zwaar Scheeps-knie, of heeling derzelve wetende dat dezelve gestolen waren.—Schuldig bevonden; en gecondemneerd tot confinement aan de gemeene werken voor den tyd van 3 jaren.
14. Azor, Vryzwart, wegens diefte van goederen en sporen, het eigendom van K. Stone.—Schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot confinement aan de gemeene werken voor den tyd van drie jaren.
15. Coenrad Hendrik Laubacher, wegens mishandeling van den Slaaf Lojeyk, behoorende aan den Hr. J. A. Truter, van Swartland.—Schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot eene boete van £50, met confinement voor den tyd van drie maanden.
16. Kaasje Brand, wegens diefte, en John Honey, wegens heeling van gestolene goederen.—De eerstgem. schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot een confinement aan de gemeene werken voor den tyd van 2 jaren; en de laatstgem. onschuldig verklaard.
17. Hendrik Jacob Barzade, wegens bedrog en ontvreemding van aanverouwd geld.—Schuldig bevonden, en gecondemneerd tot confinement aan de gemeene werken voor den tyd van drie jaren.

(Het volgende is de Verklaring waarvan de Brief van W. Richards, in ons vorig Nummer genceerd, gewag maakt.)

Ik, William Richards, zweer, dat ik in den loop der gepasseerde week, toen ik by den Hr. Gifford werkte, naar Bathurst ben gegaan. Meijvr. Gifford gaf my een schilling vleesch te koop; ik kocht een schapenbout by Mr. Hartly, waarvoor ik 5 pence, of daaromtrent, betaalde; kort daarna zond de Hr. Wright om een schapenbout, doch daar ik de laatste had gekocht, verzoekt George Wright stare my om dezelve aan Mr. Wright over te laten, en het stuk lende, dat Mr. Wright had in de plaats te nemen. Ik nam dit aan, en dat men my het verschil in het gewicht betaalde. Ik ging daarop naar de pastorie; de knecht zeide my dat ik het lende stuk nemen kon, dat wilde my het verschil niet betalen. Ik vertoef toen om Mr. Wright te spreken, doch ik vergoefs. En daar ik zag geene satisfactie kunnen erlangen, vordere ik myn bout terug, die my door den knecht gegeven werd, en ging naar Hartley's tapuisserij; en terwijl ik bezig was dezelve aan myn zadel vast te maken, kwam Mr. Wright op een gelyk aangereden, en vroeg naar den mandigen schapenbout vleesch gestolen had. Ik antwoordde hem dat ik geen vleesch had gestolen, maar slechts genomen had hetgeen my Oekwaan Hy schreeuwde uit dat hy die hebben moet, terwijl Dr. Philip en Mr. Fairbairn by hem zouden komen eten. Ik antwoordde dat hy te krygen kon indien hy maar betalen wilde; dat op ging hy met Jufvr. Hartley spreken; zyn my een schilling, en ik gaf Mr. Wright het schapenbout.

WILLIAM RICKARDS.
Beëdigd te Bathurst, den 6 April 1830.
W. CURRIE, Vrede Regter.

Market Prices.
Aloe, per pond, 3/6
Amoudele, per 1000, 1/0
Appelen, per lb., 1/6
Abrisken, ditto, 1/0
Aardappelen, p. mud., 1/0
Axya, per 1000, 1/0
Balken, per stuk, 1/0
Bonen, per mud., 1/0
Beijwasmach, per lb., 1/0
Boter, ditto, 1/0
Bredewyn, per leg., 1/0
Bieren, per mud., 1/0
Benden en Malton, ditto, 1/0
Gansen, ditto, 1/0
Kalkoenen, ditto, 1/0
Koutkolen, per zak, 1/0
Kool, per 100 ponden, 1/0
Koevles, p. stuk, 1/0
Korven, per mud., 1/0
Kaf, per 10 zakken, 1/0
Kalk, schilpe, p. 1000, 1/0
Koom, 10 mudden, 1/0
Linsen, per mud., 1/0
Mee, fyn, per 100 pond, 1/0
Olijven, per mud., 1/0
Olijven, per mud., 1/0
Peyn, per mud., 1/0
Perilsen, ditto, 1/0
Rasayen, per 1000, 1/0
Rogge, per mud., 1/0
Stroop, per 10 zakken, 1/0
Tabak, per pond, 1/0
Uyen, per mud., 1/0
Vedera, Struis, p. stuk, 1/0
Waddes, per mud., 1/0
Yarkens, gemeste, 1/0
ongemeste, 1/0
speen, 1/0
Vet, of talk, per pond, 1/0
Vysen, per pond, 1/0
Drooge Opeschiden, 1/0
Fokvelken, 1/0



Our English and Dutch Correspondents are so rapidly accumulating, that we are again compelled to defer their different communications till a future Number; and there is no doubt, that, at the end of the Quarter, we shall be obliged to increase the size of the ZUID AFRIKAAN.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 4, 1830.

"He that disapproves of plain dealing with defamers, might as well denounce ungentleness in strangling a man."

THAT a writer, after a successful debut in the literary world, will have acquired vanity sufficient to imagine the field before him so thickly strewn with laurels, that his only labor is to gather them when and as often as he pleased, without fear of a rival in his well-earned booty—and that, in consequence of this feasible method afforded him of appreciating his own important relation with the public, that that public is bound to admire his unintelligible jargon, as if it conveyed a meaning most mysteriously momentous in the order of things, is a fact which occurs daily. Authors might be regarded, in a measure, in the same light as children; it is imprudent that too much latitude should be given to our admiration of their genius or capabilities, lest it prove abortive to the continuation of salutary understanding between the contracting parties—an example, for instance, we have had for a considerable length of time past, in the cavalier style in which the Editor of a now very unpopular Newspaper has adopted, in addressing his indulgent readers: for, having taken the measure of the public mind by a scale of feet and inches, and compared it with his own, he has adjudged the difference, by many solid inches, to preponderate in favor of himself!—Witness the following rare effusion in the leading article in No. 290 of the Advertiser:—

"Government may give itself no more trouble about Vagrant Laws, or any new method of preserving the peace and good order of the Country Districts. When they hear of any outcry, they have only to give a hint that Dr. Philip or the Editor of this Paper are about to take a tour in that direction, and iniquity will hide its head!" &c.!! &c.!! &c.!! A show of modesty which beats us hollow. In a preceding number of the same Paper, which, however, I will not now give myself the trouble of referring to, a certain Correspondent is taken severely to task for having failed in observing the etiquette necessary in addressing his Editorial Majesty. In the Number 308 an oration is addressed to the public concerning the manner in which we ought to dispose of our funds, accompanied by a gratuitous anathema against those sinners who are partial to theatrical entertainments, dancing and music parties; and in the following Paper the admonition is wound up by this declaration in reference to those individuals who had attached their names to the subscription list for an Independent Newspaper, that the only means of obtaining the Pope's remission from the decree last alluded to, is by drawing a black line across these names in said list, and appropriating their 50 Rds. to the manumission of a murderous scoundrel. Now, every man of sound judgment, who comes stewart such matters as these, cannot avoid the application of his finger and thumb to the organ of smelling; but when we hear this intolerable Puffer raising his screeching voice against an old, and, in every respect, a venerable man,—when we hear this frenetic give utterance to the most malicious insinuations, to the prejudice of an individual already suffering under a sentence of the law, rendered more than sufficiently severe to him by an advancement in years. When we hear him, in the warmth of some alien vindictive feeling, express an opinion that CORNELIUS HENDRIK LAUSCHER, one of the most respectable, peaceable, and friendly farmers of South Africa, ought to have been sentenced to Public flogging or Hard labor, or subjected to a heavy penalty, which would place the means of self-emancipation in the hands of a villain, who once made the attempt to murder his master; when, in short, we see this hireling of a party convert the Press into a vehicle for the propagation of a set of new-fangled and abominable maxims, and call down the malediction of the world on the head of a man whose hair has grown grey—one, who has been laboring under a bodily disease, which has brought him to the brink of the grave,—a man, who during his life, never before appeared within the precincts of a Court of Judicature, either civil or criminal, and whose slaves, far from denouncing him as a tyrant (as was, with a regard to tact, peculiar to the Advertiser, mysteriously insinuated) testify by their lamentations and sympathy, to the by-standers at the door of the Town Prison, the light in which they have been accustomed to regard this same LAUSCHER, a name assailed by one individual circumstance, that he had in this instance forgot himself, from having allowed a perhaps justly-excited feeling to predominate over his usual equanimity, and this, too, on account of a rebellious slave, (formerly his property) who was condemned to be hung by the neck by a sentence of the late Court of Justice, for having made an attempt on the life of said Lauscher, which fate was subsequently arrested by the fortunate interference of some trifling formalities found wanting to the confirmation of said judgment. When we, I say, bear witness to sentiments, such as these, emanating from the pen of the aforesaid Editor, under cover of public opinion, it is impossible we can suppress our indignation and contempt for his character and productions, and place him on a par with his sainted associate. Where, but in this detestable Paper, (which may well, in future, entertain the edifying title of "The Anti-Colonial or Hottentot Advertiser,"

was the execrable maxim deposed, that human nature was to triumph over the miseries of others—may, assist to enhance the sufferings of the condemned; or that an offender should be taken from the clutches of the law, because the law, forsooth, was mercifully lenient; and adjudged to an adequate punishment for his crime at the Court of Hamburg & Co; and who is this that finds his mighty mind too big for its small lenient, that nothing less insignificant will gratify its ambitious views, than to be permitted to prescribe to Governments and Courts of Justice the performance of new duties? Who is he, that dares to set the Colonists at variance with each other? An obscure individual, but ten years since of the hither side of popular existence, who owes his introduction to the literary sphere, and the influence he has enjoyed in the community of this Colony, entirely to the generosity of our Colonists, and to whom might be very appropriately applied, the words of a satyr, who at one time acquired a description of notoriety in this country similar to that which Doctor Philip is now awarded with.

"Herose and shoblike phosphorus from dung!" this is the one, who, like the serpent in the fable returns the sting into the bosom that fostered it! This is the ingrate, Colonists, who, in return for the magnificent present you lately awarded him, now comes forth unblushingly to brand a fellow-countryman with infamy and disgrace, and transmit his name to the curses of remote posterity! This is the one who pretends to say to the South African—"Your countryman Lauscher, has not been punished in proportion to the crime he has committed, it becomes you therefore to take up the subject and commence a civil action against him for the recovery of damages." This is the one, in fine, who, no longer able to preserve his incognito, throws off his disguise and acknowledges boldly that he has sold his pen to a party, whose real object has been nothing else but to crush you effectually. If, says the presumptuous Editor of the Advertiser, some of you demand why he addresses you in such terms; you who are not slaves, he will answer you in the words of the Judge—"He who strikes another man's slave, strikes a freeman." &c. but I, who also pride myself on being a freeman, maintain, that he who reiterates the words of another man, is the Slave of such a man.—We understand your drift, sir, and have learned too, to your ignorance, how highly your talent at complimenting and conciliating, is appreciated by those whom you have selected for your butts!—We honor the Judges because we repose the confidence in our minds that they are conscientiously discharging their duty, and we will honor them so long as they continue to do so,—it is under this consideration that we readily admit those little paradoxes which occasionally drop from their lips in the heat and ferment of lengthy speeches; but we know (although Africans) that the province of the Judge is to interpret laws, and not to manufacture them (jus dicere, not jus dare) and that he is still less expected to answer for us in cases like the present. Answer for yourself, dark-brained defender of the dark nations, where that opinion is upon record, where a sentence of death, like that of Lodewyk's in his former situation as a victim for execution, not having been confirmed in appeal, said Criminal was declared innocent?—Was the wretched Saniman purged of the crime laid to his charge, when the acting Governor also reversed his sentence of death in the year 1829? Whence then is the punishment inflicted on C. H. Lauscher, deemed by you too mild in proportion to his offence. Have the two Craywags, in the case of the Dutch shoemaker, Ver-cull, been more rigorously dealt with? Have the two Captains of the Night Patrol, Mether and Schenk, who lately deluged the jaw-bone of the unfortunate George Ford, been sentenced to any thing more than a fine of 50/- and three months imprisonment? Have comes it, then, that you, the "defender of the poor and oppressed," did not at these respective periods seize up your philanthropic pen, writing with mental agony for human suffering, to dictate to that poor Hollander, and this approved Englishman how they might obtain ample redress? How comes it that you did not then lecture the Supreme Court on the mercy they had then shown, when the criminals in the said cases, both escaped flogging and Hard labor? The reason is plainly obvious, the sufferers in question were white people, were Christians, and your strangely soulless heart only finds solace in sympathizing with the exaggerated miseries of Yagrant Hottentots and heathens! It may be, that much is placed to the credit of a running account with the shareholders of the house of Hamburg & Co. abroad—but mum,—do not permit expectation to beat too thick with throbs. You are, Sir, respecting the public opinion in these matters will be rewarded in a manner which you least contemplated. One month or little month, will suffice to show you how slender is the tenure of that thread which unites you with the great body of the Cape public, and it will be to your own advantage or disadvantage, if the knowledge of such a fact do not work a salutary influence on your dormant reason.

South Africans! (and let it be remembered that under this appellation is understood, *Tros Tyrusque*, the Colonists in general) will you subject yourselves to a censorship, so intolerable as the Advertiser has lately displayed, will you allow the Editor of that Paper to pass a disgraceful reflexion on your character as a thinking and reasoning body, and moreover to insult the aged and respectable Lauscher and the late Court of Justice—this appeal is made to you as men, who claim a just title to respect—the case of Lauscher involves general consideration, and as this hated number of the Advertiser bids fair to have some influence in a quarter in which the animadversions on our character have originated and generated, it need not be told you, how indispensable it is that you, individually and collectively, enter upon a vigorous defence, in vindication of Lauscher's case, and also of your own rights. A statement of facts, with regard to what may be considered as the origin of the legal prosecution of Lauscher against his slave Lodewyk, in 1827, is now in preparation, and will be laid before you in our next number; you will then be able to form an unprejudiced estimate of the extent of consideration to be allotted to either party of the arraigned;—in the meanwhile, as the pedantic Editor has shown us a method of expressing opinions in an ultra manner, and without the smallest regard to delicacy, it might not be too much for me to offer a remedy to an existing error, which might otherwise redound to your irremediable shame.—After this exposure of the professed principles of the Advertiser, it were attaching a voluntary dis-

grace to the name of the South African, did he permit it to remain longer on the subscription list of that publication.

What a pity it is our contemporary will not deign to nod that highly head of his in common return to our very grateful salute. We know, however, he is very much engaged at the present season in which we have borrowed the Castle of Hamburg & Co., and knowing how insatiable we are, his thoughts proper to remain master. We do not know if his numerous society has discovered whether or not a pair of sunburnt (as a more useful requit, its beside the "midnight lamp;" than a bottle of Aquavite; His detached paragraphs on Hottentot subjects, give us sufficient proofs that he is not so deadly blind, or indifferent to our movements as he would wish us to imagine. Alas! poor Mr. Rubidge, your time is thus prematurely defined: your offspring has thus been denominated as a cripple, even ere it has been assigned to cradling clothes; that single edict in the columns of the Hamburg Advertiser of the 20th inst, has aimed you for life, and you must either be content to place your reputation at the mercy of its delegates or yield up the ghost. Should you, however, prefer risking your time and trouble to the prosecution of this your intended "Touch at Truth," suffer us, humble though we be, to convey a determination we have formed in our minds to purchase two Copies instead of one, of your forthcoming production, and have, moreover, resolved, both to read and recommend it universally.

Yesterday evening, about half past four o'clock, the two brig Ellen and Silence, parted from their cables and came ashore on the sands near the Castle. The former bound for London, and the latter to the Isle of France.

THUNDER STORM.—Monday last was a very sultry day: towards the evening the low state of the barometer indicated bad weather. On Tuesday morning a storm of thunder and lightning with heavy rain, took place in Cape Town. When the storm was at its height a loud explosion, rather shriller than the falling of stones, was heard, and an electric spark passed over the town from South east to North-west, emitting a sulphurous smell. In its progress the lightning struck against the door of Mr. Hunter's house in Longmarket-street, and tore away a large piece of the wood: It then came in contact with a slave, who was standing on a ladder placed against a chimney on the top of Mrs. Brath's house at the corner of the Heeregracht and Short-market-street,—struck him dead instantly; broke away the corner of the chimney to the extent of two or three feet, and fractured the ladder in several places. The fluid then took its course down the side of the premises, and exploded loudly on the stoop of the adjoining house.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Sir,—It is matter of regret that necessity should oblige your Correspondents to fill your columns with such dry subjects as details about Hottentots, but the lack of an independent and impartial Paper, has enabled two individuals to bear unaccountable sway, by the means of this question, against the sense and sufferings of the Colony—against the glaring proof of our swarming prisons—against the declarations and convictions of our Judges at the Circuit Courts—and against every principle of Equity and real Humanity, by endeavoring to bolster up, with most brazen falsehoods an abandoned race of people, in despite of all remonstrance. Under this view an exposition of facts, and minutely showing (as intended in "A Touch at Truth") what sort of characters they unblushingly patronize, may render it apparent that a greater instance of arrogance and self-sufficiency has not disgraced the annals of history since the days of Dunstan and Thomas à Becket.

Mr. Fairbairn says—"We know all the names, places of abode, and means of existence" of these Hottentot suburban labourers; and that "by this investigation we were occupied;" &c. &c. that—"we deferred entering on one of the most frightful disclosures that ever shocked a humane ear;"—and—but enough of such bombast for the present; in due time it will be traced through all its doublings. Nor will I now comment on the spirit with which "A Looker On" was accented, when he drew up that report in No. 298 of the Commercial Advertiser, in which is contained the case of Philip Beyers, v. R. H. Rubidge; suffice it, that the people are obliged even to an enemy for sounding a trumpet of Notice—that they feel enraged at the insults offered to Albany by flagrant violations of Truth, and are resolved to expose manifold fabrications.

The case of Philip Beyers stands thus:—"He came to my place with his woman and child on a visit to some of my people; I was cutting corn: he engaged to assist at three shillings per day. He conducted himself so well—praying, preaching, and singing Hymns night and morning among my good Hottentots—I am in earnest, Mr. Editor,—the best Hottentots I ever had till Doctor Philip and the other Missionary, his companion, came to Graham's Town; for they (my Hottentots) had been Boors' servants; and were only just long enough—four months—at Theopolis; to get almost naked, dirty, and exhausted for want of food;—this is an Epitaph,—but as I was going to observe;—This Philip Beyers so ingratiated himself into my good opinion, that, though I had already 36 in number, I was pleased, when he offered to contract for 6 months, at 6 Rds. per month. The day following he cut his foot, and was laid up for six days; of course, there was no harm in that; but while he was thus—as to my service deceased,—I was obliged to supply his "widow and orphan" with food. Without doing a day's work, he asked to go for two days to Bathurst, on a horse; instead of two days he staid six; and brought back a quantity of new goods. Two or three days after, he absented himself without leave; and I met him coming out of Graham's Town with a fresh batch of new shop goods. From this time I more than suspected that my saint was a sinner, and I had ever after fresh proofs of it. I observed his eyes glancing in every creek and corner of the house and store-room whenever he could have an opportunity; he was caught by several stealing fruit; and going down with it in his hat to the huts, where he immediately began to pray and preach.—Henceforward he did little work; and for some days nothing that I am aware of; he was skulking in the bush; he made away with the tool he was working with—just sew into his hands out of the

shop;—and to wind up, he was a month in court; and his contract was then broke by mutual agreement, soon after he had committed the embezzlement of which he was convicted on the 20th of March last."

As your unprejudiced contemporary has not thought proper to insert the report of that case; (the King v. Philip Beyers) though sent to Cape Town by his Correspondent; I assert, that by his having previously taken a false oath, he was found guilty of breach of trust, embezzlement and perjury. I think it is also evident, that, instead of my having to pay him wages, he ought to have received severe punishment for his ill behaviour: Equity would deal so—but Law will not. And here I think it my duty to suggest that a Court of Equity is needed as much as a Court of Law. So convinced was the man himself of his ill conduct, that he was glad to escape and never demanded wages, (in all two months) until Dr. Philip came up. From public avowals since, any one may perceive who instigated him to summon me. But mark the result of fostering such characters; the evil did not end here. I have found my "family cannot sleep at night with their doors unbarred." On Monday, the 3d May, during the night, my house was entered, while we slept, and robbed of various articles. We have many privations, Mr. Editor, but this beats all, not to be able to sleep in peace in a country where we have no neighbourhood nor police. The following circumstances have been elicited. The spoon of Philip Beyers with two others is conspicuous 400 yards from my house, and two miles (at the nearest point) from any public road.—There we found the remains of a fire where they all sat, and some half-roasted potatoes, dug from my garden. Two people swear that he said he would rob my store-room; and the constable and myself caught him on Tuesday evening coming in a direction that led from my farm. This man's spoon is very remarkable, from his left foot being deformed; but the evidence has not been found sufficient to commit him. In the course of searching for my own lost property, in 3 or 4 of the ragged dwellings of the industrious, faithful, and "as usual, honest" suburb labourers, I found things that could not have honestly come to them; and which led to the commission of one of the robberies, in whose house Philip Beyers resided. Fresh commitments are taking place daily.—Thus when you read an Editor's assurances that "in regard to the tranquillity of the country, and the security of property, a miraculous change has taken place for the better," you may set such affirmation down as the height of impudence and assurance. The next Circuit Court will prove this not a vague assertion.—One judge who knows something about it has just gone, and there is already plenty work for the next who is to come. I see nothing but the renewal of passes and the vagrancy laws, in their strictest form and extended to all classes, that will check our rapid progress towards ruin, with Caffers, run away slaves, and wandering Hottentots roving, and I am happy to inform you that we are sanctioned to hold a meeting for the purpose of considering a Petition that may perhaps give us in future an opportunity even of inquiring how far any Editor, Priest, or other person get an honest living by misrepresentation and stimulating an ignorant race into crime.

The Liberty of the Press, Mr. Editor, is a fine thing, and a blessing; but the rampant tyranny of the Press is more galling than fetters of brass and iron. It domineers over the Governor and governed; and having thrown wide open the gates of anarchy, sneers at a devoted people, and tauntingly says (like the madman throwing firebrands) "am I not in sport."—You remember the snake the man brought home on a frosty morning; and how he served it when the warmth of his fire brought forth the reptile's venomous propensities.—I have trespassed too far—but "is there not a cause?"

Yours, &c. R. H. RUBIDGE.

It is but fair to calculate, that for one convicted—who escape—from the nature of the country in being so thinly peopled.

Sir,—In a late London Paper, an example of Patriotism has been mentioned, which I sincerely hope may have the good effect of inducing others to follow it.—I am alluding to Mr. Moore, late Deputy Secretary at War, having given up to the country his retired allowance of £800 per annum, in consideration of the public exigencies.

How happy would I feel, Mr. Editor, that our best of Colonial, or Civil Pensioners, from an impulse of this noble feeling—PATRIOTISM, should become less burthenome to the Colonists, and that those persons whom I could point out, either actuated by that feeling, or from consciousness of their having no just claim to become a burthen upon society at large, would follow the noble example of Mr. Moore.

There are ten pensioners on the list, who draw annually the sum of £2584 7s. 6d. sterling; or, one hundred and one thousand three hundred and seventy-five Cape guilders, to whom the question may be put in general—whether it is fair, and whether it is honest—under the circumstances of our Colonial Resources, to maintain their claims to the pensions which have been silly granted to them. In the abstract these ten pensioners may be challenged to state—"what benefit the Colony has derived from their services: whether they must not consider it an act of public injustice to draw a pension when they have amply to live upon from their own riches and resources; and to one of these pensioners in particular, it may be fairly asked, whether he has not been more than profusely rewarded for the services he lent, by grants of land, and other 'cheese parings,' the interest of which is considerably more than his yearly pension.

I have little reason to believe that my feeble voice shall make any effect, Mr. Editor, but there is still a remedy left for my fellow-colonists, to abolish the bad system, and that is a representation to the Home Government, through the medium of the Public Authorities, and if that be resorted to, I for one will not withhold my assistance to expose the evil in its true light.

Engaged as the Mother Country is, in economizing the Salaries of some of our Civil Servants will not fail to come under their scrutiny also, I am, Sir, &c. A Natural Colonist.



Sir.—A Case having been partially reported in the Advertiser, in which I was the Complainant, before the Magistrate's Court, in Cape Town, I beg leave to add, for the information of all Masters of Servants, that the "another person" alluded to in the Advertiser, as having engaged my Servant without my consent, was Mr. Justice BURTON. I am Sir, &c. JAMES HUTTON.

Extract of a letter from Albany, May 13, 1830.

"I am glad to find that Government have erected two new Posts, one on the Kop River, the other on the ceded territory near Mount Somerset; these, it is hoped, will, in a great measure, secure the Southern part of the District from the predatory visits of the Caffers to which it has been hitherto exposed. The exertions of Colonel Somerset, aided by some friendly Caffers, have recovered for the proprietors upwards of 100 head of cattle recently stolen from that part of the country.

This affords a demonstrative proof how far Government believed the Editor of the Advertiser, when he announced perfect tranquillity and security of property in Albany.

Let us join with the pious folks at Bethelsdorp, or those who make their speeches for them, and exclaim—"Thank God, thank God for all things;" and especially that Government did not believe him and his Reverend coadjutor, if they had, the people must have been reduced to beggary, and the country ruined and deserted.

Unquestionably this was not the aim of the truth-telling press; but it would have had this effect, and their friends the Caffers and Hottentots would have again occupied the Zuurveld.

It is to be hoped that Government will pay the same attention to their assertion, (for it is equally true) that they have "felled sin like an ox, and rendered vagrant laws unnecessary." To expect those two worthy itinerants to blush, in out of the question, they are long ago relieved from that symptom of contrition; but surely the Saints who sent them out, or employ them, must blush to see the money which they (the Saints) pick up by pious fraud from the widow and orphan, the child and lunatic, levished on people, who, to say the least, are certainly not always employed in preaching the Gospel of Truth, and inculcating peace and good will among men.

The Letter signed "A Subscriber," owing to its length, is unavoidably postponed, but will appear in our next.

EPIGRAM.

My first you'd wish your bride to be,  
My second see upon her knee,  
My whole, if hung upon a tree,  
Would please the folks of Albany.

Bathurst, May 1.

[ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.]

A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the best Pheological Dissertation on each of the undermentioned Heads, viz.

1. The head of a Hottentot, bred at a London Missionary Institution.
  2. The head of a Hottentot, bred among the Farmers.
  3. The head of the Rev. Dr. Philip.
  4. The head of the Editor of the Advertiser.
  5. The head of the Orange-Outang, which carried away "my dear Agnes and her little William."
- N. B. A comparative statement of their Distractedness, Deceitfulness, Turpitudinousness, and Humbuggiveness, is particularly required.

SUPREME COURT—JUNE 1.

The Supreme Court commenced its Sittings for the present Term on Tuesday last. There are 27 cases, 15 of which passed in the usual formal way, without opposition to the respective claims.

The next case was that of the Colonial Government v. Lieut. Colonel Fitz Roy, late Joint Commissary of Vendace, for 2,500*l.*, being the amount of certain sums due to Government by the late Vendace Department.

On the Report of the Master in several plans of distribution upon cases, were confirmed and ordered for distribution, viz:

- Old Women and Widows Fund, s. Widow A. Azerond.
  - The Discount Bank, s. Andries Burger.
  - C. L. Herman, s. C. M. Luyt.
- On the Report of the Master, the Court pronounced Decrees of Rehabilitation in the following cases, viz.—  
Johanna Sophia Heyholdt, widow of the late Johannes Heynema, insolvent, and Henrik Francois Mollet, insolvent.

The following scene occurred in the Court at Northallerton during the late Sessions there:—A fellow, named Johnson Davidson, was indicted for stealing a couple of ducks from the premises of Mr. Pearson, a farmer in the village of Romanby. The principal testimony against the prisoner was that of two fellow-prisoners, who swore that he confessed to them his having taken the ducks in question; and he added, they said, that whenever he wanted a fowl or a duck he had only to go to the prosecutor's yard, and they only always blamed his dog! When the prisoner was called upon for his defence, he said—"I have an honest heart, a sound body, and a hand unstained. If any can come forward and say otherwise, let them, and I will suffer myself to be crucified. Indeed, I am crucified to-day between two thieves." On being asked if he had any witnesses, he said "Yes, I'll call Mr. Shepherd, the gaoler; I have spent most of my time with him."—Mr. Shepherd said that the prisoner had been an inmate of the House of Correction more than twenty times. He was never convicted of felony, but was once admitted evidence for the Crown.—Prisoner: "I have been twenty-four times in the House of Correction in all, with Mr. Shepherd, his brother, and his father. I once took a trip to Wakefield, and stopped there three months. My crimes were poaching and assaults—generally assaults I have only one hand, and with it I can lick every man in Romanby. They tell lies of me, and then I strike, and will do. Now they have me committed for an assault, and I did not do it. The man horsewhipped me with a fire-poker, and that's illegal, and then I struck him." The Chairman summed up the evidence, the Jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for the term of seven years. The prisoner hoped they would also transport his dog, as it had done as much evil as he ever did.—To the Court (he said) he was greatly obliged, as in all probability they had saved his life, otherwise, perhaps, they might, by false swearing, have hung him at some time or other.—Durham Chronicle.

TO MEMORY.

O Memory, whence comest thou  
To incense my bosom now,  
With what has ceased to be?  
Bringst thou glimpses from the busy past,  
My peace of mind to blight and blast—  
What can it pleasure thee?  
Why harp upon that thrilling string,  
Which makes the senses writhe and wring?  
In pity let it rest!  
Or rather quick the nerves of stroy,  
Than e'er these painful means employ,  
To probe the quick'ning breast.  
Chastising Memory, whence hast thou  
To feed poppet round my youthful brow,  
Made me a gloomy thing?  
Thou feed'st me with the love of song,  
Yet strangely ban'st my willing tongue,  
That I may feel—not sing.  
This prized boon thou might'st have left,  
When I was of my all bereft,  
To ease the fetter'd soul;—  
For as the flowing of the tear  
Deth-y'd the heart a passing cheer,  
Song is the sufferer's goal.  
I fain would join the merry strain,  
Just merely to forget the pain,  
Which echoes from the past,  
Alas, this must not, cannot be,  
For leaf by leaf from life's serene tree  
Are falling very fast.

IRELAND.

A pastoral address has been issued by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, assembled at Dublin, in which they say—"Only last year, and this country was agitated from end to end, and from its extremities to its very centre. The dominion of the passions prevailed over the dominion of the law—and men born to love each other contended to almost the shedding of each other's blood; the public interests neglected or forgotten; the ties of kindred were broken; the power of government was weakened—the laws themselves were paralysed—and religion, which used to silence passion and consolidate the public peace, was unable freely to discharge her functions. It was at this time that He, by whom kings reign, and legislators decree just things, arose, and, as it were, said to the sea, 'Be still, and to the north wind, 'Do not blow.'—Our gracious and beloved Sovereign, walking in the footsteps of his Royal Father, (whose memory he ever cherished,) commiserated the state of Ireland, and resolved to confer upon her the blessings of religious peace. This great boon became the more acceptable to this country, because among the counsellors of his Majesty, there appeared conspicuous the most distinguished of Ireland's own sons—a hero and a legislator—a man selected by the Almighty to break the rod which had scourged Europe—a man raised up by Providence to confirm thrones, to re-establish altars, to direct the councils of England at a crisis the most difficult, and to staunch the blood and heal the wounds of the country which gave him birth. An enlightened and wise Parliament perfected what the Sovereign and his counsellors commenced, and already the effects of their wisdom and justice are visible, and duly appreciated by the wise and good. The storm which almost wrecked the country has subsided; whilst social order, with peace and justice in her train, prepared to establish her way in this long-distracted country. And is not the King, beloved brethren, whom, by the law of God, we are bound to honor, entitled to all the honor, and all the obedience, and all the gratitude you can bestow? And do not his ministers merit from you a confidence commensurate with the labors and the zeal expended by them in your behalf? And that legislature which raised you up from your prostrate condition, and gave to you without reserve all the privileges you desired—is not that legislature entitled to your reverence and love? We confide that your feelings on this subject are in unison with our own, and that a steady attachment to the constitution and laws of your country, as well as to the person and government of your gracious Sovereign, will be manifested in your entire conduct. Labor, therefore, in all things to promote the end which the legislature contemplated in passing this bill for your relief—to wit, the pacification and tranquillity of Ireland. Let religious discord cease, let party feuds and civil dissensions be no more heard of; let rash, and unjust, and illegal oaths be not even named amongst you; and if sowers of discord and sedition should attempt to trouble your repose, seek for a safeguard against them in the protection afforded by the law."

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—During a debate in the House of Commons on the 1st of March, Mr. Peel communicated to the House, that the patriotic Duke of Northumberland intimated his desire to give up 7,000*l.* a year of his salary as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: this generous and noble act was received, with loud cheers by the House. The salary has gradually increased since 1767, from 20,000*l.* to 27,000*l.*—London Paper.

CAPE BAZAAR,  
No. 21, HEERENGRACHT.

PUBLIC SALES will commence on Tuesday Afternoon the 6th, and on Friday Morning the 11th instant, which will be continued weekly on those days during the Winter Season; every article put up will be sold to the highest bidder to clear some old stock. WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned hereby requests that no credit be given to his mentor S. W. ROSSOUW, as he will not be answerable for any debt contracted by him. J. ROSSOUW.

Notice to Carpenters & Cabinet Makers.

TENDERS wanted for making the Pulpit and Pews for the Wesleyan Chapel, in Burg-street, to be sent to the Undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. where a plan may be seen and parti ulars known. J. M. MAYNARD, 30, Church-street.

A Gentleman who has a perfect knowledge of a line of Business clearing from 30 to 40 pCt. is desirous of forming a Partnership with a respectable Person possessing a Capital of 12,000 or 15,000*l.* who may be either an active or a sleeping partner. Letters from principals only will be attended to, addressed to X, Y, Z. at the Office of the Publisher of this Paper.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held at the Store of the Undersigned, TO-MORROW MORNING, (Saturday), of the usual variety of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, &c. outside; after which an assortment of fine and fancy Goods, to commence at 11 o'clock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silk Shawls, Silk Gloves and Hosiery, fine Cotton Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves of every description; superfine Jaconet, Cambric, and fancy figured Muslin; Norwich Crapes and Crapes Royal, Quilting and Bobbin Netts, Thread Laces and Edgings, Lace Veils and Squares, Cloth and Seal skin Caps, an assortment of Snuff Boxes in new and varied designs, China and German Pipes, China Ink Stands, Needle Cases, Note Book, &c. Perfumery, as also a small Invoice of Jewellery; and, for account of the concerned, about 600 yards black and colored Gros de Naples, and 20 doz. fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, all more or less stained. THOS. TENNANT & Co.

SOUTH AFRICAN THEATRE.

THE BRITISH AMATEUR COMPANY, Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and Lady FRANCIS COLLE, and with the concurrence of the Committee of THE CAPE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, have the honor to announce to the Public their intention of giving a Theatrical Entertainment, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 5, in AID and for the BENEFIT of the Funds of that Society.

The Pieces selected for representation, are THE GAMBLERS' FATE, A Domestic Melo Drama, in Two Acts; and the favorite Entertainment of THE MILLER'S MAID.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Office of the 'Zuid Afrikaan' Newspaper, No. 6, Short-market-street, where a Plan of the Boxes is open for inspection.—Boxes, 4*l.*; Pit, 3*l.*; Gallery, 2*l.*

SALE OF CATTLE.

ON Monday the 7th instant, will be sold, at the Place of Mr. JAN BIERMAN, in Zwartland, 200 very fine Oxen, among which are colored teams; they are already at the above Place, and will positively be sold on that day,—all well worthy the attention of Purchasers.—A liberal credit will be allowed to those purchasing to an amount of 100*l.* and upwards. S. BRINK.

SALE

Under the Insolvent Estate of SOPHIA JOHANNA DEMPERS, Widow of the late HERMANUS JOHANNES JOSUA-VERMAAK, of the District of Stellenbosch, Farmer.

ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th of June next, will be sold at the Place Hazendal, situated at Botterly, District of Stellenbosch, the whole of the above Estate, consisting in

The freehold Farm Hazendal, together with the quitrent Land adjoining;

The Loan Place Arica Kraal, situate near Palmiet River, in the District of Stellenbosch.

The quitrent Place Uithalshoeders Valley, situate in the Cape Downs.

N. B. The immovable Property will be likewise sold on the Place Hazendal, before the Resident Magistrate; and further, the following moveable Property and Slaves, viz: Eighty-three trained and untrained Oxen, a young Bull, a Cow and Calf, 26 draught and breeding Horses, a Saddle Horse, 7 Pigs, 3 Ox Wagons, a covered Cart, a Chaise, 6 Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Implements; some unfinished Wagons; some complete sets of Smith's and Saddler's Tools, 5 new Saddles, some old ditto, a Lady's Saddle, 10 Saddle's Trees, Harness in sets; Cellar Implements, Casks and Pastage of all descriptions, 23 Leaguers of Wine, 17 ditto Brandy, a Brandy Still complete, 30 muids of Wheat, 17 ditto Barley, 20 ditto Oats, 5 ditto Rye; Chaff and Maid Bags, a Corn Harp, &c. elegant Household Furniture of every description, as Sofas, Looking-glasses, Dining Tables, Carpets, &c. cut and plain Glass; Crockery-ware, Plate, viz. 2 Silver Soup Ladles, a ditto Fish Slice, 4 ditto Ragout Spoons, a ditto Cup, a ditto cooling Basin, ditto Table and Teaspoons, Forks, &c. Culinary Utensils of every description, &c. &c. and the following excellent Slaves, viz:—

Coridon, of Macassar, Carpenter;  
Hendrik and Daniel, of this Colony, Wagon Drivers;  
Kogio, August, and Zondag, of Mozambique, Herdsmen;  
Gabriel, and La Fleur, of Mozambique, and Robert and Lucas, of this Colony, Labourers;  
Jacob, of this Colony, Brickmaker;  
Piet and Welkom, of ditto, Saddlers;  
Rosina, of this Colony, Housemaid.  
G. H. MAASDORP,  
F. J. WATERMEYER, } Trustees.

THE Undersigned, as Testamentary Executors to the Estate of the late Doctor HEURTLEY, will cause to be publicly sold, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th of June, the following property, viz:—

A substantial and well-built House, situate in Dorp street, No. 7; and the whole of the Household Furniture, comprising Sofas, Chairs, Mahogany and other Tables, a Piano Forte, Beds and Bedding, Plate and Plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Also, a number of Oil Paintings, by the Deceased; Surgical Instruments, several valuable Medical and other Books; a Cart with Horse and Harness; a capital Pony, with Saddle and Bridle; and, finally the following Slaves; viz:—

Jack, of Mozambique, aged about 50 years,—understands Cooking;  
Seida, of this Colony, aged about 30 years; with her two children, Rosina, 8, and Abraham, 6 years old.

Cape Town, 17th May, 1830.  
A. CHIAPPINI,  
O. M. BERGH, Ma. } Executors.

FREDERIK WILLEM HOLM, hereby gives Notice to such of his Creditors, (to whom by distribution of his Estate, nothing, or a part only of their claims has been awarded), that there are still several undischarged Debts which may be recovered for the benefit of his Estate, and for which purpose legal measures should be adopted, (which the Commissionary does not consider himself justified in doing, without the consent of the Creditors), and therefore requests the Creditors above alluded to, to meet at the Office of the Attorney, P. J. TRUTTEN, No. 21, Heerengracht, on THURSDAY, the 16th of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in order to hear the proposals which he intends to submit to them. P. J. TRUTTEN, Attorney. Cape Town, May 24, 1830.

English and Swedish Iron. THE Undersigned is now landing from the Wilms, an assortment of upwards of 2000 Bars of flat, square, and round English and Swedish Iron, which, in addition to his large Stock of Iron now in Store, is selling at the following low prices, viz:—  
English Iron at 6 to 8*l.* per 100*l.* Dutch Weight.  
Swedish Iron at 28*l.* per 100*l.* ditto.  
Iron Hoops at 11 to 12*l.* per 100*l.* ditto.  
Also for Sale, Sugar, Coffee, and an assortment of Ironmongery at equally low prices.  
1st June, 1830. G. W. PRINCE, 65, Strand-street.

TO WAGONERS.—On the 8th instant Tenders are required for the Removal of the Groard, lying between the Stores of the Wagon Depot and the Premises of Mr. McCARTHY, N.B. Wanted, 30 untapped Fir Beams, of 24 feet long, and 12 by 14 inches thick.

A SLAVE BOY TO BE SOLD. TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Office of the Messenger to the Judge of Police, at the Town House, will be sold to the highest Bidder, whether absent or present, a Slave Boy called Dolly, an excellent House Boy & Cook. Cape Town, June 4. W. MASKEW.

Cheap Stationery, &c. CONSISTING of School and other Books; Demy, Foolscap, Pot, Post, and Chit Papers, plain, gilt, and mourning Border of various qualities; Blotting, Tissue, and Packing ditto; Account, Letter, and Memorandum books of various sizes and qualities; Albums and Scrap Books; School Copy Books, of Foolscap and Post size; Slates and Slate Pencils, Quills of different qualities, Drawing and Carpenters' Pencils, red and black Sealing Wax, black and red Ink, in large and small bottles; blank Powers of Attorney, Bills of Lading and Exchange, and other official Forms, together with a variety of other Articles, are for Sale at the Office of this Paper, at greatly reduced prices. Books received for Sale on Commission and Book-binding executed.

FOR SALE, a female Slave, about 33 years of age, who understands Washing, Ironing, and Cooking.—Inquire of P. E. HANSEN, No. 37, Loop-street.

WINE DEPOT. THE usual Meeting of the Wine Committee will take place on THURSDAY, the 10th of June next, at the usual hour and place.

FOR SALE, ON Favorable Terms, the Female SLAVE named Miss of the Cape, with her two Children, the Property of Mr. A. GOOS. Inquire of J. ROSSOUW.

THE Undersigned hereby requests that no Credit may be given to his minor Son, S. W. ROSSOUW, who will not be answerable for any Debt contracted by him. J. ROSSOUW.

TO LET, A FURNISHED COTTAGE, the Residence of Mr. JAMES SHEARMAN, at the Top of Longmarket-street, consisting of four Rooms, with a Kitchen, Parlor, Wine-cellar, and Garden, the front Parlour has a fireplace. Terms Moderate. No. 25, Longmarket-street.

BIRTH.—At Stellenbosch, on Tuesday, the 1st June, the Lady of Mr. C. M. J. VAN DER BEEK, of a Son.

TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS. DIED, on the 26th of May, at his last ten o'clock, A. M. Mrs. JOHANNA CATHARINA HEERES, aged 46 years and 2 months, much regretted by her afflicted Husband and Children. Dr. FRAENKEL, DIEDER. FRAENKEL, SIEGF. FRAENKEL, &c. Cape Town, June 1, 1830.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The Mail for the Mauritius by His Majesty's ship Madras, via Simon's Bay, will be closed this morning at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY. May 31.—Mary, schooner, H. Cock, Bristol March to this port. Cargo sandries. Brings a few letters. W. Kemp, agent.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY. May 28.—George, cutter, A. Fontany, to Saldanha Bay. — 29.—Singapore, M. Tait, to Simon's Bay.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY. Barks—Phebe, John, Henry, and Fanny. Brigs—Elien, Silence, Oak, Genil, and Wilma. Schooners—Corsair, Kate, and Constitution. Cutter—Ligonier.

MARRIAGES. In the English Church, Cape Town, Saturday, May 29, by the Rev. G. Hough, M. A. sgn. Col. Chapman, Mr. H. A. Paine, to Maria Patronella Francisca Peltier. On Monday, May 31, by ditto, Mr. J. Haller, widower, to Elizabeth Crowcher. On Tuesday, June 1, by ditto, Mr. W. A. Daly, to Miss Ann Catherine Lamont.

CHRISTENINGS. In the English Church, Cape Town, Sunday May 29, by the Rev. G. Hough, Senior Colonial Chaplain, A. son of the Rev. Charles Winiwiler, H. C. Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, baptized Charles Irvine. A son of William Tulloh Robertson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, baptized Fitzwilliam Lascelles. A daughter of Mr. George M'Nair, baptized Ann Elizabeth. A son of Mr. Richard Wilson, baptized Stephen. A son of Mr. Thomas Smith, baptized Thomas James.

DEATHS. May 26.—James Brown, Pensioner, aged 45 years. — 28.—A daughter of the late Mr. Charles Houghton, named Lucretia Mary, aged 12 years as a month. — 29.—Mrs. Mary Hunter, wife of Mr. Thomas Hunter, aged 21 years and 10 months. — 30.—Mrs. Fraenkel, wife of Dr. Fraenkel.

CAPE TOWN: Edited by C. E. BONIFACE, No. 4, Beiterengracht.—Printed by the Proprietor, P. VAN BANDA, J. A. Z. No. 1, and Published by G. N. NASTAAR, No. 3, Shortmarket-street.