



Dit Courant wordt elken Vrijdag ochtend uitgegeven ten Hause van den Hr. C. N.
Nestruin, No. 3, Koornmarktstraat, en des Zaturdags per Post naar alle de
Buiten Districten verzonden.

Prijs van Inteeken—In de Stad, per Jaar, 12 Rds.—per quartal, 3 Rds.
In de Buiten Districten, per Jaar, 15 Rds.—per quartal, 3 Rds. 6 Sch.
En voor een enkele Courant, 2 Sch. 6 St.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

(Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrinine agetur.)—Vivere.

DEEL I.

FRYDAY DEN 11 JUNY 1830.

No. 10.

MORGEN (Zaturdag) Ochtend, zal een publieke Verkooping gehouden worden door T. TENNANT & Co. binnen huis, van het restaurant Zyde, Kant, Net, Handschoenen, Kousen, Muselin, enz. als reeds geadverteerd; — benevens Snuffdozen, Duitsche en Franche Pijpen en Seggaardosjes, een kleine Kast met Galanteriewaren, bestaande in Orringen, Gespen, Braceletten, enz.

Deze Verkooping zal om 11 uren beginnen, doch vooraf zal de gewone verscheidenheid van wolle en katoene Goederen buiten deur worden verkocht.

N.B.—Per Alfred en Eclipse ontvangen, eenne party nagemaakte Indische Chitzen, Mans zyde Hoeden, Mans en Jongetjes Kapijs, Dames en Kinder Borstrokkchen, gewerkte Manteltjes, Collaretten en Peleries, Dames en Heeren Mantels, enz.

Wrak van de Brik SILENCE.

OP Donderdag morgen den 17 dezer, precies om 10 uren, zullen albier aan de Douane per publieke Vendutie worden verkocht, alle de Meubelen, Provisien, en loopende Wand van de gestrade Brik Silence, Kapt. T. JACKSON. En daarna, op het Strand, het 'ol, Masten, &c. van evengen Brik, zoo als die thans legt,—alles zonder de minste reserve, voor rekening van die het aangaat.

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, en PILLANS, Agenten.

MET de Alfred aangebracht, en te Koop by packagie, in de Burgstraat No. 14, eenige Koffers en Kisten met Schoenen voor Dames, Heeren en Kinderen; alsmede een k'ein assortiment Yzerwerk, en eene quantiteit Koper- en Uitslagers Materialen.

W. M. HOPELY, Sen.

Publike Verkooping van Aardewerk.

OP Maandag morgen den 14 dezer, zal verkocht worden, een groot assortiment Aardewerk, bestaande in Borden, Kopjes en Schoteltjes, Dineservisen, Bekers, Kommen, enz. zonder reserve, aan het Pakhuis van

COLLISON & Co.

REISWAGEN.

DE Heer MURPHY geene voldoende offerte voor zyn Wagen (volgens zyne Advertentie in de Zuid Afrikaansche Commercial Advertiser van den 19 Mei II) hebbende kunnen bekomen, heeft gem. Wagen in eene volmaakte order doen brengen, en stelt nu voor om dezelve te doen uitloopen door 100 Inteekenaren, tegens 16 Rds. per Lot.

De Wagen zal voor de Afrikaansche Societets Huis op de Heerengracht op aanstaande Woensdag den 16 dezer, van 1 tot 4 uren te zien zyn,—aawaa ene Lyst voor de Inteekenaren, als ook in de Beurs val gereden leggen.

Kaapstad den 10 Juny 1830.

DAAR de Ondergetekende deszelfs Huis op de Heerengracht verkocht heeft, zal daar op Woensdag den 16 dezer, om 11 uren, eene publieke Verkooping gehouden worden van prachtige Meubelen, ronde en andere Spiegels, enz. 6 pr. fraye Kameelhare Tjaals, 50 snoeren Coralen, 2 pr. fraye Paarden, en het geene verder zal worden opgeveild.

J. MANUEL.

VERKOOPING VAN EEN HUIS, enz. Op het Boerenplein.

DF Ondergetekende, daartoe behoorlyk gekwalificeerd door de Heeren J. A. TEUBER en N. H. SEYTIN, zal op Maandag den 21 dezer public k' late verkopen, (zoohet niet vooraf uit de hand is verkocht,) zeker Huis en Erf, met nog drie Erven daar annex, staande en gelegen in deze Tafelvallei, op het Boerenplein, voormaals het Eigendom van wylen den Heer J. MURRAY.—

Verdere informatie te bekomen by G. H. MAASDORP, qq.

O P aanstaanden Maandag den 14 dezer, zullen de volgende Goederen, nu landende van het Schip Alfred, per publieke Vendutie worden opgeveild aan de Pakhuizen van de Ondergetekenden, te weten:

Breed gebiekt Zeildoek, nieuwmodische Ginghams, gedrukt, geruite, en effen Muselin, nagegemaakte Indische en andere Tjaals en Doeken, suprafyn Laken en Kassimier, nieuwmodische Chitzen, Zyde, en Krip, Cambriek, Beavertreens, Chitzen, Nankinettes, Baai, Flenny, Flushing, enige Kasten met suprafyn Mansheden, enz.

Alsmede, Koffy, Suiker, Ryst, Paarlgorst, Brazil en Amerikaansch Tabak, Cogniac Brandewijn, en enige doyzinen Graven, No. 4.

De fyne Goederen zullen binnenuhsuis verkocht worden.

HAMILTON RO'S & Co.

Uit de hand te koop, Yzert Hoepels, Vaten en Duigen van alle soorten.

TE HUUR, een Negotiewinkel, waarin reeds vele jaren met goed succes Nering is gedreven; en een Kamer.—Adres by C. C. MOCKE, Langstraat.

TE HUUR, een Negocietinkel, waarin reeds vele jaren met goed succes Nering is gedreven;

W. H. de VRIES, Dorpstraat No. 38.

OP Morgen Ochtend, zal op de Vendutie van de Heeren JONES & COOKE opgeveild worden, een Staande Horologie, die 8 dagen gaat, en te Amsterdam gemaakt is.

TE KOOP, of te Huur, voor 2 of 3 jaren, het Huis No. 8, gelegen op den Hoek van de Plein en Spinstraat.—Adres aan het voorn. Huis.

TE HUUR,

EN bekwame KOK.—Te bevragen in de Breedstraat No. 24.

R. C. HOETS.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,
EN Slaven Jongen genaamd Christian van de Kaap, oud 26 jaren, synde een Kleedemaker van zyn ambach. De Koopschat kan op renten blijven.—Te bevragen in de Vredesstraat by

H. P. MOLLER.

BY den Ondergetekenden is te koop, Koor, Haver-gerven, en Hooi, in balen, alles van de beste kwaliteit, op de Plaats Valkenburg.

Rondebosch, 10 Juny 1830. J. MOSTERT.

Oproeping van Crediteuren in den Boedel van wylen den Heer PAUL ROUX, Senior, en nagelatenen Weduwe Mej. MARIA ELIZABETH VAN BRAKEL.

ALLE de generen die van bovengetekende vorderen mogen hebben, uit welken hoofde ook heenkomende, werden verzocht zich binnen den tyd van de eerstgenoemde drie maanden by den Ondergetekende te adresseren; — En die aan gem. Boedel verschuldig zyn, haue Debita te komen vereffenen.

PAUL ROUX Ps. qq.

St. George's straat No. 2,

Kaapstad den 8 Juny 1830.

ALLE de generen die vermeenen enige actie of pretensijs te hebben op de Nalatenschap van CHRISTIAN LOEWYK BUSCH, omtrent het jaar 1826 overleden, gelieve daarvan opgaaf te doen, en die met bewyzen te staven, ten Kantore van den Procureur J. P. de Wet, St. George-straat No. 32, binnen den tyd van zes weken, gerekend van de volgend Slaven, als:-

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING, zonder reserve, op Dingdag Morgen den 15 dezer, van een Overzicht prachtige Modewaren, Plettijnen, enz. alsmede eene verscheidenheid Wolle en Katoen Goederen, Schryfboeken, Samtelen, Zakken, enz.; — om om rekeningen te sluiten, enige Geelhoute Balken. EWAN CHRISTIAN.

Verkooping van den Insolventen Boedel van JOHAN WILLEM LUTGENS, van het Kaapsch Distrik, Landbouwer.

OP WOENSDAG en DONDERDAG den 23 en 24 dezer loopende maand Juny, zullen de ondergetekende Curatoren van bovengemelden Boedel, ter Plaats Molenvliet, gelegen aan het Rondebosch, Kaapsch Distrik, publiek laten verkoopen, alle de daartoe behoorende Goederen, bestaande in:-

De Eigendomsplaats genaamd Molenvliet, gelegen aan het Rondeboschje, Kaapsch-Distrik, met den daarop geconstrueerde Watermolens; alsmede de volgende losse Goederen en Slaven, als:

8 Wagenpaarden en 1 Rypaard, 3 bastardaardvaders Melkkoeyen en 2 Kalveren, 1 Paardenwagen, 1 Tentkar, Tuigen in stellen, Ploegen, Eggen, Graven, Likkens, en andere Bouwgereedschappen; kostbare Huismeubelen van alle soorten, als Sofas, Etenstafels, Stoelen, Spiegels, Tapyten geslepen en effen Glaswerk, Aardewerk, Zilverwerk, als 12 silvere Lepels, 1 Soepel, 12 Vorken, 6 Theelepeljes, 1 wiskoppe Theemachine, 1 dito Trekpot, 1 dito Melkkan, 1 dito Suikerpot, 1 tinne Kofspot, Keukengereedschap van alle soorten, Stinkhout, Ledekanten, Katels, Beddegoed, Mahonyhout, Waschtafels, Kleederkasten, eene Pianoforte met Muzyk, en vele andere kostbare Meubelen meer;

Naar de volgend Slaven, als:-

Abraham, van de Kaap gehoorig, oud 30 jaren.

George, dito, ditto, 16 —

(2) Abraham, van Mosambiek, 50 —

Robert, van de Kaap gehoorig, 6 —

Johannes, dito, ditto, 5 —

Regina, dito, ditto, 50 —

Na het afloopen van de Vendutie van bovengetekende Goederen, zal de Verkooping worden gehouden van 5 Erven, met de daaropstaande Gebouwen, annex den anderen gelegen aan de Groenepunt, boven den publicien Weg, over het Erf van den Heer G. J. Vos, mede behoorende aan bovengemelden Boedel.—Deze Verkooping zal op de Erven worden gehouden.

De Koopconditien van de Plaats Molenvliet en van de Erven, zyn immiddels te zien aan het Veldu-Kantoor van de Heeren WOLFP & BARTMAN.

Kaapstad den 8 Juny 1830.

G. H. MEYER, } Geramentele

S. ds KOCK, } Curatoren.

In den Insolventen Boedel van TOBS. SMUTS, Az. van Paardeberg, Distrik Stellenbosch, Landbouwer.

OP den 25 dezer zal een publieke Verkooping gehouden worden op de Plaats Hoornbosch,

van alle de losse Goederen aan voorn. Boedel behorende, bestaande meestendeens in Landbouwgereedschap, Huismeubelen, Paarden, Vee, Schapen, enz.—alsmede de volgende Slaven:—Jephtha van de Kaap, werkjongen—Mei van Mosambiek, dito—Joseph van Mosambiek, dito—Afrika van Ternate, dito—Malatie van de Kaap, huismeid.

M. DE KOCK, } Curatoren.

M. THALWITZ, } Curatoren.

TE KOOP,

OP zeer goede voorwaarden, de Slavinne Mietje van de Kaap, met hare twee Kinderen, behorende aan den Heer A. Gous.—Adres by

A. CARSTEN.

EEN Heer, die enige grondige kennis heeft van

eene Affaire welke enige zuivere winst van 30 tot 40 per Cent. oplevert, wenscht eens Maatschappij aan te gaan met eenen respectabelen Persoon die 12 of 15,000 Rds. aan kontanten kan inbrengen, zonder dat die Persoon noodig zal hebbon de werkzaamheden te verrichten.—Men zal alleen achttal sjaan op Sjiens van Principale zielven, gadeasserd X. Y. Z. aan het Kantoor van dit Blad.

BUITENGEWONE ADVERTENTIE.

Eene ruime beloening wort uitgegeven voor het best Schedelkundig (Phrenologische) vertoog van elk der onderstaande voorwerpen, te weten:

1. Het Hoofd van eenen Hottentot die opgevoerd is in ter Instituut van 't Londonsch Zendelings Genootschap.

2. Het Hoofd van eenen Hottentot die opgevoerd is onder de Boeren.

3. Het Hoofd van den Eerw. Dr. Philip.

4. Het Hoofd van den Redacteur van den Advertizer.

5. Het Hoofd van den Ourang Outang, die myne dierbare Agnes en haar Kleine William weggevoerd heeft.

NB. Voornamelyk wenscht men te hebben eene vergelykende opgave van hunne krankzinnigheid, badriegelykheid, manteldraay baardheid en Humbug baardheid.

Dr. FRAENKEL.

DIEDR. FRAENKEL.

SIEGF. FRAENKEL.

Kaapstad, den 1 Juny 1830.

De Voorzienigheid waakt over ons.

FRAGMENT.

Vestigt uw oog eens, waarde Petrus, op een veraramden braven vader van zyn nog onvolwassen kinderen, die den Hemel om ondersteuning voor zyn teederbeminde gade en zyn schreyend huisgezin aanroeft, doch hy ontvangt geen troost, geen hulp; hy, die in de dagen van voorspoed, anderen werk bezorgde en onderhield, biedt rig nu self tot de geringste diensten aan; doch, men wist hem af, en lat zich liever door slechte voorwerpen bedriegen; hem, die altoos het geen hy door vlyt en eerlykheid won, met zyne behoeftingen broeder deelde, hoont men nu in het aangezigt, en doet de kleinste gaven met de bitterste verwijtingen gepaard gaan! Zyn hier ook de sporen eener werkende Voorzienigheid zigbaar, zylt gy mogelyk vragen?—geduld!—de ongelukkige kan de ellende, de tranen zyn ter neder gezonken familie niet langer zien; hy scheurt zich uit de armen zyn van honger en weedom uitgeteerde vrouw, van zyne kinderen, die zyne bevedende knieën omhelzen, los, en vliedt heen! hy vliedt heen! en de donder des Almagtigen verplettert hem niet!—neen!—o neen! hy verwijdert zich, stort zyn rampzalig huisgezin in nieuwe, in onbeschryfelyke ellende, en vliegt naar eenen, ver afgelogen ryken schuldenaar, die op onderscheidene gedane aannemingen, zelfs niet een enkel woord aantwoorde, hy vindt dien ontardaen, weet hem de handen nat, smeekt om zyn regtmatig eigendom als om een geschenk; doch te vergeefs! de schuldenaar zegt, ik ben my zelve geen schuld bewust, echter reikt hy den ongelukkigen, uit gemaakt mededogen, een aslmoes toe, en weet het in het geheim, by anderen van zyn verachtelyke soort zoo verre te brengen, dat men den troostelozen man, onder het voorwendsel van hem in een goed logies te brengen, hem in de handen van eenen zoo schandelyke en mensch onteerende zielverkooper stelt, die hem op een schip dat zielree legt, plaatst, en naar de Indien zendt.—En is er met dit alles een wakende Voorzienigheid? voorzeker myn vriend! wacht! de mishandelde man knieft op het dek van het schip neder; strekt zyne armen, onder het vergieten van een vloed van tranen, naar het strand uit: noemt duizendaaldaal de namen van zyne verlatene ega, van zyne nu wesen geworden kinderen, en zinkt in onmacht op het verdek neder.

Den troostelozen man, ontwaakt uit zyne bezwyming, vindt zich in de armen van eenen vriend, en, door dezen troost en verligting in zyn tegenwoordig lot; — het schip land na

enige maanden, na vele uitgestane stormen aan de bedoelde kust, — de manschappen worden gemonsterd, de wezenstreken, die verstand en een goed hart aanduiden, doen zich duidelyk op het verbleekte aangezigt van den ongelukkigen zien.—De Gouverneur dezer plaats, die een menschen vriend was, opmerkaam gemaakt door d'n neuen vriend, ont

AAN INTEEKENAREN.

Daar wy ons buiten staat bevinden, om de menige Corrispondentie der Zuid-Afrikanen, en andere Communicatien, en ons tegenwoordig Blad te plaatzen; een wy van voornemmen, ons Blad elke pagina een colom breeder en in proportie langer te maken; en dan 16 Rds. per jaar, of 4 Rds. per kwaartaal, in de Stad, en 19 Rds. per jaar, of 4 Rds. 6 Skrs. per kwartaal, buiten de Stad, alsmede 3 Sch. by de enkels Courant, daarvoor te doen belasten. Onze Agenten worden dus verzocht: an den ontvangst deser, overeenkomstig bovengem. bepaling te handelen. Deze verandering zal plaats hebben met en van den 1 July eerstvolgende.

Wy nemen made de vryheid aan onze Inteekenaars te verwittigen, dat er reeds by de 700 van "onzen Zuid-Afrikanen" circuleren, en er geen Dorp of gehucht in onse Kolonie is, waar niet welschlyc eengen gezonden woren.

De Inteekenaars voor het vervolg, gelieve volgens reeds gemaakte bepaling, hun eerstkomende kwartaal, en als het vorige nog onbetaald moge zyn, ook dat, zoo spoedig moegelyk te doen aanvulleren, by den Uitgever van dit Blad, den Hr. C. N. NEETHLING. "Atheiophilus" in ons volgende.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 11 JUNY 1830.

DE NEGER LODEWYK EN DE EERLYKE LAUBSCHER.

"Hic Niger estis hunc tu Romane caveto!" — Horatius.

VRYE VERTALING.
"Ja, zwart hy; maar zyne verdigers nog veel meer: wacht u, o Afrikaner! voor dat volk!"

ZEGT my, vrienden, wat is dat toch voor een Almanak-droosser dat ik overal, en daar juist het meesle aantref, waar het zich in het geheel niet behoorde te vertonen? Dit mensch komt my voor een regte Bemoeial te zyn, die alles zien, alles hooren, alles weten wil. Heeft hy dan volstrekt niets te doen? Leeft hy van zyne renten? Wat zoekthu toch? Wat dryft hy? Is hy misschen een spion? Behoort hy tot het Humbug Committee? My dunkt ik heb hem eens Reverend hooren noemen. Mogelyk is hy ook wel de eigenste dien men by de laaste Sessie aan eenen Slaaf van den ongelukkigen Laubscher met eenne triumferende blydschap heest hooren zeggen, "Sie jy well? jou Master kant nadie Troen, because hie staan for je-lui!" Zoo hy dezelde persoon mogt wezen, dan is hy juist de man dien ik hebben moet. Kom dus nader, Doctor Zot-kap, (want gy zyt zeker ook een Doctor,) met u heb ik heden oole een appetje te schillen. Men heeft my verzekert dat gy de kleine epitheten die ik verledene week aan den naam van Lodewyk heb gevoegd, zoo wat kwalijk hebt opgenomen. Men zegt dat gy veel prys stelt in de opinie welke zich het Publiek voortvan dien Neger zal vormen: —dat gy misschien (zoo als by eenne vorige gelegenheid) hem zoudt willen aanzetten om eens geregtelike prosecutie tegen zyne beschuldigers te beginnen tot herstelling van zyn geschonden karakter. Wel aan, in deze uwer waardige onderneming wil ik u nog (hoe vriendelyk!) een behulpzame hand bieden; ik wil u nog meer stof tot zulk een kluchtig Proces geven. Kom nader, zeg ik, gy behoeft dit maal uwe vrienden niet wegens het leenen hunner Courant lastig te vallen, gy hebt van daag eene by my te goed. Neem dus den Zuid Afrikaan op en lees.

1. Lodewyk de gewezen Lyfeigen van den Heer Coenraad Hendrik Laubscher, is hier in de Kaapstad geboren; en heeft van zyne kindscheid af reeds getoond wat eens van hem worden zou; namelyk, een Vagabond.

2. Gezagde LODEWYK werd als kind nog, het eigendom van zekeren George Joseph Wanner, die, om dat hy zeer veel van hem hield, hem beloofd had indien, hy zich in het vervolg goed gedroeg, dat hy na zyne (Wanners) dood vry zou worden. Het geen gemelde Wanner ook werkelyk in zyn Testament had doen vaststellen. Doch ver van een verbeterd gedrag zich h-t geschenk zyner vryheid waardig te maken, toonde hy van tyd tot tyd zulk een onoverkomelyke neiging tot het kwaad, dat zyn Heer het als zijn pligt achte om de per testament aan hem gedane belofte van emancipatie te annuleren.

3. Gezagde LODEWYK werd op den 22sten Mei, 1814, in's Heeren Gevangenhuis alhier met eenne bende Gaauwlieven, die zich aan het woonhuis van den Heer Cornelis Brink, in de Breestraat, van de misdaaden van huisbraak en diefie hadden schuldig gemaakt, negen weken geconfinerrd; gedurende welken tyd Zyner Majesteits Fiscaal eene criminelle actie tegen hem en zyne medepligtigen instuurde, eischende dat ten opzichte van gemelde Lodewyk, dezelve zoude worden gecondamneerd tot eene publike geesseling, en voor vyf jaren in de boeken naar het Robben Eiland te worden verzonden. De Raad, nogtans, ordeelende dat de bewyzen tegen hem ingebragt niet sterk genoeg waren om hem zulk een zware straf op te leggen, vergenoegde zich met hem onder handtaasting los te laten.

4. Gezagde LODEWYK, onmiddelyk na het uitwyzen van dit Crimineel Proces, werd door meergemelde Wanner aan den Heer Carel Haupt, (een respectabel ingezeten deser stad) op den 13den October 1814, voor de somme van 2,275 Rds. verkocht, (includerende de kosten van zyn Crimineel Confinement) doch maakte het by dezen nieuwem Meester zoobont, dat dese genoodzaakt was, na verloop van slechts drie maanden, om hem weder naar het Gevangenhuis te zenden, en hem daarin te

laten blijven tot dat er zich een koopman voor hem op zou doen.

5. Gezagde LODEWYK werd toen (in de maand January 1815) het eigendom van den Heer Coenraad Hendrik Laubscher, en, (wat wy hier en passant wel aannemingswaardig vinden) is, dat het by dezen lastaten Lyfeer, die ons door den Editeur van den Advertiser en zyne razende Confraters als een Slaventiran wordt afgeschildert, dat gemelde Lodewyk juist het langste heeft gehouden; —want by dezen is hy meer dan twaalf jaren gebleven.—Doch eindelyk, dit ontembaar monster, by welk noch straf noch zachte behandeling iets kan bewerken, scheen vast te hebben besloten, om zyne goede Heer te vermoorden, en zou zeker dat plan volkomen ten uitvoer hebben gebragt, had niet een ander Slaaf van gemelde Laubscher, den ouden man uit zyne kluatten gered. Voor deze laatste misdadig werd hy ten tweede maal voor den Regter gebracht, en ter dood gecondamneerd, doch deze Sententie werd alweder door den Hof van Appel vernietigd.

6. Gezagde LODEWYK, na deze noodlottige gebeurtenis, werd uit de Gevangenis (een verblyf dat voor hem het geschiktste schijnt te zyn) door voormelden Laubscher aan den Heer H. Bester, zyne Schoonzoon, voor de geringe somme van 1500 Rds. op den 1sten October 1827, verkocht; onder voorwaarde, echter, dat Lodewyk nimmer onder enige voorwendelse zich weder op de Plaats van den Verkooper zoude laten zien.—[Ik vermeen van iemand (ik weet niet meer wie) onlangs te hebben hooren, zeggen dat Laubscher geen regt had om zoodanig een stipulatie te maken.—*Geen regt?* —Laubscher zou geen regt hebben gehad om aan zyne moordenaar zyn huis te verbieden? Hoe meer ik deze singuliere aanmerking nadenke, hoe meer, waarlyk, ik er om moet laghen.—Myn huis is myn Kasteel, mynheer! en ik zal het sluiten voor wien ik wil.—Laat eens een kalant aan wien ik het zelve verbode heb, trachten tegen myn wil en dank myn drempel te overschreden; —hy moeg zyn wie hy wille, by Sint Joris, ik zal hem dansen leeren!]

7. Gezagde LODEWYK, was nauwelijks negen maanden in den dienst van laastgenoemden Bester, toen hy eens diens Broeder, den Heer M. Bester, razend aaniel, op den grond wierp, en pogingen deed om hem met zyne haldoek te verwurgen; hetgeen hem ook zou gelukt hebben, indien een Heer H. Brand niet tot zyne hulp ware gevlogen.—(NB. Van dit geval heb ik nu een behoorlyke verklaring in myn bezit). Daze daad vond de Eigenaar van Lodewyk echter goed te verzyegen, uit hoofde dat zich enige dagen te voren een Kooper voor dien Booswicht had aangeboden; en dat natuurlik de minste ruchtbaarheid aan dit voorval gegeven, de hoop van Bester, om met fatsoen zyne Slaaf kwyt te raken, zoude hebben vernietigd.

8. Gezagde LODEWYK werd dus op den 24sten July 1828, het eigendom van den Heer J. A. Truter, zyne tegenoverigen Lyfeer; en op den 27sten October 1829, (dat is, vyftien maanden daarna) is hy van diens Plaats gedrost, en heeft circa drie maanden lang alle naaspelingen zoo vruchteloos weten te maken, dat het slechts aan een bloot toeval is toe te schryven, dat hy op den 3de January deszes jaars, ter Plaats van den Heer Laubscher, alwaar hy zich reeds drie nachten had opgehouden, werd ondekt en gevatt. Toen ook de ongelukkige gebeurtenis, die aanleiding tot het laatste Proces heeft gegeven, plaats vond.

Nu, mynheer de Reverend, hebt gy, dunkt my, gronden genoeg om uwe actie te beginnen, en het zou waarlyk jammer wezen zoo gy het niet ten eersten d-eet, want gy hoort immers dat de Editeur van den Hottentot Advertiser alleen die harten voor mannelyk en opregt wil erkennen, die de noodzakelykheid gevoelen om de vryheid van zulk een' beklagingswaardigen man als Lodewyk, en die van zyne arme vrouw en kinderen, zonder verlyk te verkrygen. Want het zyn juist Subjecten van deze soort die onder uwe en Philips beschermende vleugelen verdienien genomen te worden. Ofschoon de meerderheid van de klaarzienden beweert dat er geen boom hoog genoeg is om Protégés gelyk di-e, en Protecteur gelyk gy zyt, aan te hangen.

De Zaak doot den R. O. Eischart op den 19 Maart, van het jaar 1827 tegen gemelde Lodewyk, destyds Lyfeigen van C. H. Laubscher, voor den Achtb. Rade van Justitie gebracht, was dese: "Dat hy (Lodewyk) tegen zyne Lyfeer voornoemd aanvalenderwyze gegeerd, en hem tevens geslagen en gewond had;" —(NB. De Certificaat van den Chirurgyn die den ouden man had ge-examineerd, maakt melding van negen wonderen aan zyn hoofd.) "Zonder iets te hebben kunnen inbrengt tot zyne wettige verschoning; —tegen welke gecombineerde mishanden, volgens Art. 2. van het Plakaat van den 20 of 22 Augustus 1794, die doodstraf is vastgesteld." En in gevolg waarvan ook gemelde Lodewyk door den Ed. Achtb. Rade van Justitie, op den 24 April 1827, ter dood is gecondamneerd geworden. Deze sententie is wel niet door het Hof van Appel geconfermeerd geworden; maar men ziet toch niet aan de gewone bewoording van het definitief vonnis van gemelde Hof, dat Lodewyk in het geringst gezuiverd is van de misdaad hem ten laste gelegd; want het slot van dat vonnis luidt aldus:—

"Het Hof, enz. admittert het Appel, en verwert de Sententie van den Ed. Achtb. Rade van Justitie." Nu, was zulks onder de regering van eenen Sir RUFANE DONKIN ge-

schied, mogelyk had hy er wel nog deze woorden by gevoegd: "De grond waarop gy (Lodewyk) uit uwe detentie staat te worden ontslagen, is niet gelegen in une onschuld, maar alleen het gevolg daarvan, dat de bewyzen tegen u in het liegt gebragt, niet die volkomen en onwyfelsbare overtuiging in myn gemoed hebben te weeg gebragt, die alleen strekken konden om als Regter u voor schuldig te verklaren aan de misdaad; enz. doch het menschelyk gevoel raadplegend, aarsel ik geen oogenbliek het daarvoor te houden, dat gy waarlyk schuldig zyt, enz.—en dat, hoe zeer ik, dierhalven, door dijsdane gevoelens geleid, het vonnis van den Ed. Achtb. Rade van Justitie heb geoordeeld niet te moeten affirmeren, gy, Lodewyk, echter daaruit in geenen deele het denkbeeld moet oppatten, als of het zoo even uitgesproken Vonnis een volkomen wryspreek bevat" enz. [Zie de Kaapstads Courant van het jaar 1820, No. 760.] Maar de Regter van het Hof van Appel in de Cas van Lodewyk (General Bourke, namelyk,) heeft zich by ons nimmer doen kennen als een liefhebber van geleerde of sentimentele speeches; en men heeft verder opgemerkt dat gedurende de 39 maanden van zyn Gouvernement alhier, geene enkele Doodvonnis ten uitvoer is gebragt geworden. In alle gevallen heeft Lodewyk ten minste een voorrecht gehad, dat aan den respectablen Laubscher ontzegd is, dat, eigentlyk, om van een tegen hem geveld vonnis te mogen appelleren; want, was deze kans voor onzen Landsman nog open, wie weet of wy ooit het hartzeer zouden hebben gehad om zyne gryze haire van achter de tralien einer Gevangenis te zien verschynen!

Doch, Vrienden, ik zou niet alleen uw geduld misbruiken, maar zelfs de limites van een Weekblad overschreden, wanmeer ik nu alle de byzonderheden van deze hatelyke Procedure wilde aanhalen. Men heeft my den raad gegeven om liever de gansche Zaak, met alle de tot dezelve behorende authentieke Stukken en Bijlagen afzonderlyk, zoo wel in het Engelsch als in het Hollandsch, in het licht te geven; en dezen goeden raad zal ik volgen.—Binnen kort zult gy dus in staat gesteld zyn om zelven te beslijpen of de braaf, doch schandelyk belasterde Laubscher in de daad verdiend had om tot een geesseling te worden gecondamneerd, terwyl zyne zwarte tegenparty op zyne kosten zou de worden vry gemaakt. Daaruit zult gy ten minsten kunnen condeelen of er niet meer hoogdravendheid dan wezentlyke grondslag in het gegevege van den PROCURUR GENERAL, dat, Laubscher zyne mishandeling op het ongelukkige slaggoffer zyne vrach had besloten met een ongehoorde soort van wredeheid, welke, zeker, moet worden aangezien als eenne verfyning van Zuid Afrikaansche wredeheid.—Het is my onmogelyk te gissen of dat het gedeelte is van gemelde Procureurs aanspraak die de schelklinkende goedkeuring van den laffen Advertiser heeft weggedragen; maar, wat daar ook van zy, ik, die my op het kompliment-maken niet wel versta, aarsel geen oogenbliek te zeggen, dat Zyne Ed. zich zeker zulk een uitdrukking niet zou hebben laten ontvallen, wanmeer hy in het oog had gehouden dat hy toen juist tot een Zuid Afrikaansche Jury sprak, ten zy dat hy zich vooraf geheel verzekerd hield dat zyne taal niet zoude verstaan worden; doch in dit laatste geval zou hy niet alleen zyne tyd maar ook zyne woorden verspild hebben.—Ontwyfelaar is het, dat onse vyanden altyd op alle wat wy in dit droevig geval zouden willen aanmerken, beweren zullen dat de eerlyke Laubscher zyne harde straf moet hebben verdiend, dewyl een Jury bestaande uit Zuid Afrikaanen, hem schuldig bevonden heeft; en dat brengt my op de gedachte: Landslieden, dat gy misschien nog niet regt weet wat een Jury is, of behoorde ten minste te wezen. Daarom zullen wy eens by eenen nadere gelegenheid met elkander daarover spreken.

Nog een woord, eer wy scheiden.—Ik heb den Advertiser van verledene Woensdag gelezen, maar, o Jemini! de Editeur is nu heel te-maal gek geworden! —Beklaagt hem, vrienden! — dat laatste hoop ik zal de aandacht van uwer beste Correspondenten niet ontslippen. Ik heb de eer te zyn,
UED. dw. Dienaar,
EEN DUDE INWONER.

gebruiken UEd. eenige aanmerkingen in de toekomst toe te zenden, om, zoo ik geloof, te doen zien, dat de opsteller van die wet, na de taak hun opgelegd, zeer weinig bekend waren, en wetten hebben daargesteld, die be-maatschappelyk en byzonder geluk niet vermeedden, maar vermindren, en in sommige gevallen geheel den bodem instaan.

De Slaverij is onder alle omstandigheden een zeer hatelyke instelling, en hoe eerder men van het systeem op dezelve te doen bestaan terug komt, hoe gelukkiger het voor alle, en voor dit land in het byzonder zoudt syn.—Maar sy bestaat. En het middel om dezelve te doen ophouden, zoo hetzelfde niet met voorzichtigheid en overleg gebeert word, zonde in de geschiedenis die afschaffing niet stroomen bloed doen beschreven staan. Die waren ook de uitdrukkingen van den Mr. Canning, in het Britsch Parlement.

Intrussen, Mynheer de Editeur, ik twijf of het er wel te regt in Engeland om te den is, om de Slaverij af te schaffen en te doen ophouden. Want, ware hun zulks eraan, waarom hebben de Ingelanden van dit land nooit een antwoord op de Petitie gekregen, toen zy klaagden over het onvoldoende, juist waanzinnige dat er in de 19de Ordonnantie was geleggen. Toen sy verzochten zelve het concept van eene wet te mogen daarstellen, in oomger hadden om den Slavenstaat te verbeteren, en uiteindelyk de Slaverij in die Kolonie te doen ophouden.

Wat kunde van ons meer gevregd worden? En wat was liberaler dan zelve op te stellen met voorname: om ons eigendom, ten behoeve van de wetten der menschheid op te offeren. En wat heeft dit allen anders ten gevolge gehad? —Alleen dat onse welgemeende voorstellen, met een verachtend stilzwijgen en voorby gegaan, en men ons niet eens met een antwoord waardig heeft gekeurd.

De uitkomst heeft het grondbeginzel hi-te voren neergesteld op het ontgegensprekende bevestigd.—"Dat, zal een wet goed zyn, en op de gronden van beredeneerde equiteit rust, moet de wetgever met den aard der zake beginnen zyn. En de tyd is de proef der wet.—Nu de 19de Ordonnantie pas 4 jaren in werking is wordt reeds niet meer goed gevonden, maar door eene andere wet vervangen, waar tegelyk myns inziens nog veel meer is in te brengen, en aanmerkingen waaron op UEd. in myne staande hoop mede te deelen.

Voor ik echter hiervan afstappe, kan ik voorby, nog met een woord aan te merken, dat wel de voorzichtigheid, en gematigd gepast is, dat men de leerstelling van den deugt, en er eene glorie in steld, die niet wroegbloed uit te bazuinen, dat een slaaf zich niet handeld denkende, het regt heeft zyne Heidehersen te verpletteren, en dat zulke daad hoogtens niet meer als misdaad man zoude gerekend worden,—slechts door enkele geldboete te vergoeden.

Dit laatste hoop ik zal de aandacht van uwer beste Correspondenten niet ontslippen.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,
UED. dw. Dienaar,

EEN DUDE INWONER.

Somerset den 24 Mei 1830.

MYNHEER.—Ik neem de vryheid, de middel van uw Weekblad, aan het Publiek vragen, wat de reden is dat zekeren Person alhier, van den aanleg van dit Dorp in April 1825, tot nu toe, Ouderling van de Hervormde Kerk alhier is? —daar het doch in de Kaapstad in elders het gebruik is dat alle twee in andere Personen gekwoen en aangesteld worden tot nieuwe Kerken Raden. Indien zyliet my eenig narigt kan geven, zullen sy in byzonder verpligten.—Ik ben, enz.

Een Lidmant van de Hervormde Kerk te Somerset.

Lyst der Schepen die gedurende de jonge gelykloope maand Mei, de Havens deser Colonie hebben bezocht.

MEI.

AANGEKOMEN:

1. Elizal eth, schip, Currie, van Mauritius den 9 April in de Tafel Baai.
 2. Eliza, do. Sutton, Calcutta 28 February, Simon 1 Wave, bark, Lister, London 17 Feb. dit.
 3. John, do. Davy, Rio Janeiro 30 Maart, Tafel Baai Singapore, brik, Tait, Downs 15 Feb. dit.
 4. Henry, brik, Bunney, Deal 14 Feb. dit.
 5. William Young, brik, Reynolds, Mauritius 6 Maart, dit.
 6. Z. M. brik Espoir, Kapitein Grifville, van eenen kant Simons Baai.
 7. Ligonier, kotter, Tyler, Breede Rivier? Mel, Tafel Baai, brik, Long Algoa Baai 3 Mei, dit.
 8. Constitution, schooner, Dunstable, dit 6 Mei.
 9. Genie, brik, Wells, Falmouth 16 Feb. dit.
 10. Fanny, bark, Bundy, Downs 6 Maart, dit.
 11. Witte, brik, Tayt, Downs 1 Maart, dit.
 12. Mary, schooner, Cock, Bristol 1 Maart, dit.
- UITGEZEILED:
13. Rachael, schip, Potter, naar London, uit de Tafel Baai.
 14. Aquila, brik, Taylor, Liverpool, dit.
 15. Conch schooner, Coborn, Aigos Baai, dit.
 16. Leda, bark, Robb, Mauritius, dit.
 17. Elizabeth, schip, Currie, London, dit.
 18. Clorinda, bark, Carew, Aigos Baai, dit.
 19. Porcupine, schip, Laing, St. Helena, dit.
 20. Medina, schip, Pace, Swan River, dit.
 21. Daphne, brik, Milnd, Rio

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It having been found expedient, in consequence of the many communications from the Friends and Supporters of the ZUID-AFRIKAAN, to increase its size, by adding a Column to each Page, and lengthening the same in proportion, it is therefore hereby notified, that the price will be advanced to 16 Rds. per annum, or 4 Rds. per Quarter in Town, and 19 Rds. per annum, or 4 Rds. 6 Sks. per Quarter, in the Country; and 8 Sks. for a single Paper. The Country Agents are requested to attend to this new arrangement, which will take place from the 1st of July next.

It is at the same time intimated, that about 700 Copies of this Paper are circulated weekly, and should any of the former still be unsatisfied, it is requested the same may be settled with the Publisher,

C. N. NEETHLING,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A few lines have been received this week on the famous "Leg of Mutton"; but as we have had sufficient to say on that head, beg to decline inserting it.

The letter of "An uninterested Friend to Lieut.-Col. Bayley, but a lover of Truth and Honor," will appear in our next.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 11, 1830.

"Hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane cavo." — HORACE.

FREE TRANSLATION.

"He is black, his partisans are still more so; beware, of such characters."

JUVENAL, the Roman, was a man of wit and parts, he loved to give free vent to his satirical predilections, and thereby lashed the follies and vices of mankind — satire was his hobby, and although it brought him in bad repute with his neighbours, he did not care a straw for the damage, but went on in the way before him, chaffing, with merciless rigor, all such as approached within arm's length of him.

Admirable Juvenal! — a thousand pities that Dame Nature did not perceive the utility of placing such a man in Colony abounding with queer people, as is this Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and reserved his identity until this critical distance of time; he might, in this case, have whipped certain clamorous folks very heartily into a sense of proper bearing and conduct; among these, he would have found a curious wight, yclept a Reverend, whose movements are so inexplicable, that no one has yet been able to define satisfactorily the nature and use of his calling: his ubiquity is wonderful — some people have declared to have known him one day to be at Bathurst, and the next in Cape Town one minute on the Keizersgracht, and the next at Rondebosch — one moment in the Heerengracht, and at the following in Wynberg; always on the move, like that curious clock exposed to view at Messrs. Daniels and Adams' window, or like Johany Gilpin, whose exploits, they say, can form no parallel with those of our itinerant parson — thus, no two statements have ever corroborated in point of time and place.

Can any one throw a light on this seeming mystery? Is it a sinecure, that enables him to steal a little leisure from an easy duty? Is he a spy? Is he a member of the Humbug Committee? A Philanthropist? The same who, at the last Session, was heard to address himself to one of Laubscher's slaves, in language which will not bear translation, but which informed him, that his master was to be committed to the Tronk, for raising his hand against his slave, and that such fatality must attend all slave-owners in future, who should be found guilty of such a thing? — It is! — Well then, Sir Reverend, you are also the person who has stated widely that Lodewyk's character was unimpeachable; and that, did I attempt to prove the contrary, you would lend him your friendly aid, by prosecuting me in the Supreme Court. Should it still be your benevolent and laudable intention to pursue this measure, permit me to assist your suit, by a string of evidences, which I have taken the trouble to collate for your edification and information.

1. Lodewyk was born in Cape Town, and from his earliest infancy gave all the marks of what he promised one day to be — a great vagabond.

2. Said Lodewyk, became the property of a certain George Joseph Wanner, had at first ingratiated himself so far, in his master's favor, that a promise of future freedom was held out to him, and moreover confirmed by a clause in the Will of said Wanner, but that the conduct of Lodewyk had undergone in course of time, so material a change, said clause in his favor was subsequently annulled.

3. Said Lodewyk having been found to belong to a gang of robbers, who had committed theft and burglary at the house of Mr. Cornelius Brink, of Free street, Merchant, was apprehended on the 22d of May, 1814, and prosecuted by his Majesty's Fiscal, who moved that the late Worshipful the Court of Justice, might sentence him to be publicly scourged and committed to five years of hard labor on Robben Island, which Court, however, finding the proofs insufficient, released him, under a certain legal proviso, called *handfasting*.

4. Said Lodewyk then, after a confinement in the Town Prison of nine weeks, viz. from the 22d of May to the 31st of July, was sold by his master (Wanner) to a respectable inhabitant of this town, Mr. Carel Haupt, who was also obliged to pay the expenses of his imprisonment, amounting to Rs. 72 2 sks. 1 stiver.

5. Said Lodewyk, after having been for the short space of three months in the possession of his new

master, was found guilty of so many offences, that Mr. Haupt was compelled to send him to the Tronk, where he remained till the beginning of Jan. 1815, and on his release, sold once more to Mr. Coenraad Hendrik Laubscher.

6. Said Lodewyk, after having been upwards of twelve years in the service of Laubscher, (a circumstance going to substantiate Laubscher's extreme forbearance in cases of petty misdemeanors), was arraigned for an attempt to murder his master, which might have terminated fatally for the latter, but for the fortuitous assistance another slave called Mentor; Lodewyk was, in consequence, condemned by the Court to suffer death, but which sentence was reversed by the Court of Appeals.

7. Said Lodewyk, during the period of his imprisonment for the above offence, was sold by Laubscher to his son-in-law, Mr. H. Bester, under the express condition that he (Lodewyk) should never in future be found trespassing on his (Laubscher's) ground. [A very preposterous theory has been in circulation with respect to the right of individuals. Some persons have insinuated as much, as that Laubscher had no power to prevent Lodewyk from appearing within the boundaries of his farm. "My House is my Castle, and the first person who dares to assail it, I have full power and authority to use the most desperate means, should milder ones appear unavailing, to compel him to abide by my injunctions.]

8. Said Lodewyk, after having been in Mr. Bester's service ten months, assaulted this gentleman's brother, and having succeeded in overpowering him, was in the act of strangling him with his handkerchief, but was thwarted in his purpose by a man named H. Brand, who came to Bester's assistance, an event which was hushed up at the time, in consequence of an opportunity then held out to said Bester of disposing of Lodewyk, and thus getting rid of a troublesome and incorrigible rascal.

9. Said Lodewyk having been sold and transferred to Mr. J. A. Truter, his present master, on the 24th of July, 1820, absconded on the 27th of October last, and had not been heard of until the 3d of January, of the present year, when the catastrophe which forms the subject of this article occurred.

Querries like these, my Reverend Sir, will afford you very important grounds for commencing a suit against us in favor of Lodewyk, and we make you welcome to them *in toto*, — they will also establish a handsome plea for the Editor of the *Advertiser* to subscribe for the purchase of Lodewyk's freedom and that of his poor wife and family — for such is the *wrong-headedness* of the junta to which you belong, that while you bruise your hearts so sorely, the majority of the public are of opinion there is no tree high enough within the vicinity of Cape Town on which to hang such subjects as your worthy *protégé*, and his benevolent advocates.

The case brought by His Majesty's Fiscal before the Worshipful the Court of Justice, on the 19th of March, 1827, against Lodewyk, at that time the slave of C. H. Laubscher, was worded thus: — "Lodewyk had assaulted his master aforesaid, and in beating him, and inflicting certain wounds, (eight visible wounds enumerated in the Surgeon's certificate), had, in conformity to the article 2d of the Plakaat of the month of August, 1794, deserved death, to which he was consequently condemned by the Court, on the 24th of April, 1827." This sentence, it is true, was appealed from, and reversed by the Court of Appeals; but we do not perceive by the tenor of this reversion that Lodewyk had in the least been declared innocent of the crime laid to his charge, for the conclusion of the sentence of said Court is couched as follows: — "The Court having read, &c. doth admit this appeal and doth reverse the sentence of the Worshipful the Court of Justice appealed from." Now, had this taken place at the time of Sir Rufane Donkin's administration, it is not improbable that he would have added: — "The prisoner was discharged, not because he thought him innocent; but, because he did not feel that the proofs adduced had impressed on his mind an *absolute* and *clear* conviction that he was guilty. That, as far as his opinion dictated, he had no hesitation in saying he *thought he committed the crime of which he had been accused*. But as absolute conviction, and conclusive certainty in the mind were necessary before he could affirm the sentence appealed from, and because he did not himself feel that sort of conviction and certainty, he therefore reversed the sentence of the Worshipful the Court of Justice. But that the Prisoner should not imagine that he dismissed him from the Court purified, &c. on the contrary, he still carried with him the charge of *imputed murder*, &c." (See the Cape Town Gazette of the year 1820, No. 760.) That this proviso did not emanate from the wisdom of the Judge of Appeals in the present case is easily to be accounted for: — General Bourke was never distinguished among us as an amateur of learned or sentimental orations, and the remarkable coincidence, that during 32 months of his administration, not one individual sentence was put in execution. Be this as it may, Lodewyk, after all, enjoyed a privilege which is debarred the suffering Laubscher, to wit, that of appealing from a sentence of decided severity, and, perhaps, with much chance of reversion in his favor. It would be exhausting your patience did I dwell longer on the merits of our subject, I shall therefore shortly lay before you the proceedings both in the former and present case, together with the official documents and affidavits pertaining to them, and leave it to a candid and impartial public to decide whether or not Mr. Laubscher is entitled to your favorable consideration, and still less of becoming amenable to the disgraceful and malicious insinuation of the Editor of the *Advertiser*, that said Laubscher should have been flogged or condemned to hard labor. — You will be enabled to judge if there was not a little more exaggeration than justice in the Attorney-General's remark, that "Laubscher had terminated his assault on the unfortunate victim of his rage, by the perpetration of an unheard-of cruelty, which must certainly be considered a refinement of South African cruelty." It is possible to put another construction on the latter part of the Attorney-General's speech, which obtained the

high approbation of the *Advertiser*, and I, who am not celebrated for my skill in complimenting, have no hesitation in saying, that had that Gentleman reflected at the time he was addressing himself to a *South African Jury*, he had never made use of an epithet so opprobrious as this.

An impartial Jury has returned a verdict against Laubscher, and deemed existing sentence adequate to the aggravation, still will the discontented murmur, and in their enmity invent new tortures to inflict on the offender — a point of license, requiring some remonstration, as it is a libel on the character and nature of a Jury. At a future period I shall have the satisfaction of entering on this subject.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Sir: — Finding that none of your Correspondents have noticed the effusions of "Anti-Humbug," which appeared in the 6th No. of the *Zuid-Afrikaan*, permit me to offer the following observations: —

The writer felicitates you on your "successful exposures of various Humbugs, and considering the Ceremonial of the 23d of May last, to be of that description, he begs to express a hope that you will continue to show up all such practices."

Now, Mr. Editor, should it happen that the majority of your readers do not consider the Ceremonial alluded to, deserving the animadversions of Anti-Humbug, and should they at the same time, unfortunately confound this innocent ceremony (or "pleasing foolery") with certain matters which you have rightly denominated "Humbug," it follows that the analogy so closely insisted on by that writer, might, if once admitted, leave you small room for self-congratulation.

"There are few of us," says Anti-Humbug, "who have not criticised with unmeasured severity those gaudy processions which are considered to be marks of debasing superstition in Roman Catholic countries, in which their numerous Clergy, Friars, White and Grey, in the badges of their *Craft*, proceed from Church to Church with torches and music chaunting in alternate response to the praise of the Almighty; but if this be superstitious, indecorous, and debasing, and who will not agree that it is so? Where, &c."

Pray, what opinion must our brethren of the Romish Church have of the boasted liberality of the Protestants, when they find it so triumphantly insisted on through the medium of a public and popular Print, that processions *equally innocent* in the sense of the 23d of May, (for Anti-Humbug asks "where is the difference?") have been not only criticised by the majority of Protestants, but that too, with unmeasured severity?"

It is the first time I heard it was debasing and indecorous to go from Church to Church chaunting Hymns in praise of the ALMIGHTY. I confess, I cannot for the life of me see any thing debasing or even indecorous in praising the Almighty.

To such of the Romanists who are not aware of the real differences between their and the Reformed Churches, it is easy to perceive what effect an assertion of this kind (if left unrefuted) must have on their minds. Yet, Anti-Humbug asks "Who" (meaning what Protestant) "does not agree with him that it is debasing?" I answer then, not one of us can or will agree with him.

Really, when I first perused Mr. Anti-Humbug's extraordinary epistle, I fancied he was some masked Jesuit, who wished to avail himself of the "Foundation-stone," to build up an opinion that all Protestants were guilty of Intolerance, Impiety, and Inconsistency. Of Intolerance, where he accuses us of "unmeasured severity," — of impurity, where he says that that "unmeasured severity of Criticism" was directed against people who (under any circumstances) praised the Almighty; — of Inconsistency, where he complains that we do that ourselves which we criticise with "unmeasured severity in others." And in this fancy I was almost confirmed by the three following circumstances: —

He invoked departed spirits — "Oh ye spirits, &c. Ghost of Knox, &c." Now that Protestants very prudently abstain from doing, because that would imply they were on an equality with the Supreme Being in the glorious attribute of Omnipresence, — You might possibly have remarked, on the 23d of April, where they did not address a syllable to departed spirits, and neither requested them to "turn aside" and leave room, nor invited them to join in the "Motley Groupe;" but Anti-Humbug, you see, invokes them, which you know, looks very suspicious, and seems as if he quite over-shot his mark in the hurry of his brief and hasty remarks."

Then, he insinuates that our Clergy are guilty of Gluttony, or at least that they do not practise self-denial, for he calls them "sleek." Now this is an exceedingly popular and hackneyed argument with Jesuitical preachers against the Reformed Clergy.

Again, he forgets not to hint that they are disunited in every thing but folly, for their "Schools" (or sects) are "various;" but when "debasement" is to be "exhibited," they, as it were, by instinct, amalgamate into a "Motley Groupe," and "figure" away in "disgraceful and seemly pageantry." Now, this is the very kernel and essence of Popish pomposities; the Jesuits never feel themselves on firmer or loftier ground than when declaiming on the want of unity in the Protestant Churches. So, Sir, your readers may perceive there were more "marks of Popery" in Mr. Anti-Humbug's brief and hasty Remarks than in the ceremonial he "criticised with such unmeasured severity."

Perhaps Anti-Humbug may discover, at his leisure, that it would not have been at all "indecorous" in him to consider, before he wrote his brief and hasty Remarks, that there were not any "Friars, White or Grey," assisting at the "ceremonial," neither were there Hosts elevated, Images paraded, Incense wasted, Holy Water sprinkled, Relics sold, Hymns to Saints and Angels chanted, nor any of these worshipped, which, I apprehend, are the real "marks" of debasing superstition in Roman Catholic countries. Yet, even these I never heard criticised with "unmeasured severity."

But this gentleman has, it seems, a mortal antipathy to "music and torches." Now, a celebrated English writer insists, that a man who loves not music is fit for every foul and murderous deed; and we know where it is said, that some people love

darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. I am far from being willing to draw from these passages inferences unfavorable to Anti-Humbug, though, if I did myself the honor to follow his example, I might with equal consistency avail myself of them to retaliate on him with interest for his ill-natured and uncalled for sarcasm.

Happily for the "poor devoted" ceremonial of the "ever memorable" 23d of April, there were not any "Torches." "Poor frail human nature" was spared at least this dreadful outrage.

It is not enough to excite one's risible muscles to imagine, that if, in a few ages hence, a family, unversed in the vulgar realities of our times, should happen to peruse this gentleman's narrative, what a supererogation of sympathy it must elicit? "Alas! poor man," says one, "he complains of being summoned to witness" debasing Orgies which were as disgraceful in the tallest Brunswick street Mason!"

"Were these Giants and Pigmies, Mama?" — "No, my dear, I rather think a ferocious band of Inquisitors rushed into his apartment and dragged him out, the reluctant victim of their savage barbarity."

"Gracious! how horrible! they must have had a hard struggle Mam, for he complains of Robes being torn to Rags; but did they want to bury him alive under that abominable Foundation-stone?" — "No, Child, they must have burned him, for he seems to say they had Torches, now, what else could they have wanted them for, as it was broad day-light?"

"True, Mam, I forgot that, and I suppose the music he execrates so much was intended to drown his cries for mercy?" — "O — O — O — I almost fancy I hear his half-smothered groans!"

"Did you hear any noise, Madam?" — "I thought I heard three distant knocks. Heavens! were I to see his Ghost, I would faint. Ah! ha, ha, ha, 'tis only Carlo growling and scratching at the door to be 'initiated' into the parlour, ha, ha, ha. I declare the recital of poor Mr. Antony Humbug's sufferings have quite infected me with foolish fears."

"What an odd name he had, Mama. — "An 'Anti' 'A'n't I Humbug'?"

"Was he any thing to the Ranting Hubbubs of Jaundice-row?" — "I really can't say, but 'tis likely he was black man, perhaps one of the poor persecuted Hottentots, for he seems to have had a great aversion to 'White and Grey.'"

"Poor fellow! but I think he must have escaped their fury at that time, else how could he write a statement of his grievances to the Editor of the *Zuid Afrikaan*?" — "O! it was not unusual in those days, my dear, for people who were quite defunct to write. Your Grandfather, I remember, had a Book entitled 'Letters from the Dead to the Living.' Besides, poor Mr. Anti must have been in the world of spirits, when he requests them to 'turn aside,' and look here, he mentions something about a 'half Pagan half Popish Rite.' *Sprite*, of course, he means, the omission of 'Sp' originated either in his great haste, or the printer's mistake. This half-and-half monster, perhaps, scared him out of his wits, it must have been a hideous object, half man half beast, a centaur. 'Alas! poor frail human Mr. Antony Humbug!'

Indeed, Mr. Editor, it was bad taste, to say the least of it, which induced Mr. Antony Humbug in his "brief and hasty remarks," to combine Popery and Paganism, "such blending suits not the spirit of the times." I regret that either his love for contradiction, or his itch for alliteration induced him to throw the two 'Ps' so unceremoniously together. — *Brevity* and *haste* often imply carelessness and inattention, and neither of these can excuse a man's outraging the religious prejudices and innocent customs of a people who may, peradventure, be as warmly attached to their opinions as he can possibly be to his.

Figure to yourself, Mr. Editor, the honest indignation or the generous sorrow pourtrayed on the countenance of a pious, warmhearted, inoffensive Christian of the Romish Church, when he sees himself compared to a *Pagan*; might not he, with more consistency (with his religious tenets) than Anti-Humbug, appeal to the "Spirits" of Martyrs and Confessors, who have yielded up their lives in defense of the Cross.

I am sure I would take more real pleasure in winning over one such individual by yielding a little to him in things indifferent and by rational argumentation, than by lacerating him in the dark through the sides of "Saints George and Dunstan." There may be as much superstition and "indecorum" in recoiling with insulting disdain from ceremonies confessedly innocent, as in placing too great a reliance on their efficacy. Protestants do not confide in their efficacy, yet the most austere and Anti-Popish admit of some. To kneel and uncover one's head at prayer are ceremonies, and in my opinion, very becoming ones; yet, they are very *Popish* ones too. I hope no one will think the worse of them for that.

Suppose the important discovery should be made that Pagans do the same, and that they eat and drink and sleep as "poor frail human nature" dictates. I most cordially hope we shall never (for that reason) be tempted to discard those good old customs.

Had not Mr. Anti-Humbug's attention been grossed by the "Ghost of Knox," he might have perceived that the "procession" and the "oration" had, strictly speaking, nothing to do with the religious parts of the ceremony; and no part of that day's "exhibition" was got up to "humbug" people out of their money, which, I take it, was a striking contrast to Popish "Practices," inasmuch as the superstructure which that Church built on the Foundation-stone of Christianity, tends either directly or indirectly to do so, and this essential difference leads me to observe in conclusion, that should the public be accommodated, *free of all expense*, on any future similar occasion, "I beg to express a hope," that Mr. Anti will take a little time to consider that it would be very "indecorous" and ungrateful in him to publish a second edition of this "Brief and hasty Remarks." — I am, &c. A Subscriber.

TAXES are to be repealed to the amount of three millions and a half; and it is even calculated,

CAPE TOWN THEATRE.

THE GAMBLER'S FATE.

SIR.—Having observed in the 'Commercial Advertiser' of the 9th, lame attempt at criticism on the Theatrical Entertainment given by the British Amateurs, "for the benefit of the Funds of the Cape Philanthropic Society," in which the names of some of the amateurs have been most unwarantly brought before the Public, as one of that body, I feel myself called upon to reply to, and endeavour to remove, the injurious impression [some of the observations contained in that "curious document" are likely to produce]

Scribblers of the class to which the Advertiser's Correspondent evidently belongs, should for their own sakes be more cautious in laying before the public their crude ideas, as they cannot reasonably expect their ignorance and impertinence to pass without exposure and contempt. This critical correspondent, in the first place, tells us that the *Gambler's Fate* "is a clumsy adaptation from the German." Now, Mr. Editor it happens (very unfortunately for the credit of that writer) to be almost a literal translation of an admired French Drama called *Le Jouer*. He next attacks the language of the Piece, which he declares to be "far below mediocrity." Upon this point I shall only observe, that the *Gambler's Fate* has been represented with distinguished applause on the London boards upwards of 80 nights successively, and it can hardly be expected, even by this critic himself, backed as he is by uncommon impudence, that his opinion on the subject should be preferred to that of an enlightened and strictly scrutinizing London audience.

I should occupy too much space in your columns if I were to enlarge upon these strictures on the performance generally, and shall leave its merits or demerits to be determined by the liberal Public of Cape Town. I cannot, however, pass unnoticed one observation of "the correspondent," that "it cannot be doubted that proper economy would be exercised, and that the admirable Institution for which the Play was got up, would derive some benefit from it." The Public may rest assured that every proper precaution has been exercised by the Amateurs to insure this desirable object; as a proof of which I shall only mention, that in one item of necessary expense, namely that of Printing Handbills and Advertisements, a saving of the small sum of Thirty Rix-dollars has been effected by removing it from the Office of the *Advertiser*

I am, Sir, &c. A British Amateur.

"Who can minister to a mind diseased."

SIR.—I congratulate you and the Cape Public, that the Editor of the *Advertiser* is at last stung to the quick; that the warm water and bleeding you have administered, and the dread of the Cantharides Blister, held up in terror by the projectile new Paper, have at length roused him to his final and fatal struggle. His case is hopeless; it is in vain now to implore for length of existence by any vows of good intentions and better conduct. The respectable inhabitants of the Cape will not suffer themselves to be designated as "Varlets,"—nor will the Functionaries and People of the Frontier as "nameless degraded things." The period of the Editors dissolution is evidently close at hand, as we find the traces of delirium indicative of the event in his false assertion that the project of a new and Independent Paper originated on the Frontier. I wish him a speedy and happy release. I am, Sir, &c. A COMFORTER.

SIR.—We beg to congratulate you and the Cape public at the late arrival in Town of the Devil and Dr Faustus, after their late Quixotic expedition to the Foothills; deeply indeed should we have regretted any accident which should have either prevented or retarded their return; they are restored to us as subjects for the dissecting knife of Truth, which we pledge ourselves shall be used most unsparely upon them. We are glad to inform you that their progress has been carefully watched—their actions duly scrutinized—their words noted down, and their motives ascertained, and the history of the whole will shortly be submitted to the public sense for condemnation or approal.

We understand (and our information comes from a good quarter) that the alleged reason for the visit of the author of this fatuity, as explained by himself, was to brave the feeling of displeasure he had justly incurred by his wanton, wilful, and unfounded calumnies against the people of Albany; he was literally dragged to the frontier by the threat of personal violence, which his intelligent Correspondent weekly dosed him with to feed his insufferable vanity withal, and so credulous was the hero of the pen in his belief that the inhabitants of Graham's Town would disgrace themselves by taking any notice of him, that he, smooth, "had engaged his Military friend" in the person of a gallant officer whose name we well know, and which he was not careful to conceal.

The two Johns arrived in Graham's Town, and departed therefrom without the knowledge of many, and with the indifference of all; the visit of the so-called Liberator of the Press, and the Regenerator of South Africa excited no interest whatever, and but for the proposition of a certain gossiping individual, who is "all things to all men," to give the Inquisitors a public dinner, which was treated with becoming ridicule and contempt, no notice would have been taken of them at all. The Saint and the Scribe returned therefore after their perious journey unscathed, and with the loss only of their character for discretion, and their reputation for veracity.

We are, Sir, &c. THE COMFORTERS.

The 'Ellen,' which went ashore last week during the gale, was got safely afloat early on Tuesday morning, having sustained but very trifling damage.

In last Friday's Gazette appears a Proclamation for destroying 150,000 Rds. of Paper money worn out and defaced, viz. 115,000 of Notes printed or written on cartoon paper, and dated previous to the 25th of February 1828 and 35,000 of Notes of later dates, with red stamps, and not exceeding the value of 10 Rds. each;—and authorising the Treasurer General, the President of the Bank, and the Commissioner of Stamps to attend on certain days for the purpose of witnessing the stamping of a like sum of new Paper Rix-dollars. The new Notes will consist of 1875 pieces of 40 Rds. each, signed by R. Rogerson and D. F. Lehman, jun.; and 1,875 pieces of 40 Rds. each, signed by W. J. Mackrill, and J. D. Overbeck.

CAPE TOWN THEATRE.

THE GAMBLER'S FATE.

The Mail from the Interior had not arrived when our Paper went to press last night.

Mr. Donaldson's Letter, and several others, will appear in our next.

Fall of part of Table Mountain.—On Sunday last much alarm was excited in the upper part of Cape Town, from an apprehension that the shock of an Earthquake had been felt. About half-past eleven o'clock a heavy rambling noise was heard in the air, which continued for nearly three quarters of a minute: many persons rushed into the streets, while others were seen on the tops of their houses, all eagerly inquiring the cause of the alarm. It appeared that two enormous masses of rock had become detached from Table Mountain at a great altitude, but the height could not be ascertained, owing to the upper part of the precipice being then enveloped in clouds. One of the masses was much larger than the other, and an eye-witness supposes that the former was from 40 to 50 tons' weight. They came in collision at the base of the mountain, and produced a grand and picturesque effect. It is supposed that this portion of the rock was split, and the shrubbery around it destroyed, by a fire which lately occurred on Table Mountain; and that the late heavy rain having loosened the substratum, the detached parts thus gave way.

It is stated in the *Evening Mail*, that the 75th Regiment has received orders to proceed from Cork on its route to the Depot in Kent, where it is to assemble previous to its embarkation for the Cape, to relieve the 55th Regiment, which is under orders to proceed to Madras.

Died, on the 16th March last, at his house on Richmond Terrace, Whitelhall, after a few days' severe illness, Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart., M.P. for Hythe, many years Governor of the Mauritius and its Dependencies.—*Kent Herald*.

TO-MORROW MORNING will be Sold at Messrs. JONES & COOKE'S Commission Sale, an excellent Eight-day Clock, made in Amsterdam.

Wreck of the Brig SILENCE.

ON THURSDAY MORNING next the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold by Public Auction at His Majesty's Custom-house, Cape Town, the Furniture, Stores, and Apparel of the wrecked Brig *Silence*, Capt. T. JACKSON. After the Sale at the Custom-house, the Sale will continue on the Beach, of the Hull, Masts, &c. of the said Brig, as they now lie: the whole to be sold Without Reserve to the Highest Bidder, for account of whom it may concern.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS. Agents.

ON MONDAY next, the 14th instant, the following Goods—now landing from the ship *Alfred*, will be put up to Public Auction, at the Stores of the Undersigned, broad bales, red Canvas, fashionable Ginghams, printed, chequered and plain Muslins, India imitation and fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, superfine Cloths and Cambrics, fashionable Ribbons, Silks and Crapes, Cambricks, Beaver-tails, "Bintzes, Nankinets, Baiza, Flannel, Flushing, a few cases of very fine Gentlemen's Hats, &c. &c. Also, Coffee, Sugars, Rice, Pearl Barley, Brazil and American Tobacco, Cognac Brandy, and a few dozen of No. 4 Spades. The fine Goods will be sold inside.

HAMILTON ROSS & CO.

* * * For Private Sale, Iron Hoops, Casks and Staves, of every description.

ON TUESDAY MORNING the 15th Instant, a Public Sale, without Reserve, of a consignment of elegant Millinery, Platedware, &c. &c. Also, will be offered, a variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Stationery, Umbrellas, Laging, and to close Accounts, a few Yellow Wood Beams.

EWAN CHRISTIAN.

MURPHY not having had an eligible offer for his Wagon, as advertised in the 'South African Commercial Advertiser' of the 19th ult., has caused it to be completely finished, and now proposes to have it R-fled for 100 Subscribers, at 16 R.s. each. The Waggon will be seen opposite the Society-House, Heerengracht, on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, from one to four o'clock, when a list will be open for Subscribers, and also in the Commercial Rooms.

FOR SALE,

ON Favorable Terms, the Female SLAVE named *Mietje*, of the Cape, with her two Children, the Property of Mr. A. Goss. Inquire of A. CARSTENS.

Received per 'Alfred.'

AND for Sale, by the Package, at 14, Burg-street, a few trunks and cases of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's SHOES; also a small assortment of Ironmongery, and a quantity of Brazier's and Tinsmiths' Materials.

W. M. HOPLEY, Sen.

THE PUBLIC SALE will be continued at Mrs. the Widow L FISCHER's, Market-square, TO-MORROW, the 12th Inst., Without Reserve.

PUBLIC SALE—On WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at the Place of Mr. A. M. MEIRING, on account of Mr. SCHALK WILLEM VAN DER MERWE, Rs. of 600 very fat Wethers, and 200 head of Cattle, comprising 40 large heavy Slaughter Oxen, 66 Cows, and 100 Draught and young Oxen, warranted very fat, and consequently well worth the attention of Purchasers.

Venue Office, Paarl, June 3, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE—On MONDAY the 14th June, at the Place of Mr. A. M. MEIRING, for account of Mr. CHARLES DE VILLIERS, J.S. of 900 very fat Sheep, well worth the attention of Purchasers.

Venue Office, Paarl, 29th May, 1830.

THE Undersigned has discovered among his Cattle, two red Oxen, one of which with white spots on the sides.—The Owner may have them back on paying for this Advertisement:

J. de VILLIERS, A.B.

Paarl, 31 May, 1830.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, 150 Muids of WHEAT of the best quality, reaped at Saldaña Bay.—Apply to C.C. MOCKE, Long-street.

FOR HIRE, a Shop, in which Trade has been carried on for a considerable time, with good success; also a Room.—Inquire of

M. A. de VRIES, No. 88, Dorp street.

SOUTH AFRICAN THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency The Governor and Lady FRANCES COLE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, THE BRITISH AMATEUR COMPANY—"All the World's a Stage"—will repeat (by particular desire of several families of distinction), for the Benefit and in Aid of the CAPE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, the splendid Melo-drama, in Two Acts, entitled

THE GAMBLER'S FATE;

OR, A LAPSE OF TWENTY YEARS.

Song,—Jack Robinson. Song,—Isabel.

To conclude with a favorite's Afterpiece, the particulars of which will be hereafter notified.

Boxes, 4 Rds. Pit, 3 Rds. Gallery, 2 Rds. Doors to be opened at Six, and Performance to commence at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Office of the 'ZUID AFRIKAAN' Newspaper, where a plan of the Boxes may be seen.

TO-MORROW MORNING, (Saturday), the 12th instant, THOMAS TENNANT, and Co. will hold an inside Sale of the remainder of Silks, Laces, Netts, Gloves, Hosiery, Muslins, &c. as advertised in last Week's Paper; also of Snuff-boxes, German and French Pipes, Cigar Cases, a small case of Jewellery, consisting of Earrings, Waist Buckles, Bracelets, &c.

The above Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, previous to which an outside Sale will be held of the usual variety of Cotton and Woolen Goods.

N. B. Received by the *Alfred* and Eclipse, a lot of imitation India Chintz, Men's Silk Hats, Boys' and Men's Cloth Caps, Girls' and Women's Stars, worked Muslin Collars, Collar-sets and Pelerines, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, &c.

TO-MORROW MORNING, (Saturday), the 12th instant, will be sold at Mr. BLORE'S Sale, in Burg-street, six Bramah's Patent Brass Padlocks, No. 7, with two Master Keys; also, a quantity of Mill-board, and a set of Bookbinder's Tools.

PUBLIC SALE of a House, &c. in Hottentot-square.—The Undersigned, duly authorised thereto by Messrs. J. A. Teubes, and N. H. Serby, will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. (if not previously disposed of) the House and Premises, together with three adjoining Erfs in Hottentot-square, formerly the Property of the late Mr. John Murray. Further particulars may be obtained of G. H. MAASDOE, Esq., q.

In the Insolvent Estate of TOBIAS SMUTS, ADRIAN'S Son, of Paardeberg, District of Stellenbosch, Farmer.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on the 25th Inst. at the Place called Hoornhoek, of all the moveable Property belonging to the said Insolvent Estate, consisting chiefly of Farming Implements, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.; as also of the following Slaves;

Joseph of the Cape, Labourer. Mey, of Mozambique ditto. Joseph, of ditto ditto. Africa, of Ternate do, and Malatti, of the Cape, Housemaid.

MICHEL de KOCK, { Trustees. M. THALWITZER, { Trustees.

Cape Town, June 10.

Sale under the Insolvent Estate of JOHAN WILLEM LUIGENS, of the Cape District, Farmer.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, the Undersigned, Trustees of the above-mentioned Estate, will sell by public Auction, at the Place Molenvliet, situated at Rondebosch, Cape District, the whole of the Effects, consisting of

The Fresh-horse Place called Molenvliet, situated at Rondebosch, Cape District, with the Water-mill thereon; likewise, the following moveable Property and Slaves, viz. 8 Wagon Horses and a Saddle Horse, 3 bastard European Milk Cows, and 2 Calves; 1 Horse-wagon, a covered Cart, Sets of Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, Spades, Pick-axes, and other Farming Implements; valuable Household Furniture of every description, viz. Sofas, dining Tables, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Carpets, cut and plain Glass, Crockery-ware, Plate, consisting of 12 Silver Spoons, 1 ditto Soap Ladle, 12 ditto Forks, 6 ditto Tea Spoons, a white Copper Tea Urn, a ditto Tea Pot, a ditto Milk Jug, a ditto Sugar Basin, a Pewter Coffee Pot, Culinary Utensils of every description, Stink wood Bedsteads, Stretchers, Mahogany Wash-hand Stands, Wardrobes, Piano Forte, Music, and many other valuable Articles; further, the following Slaves:

1. Abraham, of this Colony, aged 30 years.

2. George, of ditto, — 16 years.

(2) Abraham, of Mozambique, 50 years.

4. Robert, of this Colony, — 6 years.

5. Johannes, of ditto, — 5 years.

6. Regina, of ditto, — 50 years.

After the above Sale is finished, will be put up, &c. with the Buildings thereon, adjoining each other, situated at Green-Point, above the Puplic Road, opposite the Erf of G. J. Vos, Esq. also belonging to the above Estate.—This Sale will be held on the Premises.—The Conditions of Sale of the Place Molenvliet, and of the Erfs, may, in the mean time, be seen at the Vendue Office of Messrs. WOLFF and BARTMAN, Cape Town, 3rd June, 1830. G.H. MEYER, { Joint S. de OCK, { Trustees.

In the matter of the Estate of the late DIRK JOHANNES KOTZE, H. Son, and his surviving Widow CHRISTINA MARGARETHA VAN ZYL, surrendered as Insolvent by the Executrix.

THE Undersigned, acting for and on behalf of the Widow, Executrix, and joint Heirs in the above Estate, requests the concurrent Creditors under the said Estate, to attend a Meeting on Monday the 14th, and Monday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, to be held on No. 42, Buitengracht, in order to hear the proposals which the Undersigned intends to make to them.

MICH. de VILLIERS, q.

Cape Town, June 8, 1830.

Notice to Creditors in the Estate of the late MR. PAUL ROUX, and his surviving Widow MRS. MARIA ELIZABETH VAN BRAEKEL.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the above Estate, of whatsoever nature, are requested to send them in to the Undersigned, within the first ensuing three months; and those standing indebted to the same, are desired to liquidate their Debts.

PAUL ROUX, Ps. gg.

St. George's-street, No. 2,

Cape Town, 8th June, 1830.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of CHRISTIAAN LOEWYK BUSCH, who died about the year 1826, are requested to send them in, accompanied with proper Vouchers, to the Office of the Attorney J. P. de Wet, No. 32, St. George-street, within six weeks subsequent to the date hereof.

Cape Town, 10th June 1830.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, Sunday June