

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH CLUBHUIS... EENE Byeenkomst van de Eigenaars zal... Z. A. ATHENAEM.



DE Zuid Afrikaan.

DEEL II. VRYDAG DEN 13 MEI 1831. No. 56.

BEKENDMAKING... OP ZATURDAG den 11 Juny... Z. A. ATHENAEM, 6 Mei 1831.

AAK TIMMERLIEDEN, WAGENMAKERS... VAN HALL, SAPPE & MUNTINGH.

VERKOOPING VAN HOUT, ZONDER RESERVE... AAN het Strand, in de nabijheid van de TRAANBANDERY.

St. GEORGE KERK... UIT hooft dat er geene toereikende fonds is...

St. GEORGE KERK... DE Deelhouders van St. George Kerk, worden hierby uitgenodigd...

St. ANDRIES KERK, KAAPSTAD... OP Zondag Morgen den 15 dezer, zal een Predikatie...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING, Zonder Reserve... Van nieuwmodische Lyfbanden en andere Linten...

OP MAANDAG OCHTEND den 16 dezer, zal door den Ondergetoekende een publieke Verkoopung...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING... OP Dingsdag den 17 dezer, van de geheele Nalatenschap...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING... P. MARAIS, A. J. MARAIS, } Executeurs.

CURATOREN in den Insolventen Boedel van ANDREAS JACOBS BURCHARDT...

OP MORGEN zal op de Venditie de Heeren JONES & COOKE, onder reserve worden verkocht...

ONTVANGEN PER DE ECLIPSE... LAKENS, Castimiers, Flaweel, Baay, Sany...

BOTER, ZEEP EN TALK... AANGESLAGE GORDEREN, ZONDER RESERVE... Heden Namiddag

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN SLAVEN, enz. DE Ondergetoekende EYDE BANS aan de Paardery...

EEN SPEELWAGEN... HET PAMPHLET, DOOR DEN HEER JOHN C. CHASE...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING... MELK zal op aamst. DINGSdag den 17 Mei...

VERKOOPING VAN EXTRA VEE... OP DINGSdag den 24 Mei aanstaande, zal C. H. OLIVIER...

DE Heer BERNARDUS RENS, zal op den 26 Mei, aanstaande, op een voordelinge Konditie...

Handel te den... de Revolutie in Europa schynen een toudje door de wereld te maken...

NOORD-AMERIKA... Het Congres is in December 11, weder geopend...

UITGEBREIDE VERKOOPING VAN VEE... OP Vrydag den 27 Mei, zal den Ondergetoekenden...

Correspondentie... Aan den Redakteur van de 'Zuid-Afrikaan'...

ABSENTIE VAN CIVILE COMMISSARIS... Mynheer!—Er heerscht by de Publieke Kantoren...

Albumen, den 29 April 1831. Mynheer!—Met veel genoegen ontwaart ik dat het onderwerp...

RIO DE JENEIRO... De Revolutie in Europa schynen een toudje door de wereld te maken...

De Revolutie in Europa schynen een toudje door de wereld te maken, ook het Keizerryk van Brasiliën is daarmede aangestoken...

Er zyn geschriften aan den Keizer Nicolaas gedreisd, ten einde hem over te halen om alle Militaire maatregelen tegens Polen op te schorten.



Alle deze kleine overtreedings niet bedoeld zijn...

Om vreesden, moeten het ons niet twyfel...

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 17 DEZEMBER.

In een van onze vorige Nummers hebben wy enige toespeling gemaakt...

Het is wel waardig om te onderzoeken of er goede gronden bestaan...

Het is niet huldig om in deze dagen, een geleerde twistreden te houden...

Wel nu, wy beweren dat in de bovengem. afdeling der Wet...

De 26 en 27ste Afdeling bepaald "dat ieder Slaven Eigenaar...

De straf nu welke een Meester verplicht mogt zyn aan zynen Slaaf...

Wanneer de strafslag onwettig is, dan is de ongerymdheid en onwettigheid van de Wet...

De Editie van de "Commercial Advertiser" schrynt het gewoeld te hebben...

alle deze kleine overtreedings niet bedoeld zijn om onder de naam van afstraffingen bepaald te worden...

Maar ik zoude den "Advertiser" wel willen vragen, wat voor hoort hy...

Laten wy daarom hopen, dat het Zyne Majesteit genadiglyk moge behagen...

Onder de menigvuldige onderwerpen waar mede wy ons tegenwoordig bezig houden...

De Burger geeft zoo lang hy heeft om te geven, en zyn vermogen is voor den Staat...

Voor dergelyke gevolgen was men beducht, toen in 1825, de maatregel van de vermindering van de waarde van het papieren Geld...

Maar, onze klagen waren regelmatig en gegrond, niet alleen om de bespiegelende redenen...

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Correspondentie.

Van den Redakteur van de "Zuid-Afrikaan."

STELLENBOSCH DEN AANBRENGER.

Stellenbosch den 23 April 1831.

Myheer! In antwoord op de Advertentie van een Correspondent van den 23 dezer...

Indien die post-alemanische paddesteel die wellicht uit slyt, en mediter te verteren...

Gene de hiel met onder alle geesteliken volken en Nationen, de vrees voor ontferming...

Het is niet te veronderstellen, dat onder een vrees, en angstige vreesing...

ARMY HEER DE REDACTEUR VAN DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

My Heer! - Ilike was op die Stellenbosch, ikke als mak froebel...

De Gazette van dien 23 October bevat een paragraaf behelzende...

EEN INGESLATE VAN STELLENBOSCH.

P. S. Ik verzeek u my Heer alles wat is geboort hier is kinde...

Natuurkundig Siculus.

CHINA.

CHINESESCHE STAATKUNDE.

Het gewichtigste nieuws, gedurende laatste woorden dagen of drie weken...

De Gazette van dien 23 October bevat een paragraaf behelzende...

Chang-ling, de held van Cashgar, die Chang-shih'er innam...

Volgens de geruchten van Canton is daar int'ral een gewichtige zaak...

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENTIE.

Parys, Zondag Avond 13 Febrary.

De ochtend post van heden, geeft ons een Nieuws uit het Noorden van Europa...



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to apologise to some of our Friends for not inserting some documents transmitted by them to us; they will, however, appear in our next. We are very thankful to those who have answered the request in our last Paper by sending us Leading Articles, which we have the pleasure to publish. We also hope to hear again from our Correspondents.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 19, 1831.

In one of our former Numbers allusion was made to some disturbances that took place at Stellenbosch, which have turned out not to have been of quite so serious a nature as those which have lately agitated Paris, Brussels, or Warsaw, and which, in short, have proved to be (what we anticipated) the mere expression of personal dislike to one solitary individual, who has chosen to make himself odious to many, as the champion against public opinion; and who, after all, has been more frightened than hurt. It cannot, however, be denied, that this disturbance chiefly originated in the state of excitement into which the minds of the Slaveholders were thrown on the eventful 11th of April, after they had, with hardly a single exception, declared their impossibility to comply with the 27th section of the Order in Council of February 1830.

It is worth while to investigate whether they have good grounds for not complying with that section of the Order in Council, particularly as the Commercial Advertiser has made it one of the subjects of his articles to point out the impropriety of the Slaveholders refusing to comply therewith.

At this time of day it will be needless to enter into a learned controversy on the inherent right of the subject to refuse compliance with any law or Ordinance, repugnant with the general fixed and immutable compact, existing between the Sovereign and the Subject;—for the most violent, "ultra" must admit that the time is past when "sic volo sic jubeo" was all the legislator had to direct; but that at present every law enacted in any country possessed of an enlightened and civilized society requires, that it should at least be founded on the first general principles of natural justice, and where these are violated, it behoves every citizen to avow himself of every legitimate means to oppose the operation of such laws.

Now it is maintained, that in the section above referred to, that principle has been violated; that the Executive Government, in their desire to philanthropize, has made an inroad on the acknowledged and inherent right of the master over his servant, which the former is bound to oppose.

The 26th and 27th sections enact that every Slaveholder shall keep a printed Record Book, and therein insert an exact and true account of every punishment by him, or by his order, inflicted upon each and every slave, specifying the age and sex of the Slave, &c.

Now the punishments which a master may have to inflict on his Slave are either legal or they are illegal. If they are legal the legislator has no right to take any cognizance of the same; for otherwise we will have an Ordinance to-morrow, requiring every proprietor of horses to make a return "upon oath" of the occasions he puts himself on horseback, or in a carriage, the nature of his errand, the character of his nags, how long he was out, whether he distressed or over-heated them, &c. Another Ordinance will require every parent to keep a return of the punishments he inflicts on children, their offences, their age and sex, &c. and every possible absurdity may be equally expected for all other cases of legal punishments. And if the punishments be illegal, the absurdity and illegality of the laws are still more palpable; for where can it be tolerated, that a person is by his own act to furnish the means of his own condemnation, exclusive of exposing him, both before the tribunal of the world, and that of his SUPREME MAKER, to the dreadful crime of perjury!!

The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser seems to have felt the weight of these objections; and, therefore, applying his sophistry to the case, he tells the public, that if a master, in a moment of peevishness, boxes, or gives a slave's ear, or gives an angry kick, or a gentle wholesome horsewhipping, these little peccadilloes are not intended to be brought under the name of punishment, and will not be required to be "booked."

But I would ask the Advertiser for whence has he obtained this information, and derived this authority to interpret the law? Is he to sit as sole judge and juror in all cases arising upon this order in council!

Is the box on the ear, or the cut of the horse-whip, not given as a punishment? Does the position or momentary want of temper excuse upon the master to prove his innocence, or to spare the ear of the slave to be recorded, while of law existing in civilized societies, and in all every punishment to female is declared illegal? Neither the jury, nor any of the judges here, will take the Leading Article of the Commercial Advertiser as a conclusive commentary on the law of the land; and any master convicted of having lashed his servant down, kicked, or buffeted him, beaten a female, and of having thereby occasioned him or her an injury, will be found guilty of illegal punishment, aggravated by the crime of perjury; if pleaded Not Guilty, in order to have the chance of being acquitted, should the plaintiff fail in his proof. There are many instances of similar acquittals, and great credit is due to the English nation for them. It proves their humanity in its brightest colors; that they consider it better to acquit ten culpable persons than to condemn one who is innocent. And by the said Ordinance No. 19, the accused master was to prove his innocence.

It was not only this agreement on the laws of society which inspired the colonists with terror, but the Ordinance contained so many more enactments which attacked their right of property, and had a direct tendency to depreciate not only their slave property but also their immovable property. These consequences were directly felt. It is well known what efforts the inhabitants of the Colony have made to extricate themselves from these difficulties. All petitions to the Colonial Government for the cancelling of the Ordinance, or for a suspension thereof, with the declaration that the colonists were willing and ready to submit to Government a plan for the amelioration and gradual abolition of slavery, which would better answer the object in view, and would less infringe on our right of property, were in vain! The Ordinance was to remain in force without any alteration!

Amongst the many themes now under our contemplation, the means of obtaining redress for grievances, and a proper provision in our public interests, is certainly one of the most conspicuous. As British subjects we have an undisputed right to petition His Majesty the King and his Parliament thereon, and we have likewise made use thereof during the last few years. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to trace out and to examine what are the effects which our petitions and representations have had.

A measure, upon which the inhabitants of this Colony had seriously to complain, were the Ordinances of the 6th of June, 1825, and 12th July, 1825, whereby the reduction of our currency was fixed to a third of its established value, as guaranteed by Government itself. The main source of the welfare of a country is the affluence of its pecuniary means, and it is most narrowly connected with the welfare of the individual.

The individual pays as long as he has wherewith to pay, and his property is an inexhaustible gold mine to the state. If his property is reduced or impaired the source of affluence is drained, the individual has nothing more to give; the state is in want of the requisite means to maintain and to nurse society, Commerce and Agriculture go to ruin, and both the state and the people linger and droop away.

Such were the consequences which were feared when, in 1825, the measure for the reduction in the value of our colonial currency was made known in the Colony. These consequences have, alas! taken place, and we still groan partly under them. To aver the contrary, or to maintain that the country is not now in a pitiable state, is the act of a blind man, or that of a premeditated rogue, who will but violate the truth. But what steps did the colonists take to prevent this great evil? Did they remain silent, and did they look on with gazing eyes on the decay of their happiness and welfare? If so, "they have forsaken their duties towards their country and their fellow-citizens, and they are amenable for it to the bar of their country." But why ask this question? We are no strangers in our own land. Is it not public enough, and do we not know ourselves, that the inhabitants of this country did not spare either trouble, time, or pecuniary sacrifices to lay their just complaints before the British Government? That even the former Colonial Secretary, Lieut. Col. C. Bird, was sent as the representative of the colonists to England to advocate their interests the more forcibly and with more energy.

But—our complaints were just and well founded, not only in theory, on the grounds just mentioned, but likewise because the colonial currency was guaranteed to us by Government, and the public property pledged for it, and sorry are we to say that the result of our petition did not answer our expectations. The then existing Ministers, although they did acknowledge the justice of our complaints, said it was difficult to make any alterations in it, and there it remained. There was a talk of a Free Port, of a Breakwater, and so on, which we were to have in compensation of the losses we had sustained by the depreciation of our currency; but men of sense and experience saw directly that it was a mere farce to throw us, as is figuratively said, "the eyes full of dust," for till this very day nothing of all this has taken place.

We had, at least, good reason to expect that time would have been left to us to recover from that evil, and that no measures would be resorted to, which could have any further injurious effects on our interests. But we still behold the terror in the countenances of our fellow citizens, when the Ordinance No. 19, was published on the 19th of June, 1826. An Ordinance which violates all principle of law

entirely, and determined (see Art. 17,) that on the complaint of a slave it should be incumbent upon the master to prove his innocence, or to be punished as guilty, whilst by all principles of law existing in civilized societies, and in all cases, between citizen and citizen, and King and subject, the plaintiff or accusing party is always obliged to prove the guilt of the defendant. As a conclusive commentary on the law of the land; and any master convicted of having lashed his servant down, kicked, or buffeted him, beaten a female, and of having thereby occasioned him or her an injury, will be found guilty of illegal punishment, aggravated by the crime of perjury; if pleaded Not Guilty, in order to have the chance of being acquitted, should the plaintiff fail in his proof. There are many instances of similar acquittals, and great credit is due to the English nation for them. It proves their humanity in its brightest colors; that they consider it better to acquit ten culpable persons than to condemn one who is innocent. And by the said Ordinance No. 19, the accused master was to prove his innocence.

It was not only this agreement on the laws of society which inspired the colonists with terror, but the Ordinance contained so many more enactments which attacked their right of property, and had a direct tendency to depreciate not only their slave property but also their immovable property. These consequences were directly felt. It is well known what efforts the inhabitants of the Colony have made to extricate themselves from these difficulties. All petitions to the Colonial Government for the cancelling of the Ordinance, or for a suspension thereof, with the declaration that the colonists were willing and ready to submit to Government a plan for the amelioration and gradual abolition of slavery, which would better answer the object in view, and would less infringe on our right of property, were in vain! The Ordinance was to remain in force without any alteration!

Even when Government deigned by their letter of the 15th Aug. 1826, to acquaint the Committee (nominated by the inhabitants to make representations against the said Ordinance) that the intention of the 17th article was only "that article 17 is only intended for such cases in which there appearing prima facie existence of ill-treatment, the master is only called upon to give some explanation in how far he had any part therein," and that Government was petitioned again to give this explanation, which was contradictory to article 17 itself (the effect of a law by a later Ordinance, upon which the Judges were to act in their decisions,—it was likewise refused. We obtained nothing on all our requests—we saw no effect of all our representations,—the Ordinance remained as it was,—and we had nothing left but to bring our grievances before the Home Government in a petition, and the result thereof we intend to take into consideration in our next number. Meanwhile we wish to draw the attention of our readers to the object we have in view, the obtaining of a Legislative Assembly, similar to that in Canada and Jamaica, as the only means to meet our grievances and causes of complaints, and to prevent the total ruin of the Colony.

We have received Singapore Papers up to the 10th of February last, and it will be seen from an Extract in another column, that an attack was made upon the Chinese Frontiers by some Mahomedan Tribes, which was considered by the Pekin Government of great moment.

The public cannot but observe with real satisfaction and pleasure the intense interest which our much esteemed Governor continually manifests towards the Agricultural class in this Colony. The Government Advertisement in the Government Gazette of the 1st of May last, and also in our last number, is another proof that His Excellency is well aware that a farmer suffers much more by little teasing, harassing, and injurious inconveniences, than can generally be imagined. It is a pleasing task for us to record that the measure is generally appreciated with a high feeling of warm gratitude. A farmer is generally a grateful man, and he warmly loves that Governor who shows even a small particle of interest in his situation. We only lament that the "inferiors in office" do not always lay the cases fully before the Governor. We mean to blame nobody, but we are convinced, that if the existence of another incongruence as that complained of in a letter signed "A. L." in another column, had only been mentioned to that FRIEND of the Colonists, it would have been removed by the same proclamation. The case mentioned in that letter really deserves notice.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

The revolutions in Europe seem to make a tour round the world. The Emperor of Brazil is also infected with it. The Emperor Don Pedro has abdicated his throne in favor of his son, Don Pedro II., and called for England with the whole of his family in an English man-of-war. The revolution broke out in April, and the cause of it is said to be the preference which the Emperor continually gave to newly arrived Europeans, to the prejudice of the old inhabitants whom he neglected.

We have seen in the Government Gazette of last Saturday a Report of the South African Library Cash Account, where we find that the balance in favor of the Library was, for 1829-30, £367 1 6; and from 1830-31, £797 16 0.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

Albany, April 20, 1831.

Sir,—With much satisfaction I see the subject of the capabilities of the harbours along the coast to the eastward revived. The real interests of the whole Colony require that it should be constantly discussed. If dependance is placed on the Home or Colonial Governments for funds in support of these purposes, their improvement will never be effected, if not by a combination of mercantile and agricultural interests that these objects can be obtained; then, indeed, Government may do much, by doing away with all obstacles on their part, that might interfere with such undertakings. They might also send a body of agricultural convicts and navigators, who would be highly useful in such works, and revive cultivation in their neighbourhood.

History points out to us, especially in the United States of America, exertions of the most successful industry, instances of sagacity unostentatious by science, the happy fruits of a well directed perseverance. What has happened there, may, and will happen in this Colony. Give mankind the full rewards of their own industry; allow them to enjoy the fruits of their labor, under the peaceful shade of their Vines and Fig Trees, leave their native activity unshackled and free, they will then, if commerce increases, fertilize the very land on which they tread, and exhibit navigable Harbours and Rivers, sending their waters and ships to the ocean, spreading plenty and cheerfulness all around. What a refreshing spectacle it is to see the labour of the inhabitants rewarded, to see them emerging out of their first difficulties, living with decency and ease.

What a gratification it is to see and hear that the inhabitants of this part have not become insensible to the advantages of a communication with the ocean. Had the improvement of the Thowie River been followed up, long ago Graham's Town would have been more prosperous, Balthurst and the fine country around equally so.

In the early part of the year 1821, it is known that more than one very creditable and praiseworthy report on the practicability of the Thowie, was forwarded to the Colonial Government, and Sir R. S. Donkin, then acting Governor, felt much interested in the arrival of the first vessel.

The writer of this, at that time, was often at the Thowie, and had frequent conversations with two nautical men, well informed in those matters; who resided there upwards of three years, and were directed by the Colonial Government to make observations and report thereon; their opinion was, that the current of the river might at moderate expense be directed into one channel; by which means the entrance would be so improved as to admit vessels of 100 tons or more, if of a peculiar build.

A Government vessel or two were built at the Cape expressly for the Thowie, and Messrs. Alton and Montezath, merchants, Tunderstand, traded some time to that river with considerable success, but from some unforeseen causes they gave up the concern, and a government vessel or two being unfortunately lost at sea, the trade to that port was abandoned.

My most earnest wish is, that some more competent person would arouse the Albanians to a sense of their interests, in re-opening the navigation of Port Frances. The first vessel ever known to have entered that river, was the coasting schooner, Elizabeth, Francis Lisboa, master, on the 9th November, 1821. The particulars of her arrival and departure, and that of every vessel that has been at the Thowie, I will give you hereafter, if you think the correspondence will be interesting to your readers.

I am, Sir, &c., AN ALBANIAN.

\* By navigators, I mean people skilled in cutting canals.

STELLENBOSCH versus THE INFORMER.

Stellenbosch April 26, 1831.

Sir,—In reply to the Advertisement of a correspondent of the 20th instant, with respect to the concurrence of people assembled before the Town-hall, I have to say that the malicious writer, whose judgment and reason appears to be dazed and stunned by ill will, ought to provide himself with a pair of miraculous spectacles, in order to distinguish truth from falsehood, and whereby he might convince himself that his accusation of innuendo offered to the Government, are as diabolical as perfidies; but that, heated by the most heinous enthusiasm, they conducted themselves in a laudable manner against those miserable children of Adam, who by sheer stupidity, and from servile submission, preferred to render themselves culpable of perjury against the King of the universe, than to oppose themselves as free born men and honest Christians, frankly and fairly against obligations imposed upon them, which they could not comply with unless they became traitors to themselves.

If the Pestiferous Toad, who very likely rose from filth and mud, to boast on the roof which he built with our money, were acquainted with the word mob, he certainly would not have made use of it in speaking of our honorable and valiant opponents. He might, to-morrow perhaps, be allied in another climate to the lowest of the rabble, which we call the dogs of the people, although he here mimics the gentleman. The old adage is but too truly verified—"An upstart is trouble some to all men."

Would to God, that among all civilized people and nations, perjury was considered as fearful a violation as, thank God, it is in southern Cape; then we would not see, as in the case in other countries, alas! conscience censored by a handful of shining earth, or a sounding purse, to redeem oneself and others from the gallows of the wheel, or to believe that a Priest or Confessor could forgive the most heinous crimes. We can truly say from our side, that those who petition the Justice of the Peace of the Court, belong to a more respectable class of people than such ruffians; and therefore the saying of the exasperated writer there—*one cannot serve two masters, God and Mammon*, is very applicable. Let him only not pollute with his venom those respectable persons, because they don't like to be made fools.

It cannot for a moment be established, that under a wise and mild Government, the common cause (as he says) should suffer by any thing, which aims at the general welfare; this is the language of the phantoms of a thick-headed servile and bigoted, because the true patriot, being the best of citizens, has a right to expect that righteous judges will not exercise undue punishment, in a case where only unqualified spies and mischievous persons were insulted, but in no wise either the King in Council, nor his lawful Representatives, were offended.

Yours, &c. GATE CENSOR.



BIBLE AND SCHOOL COMMISSION EXAMINATION.

Cape Town, May 7, 1831. In your well-digested paper of the 18th of February, an "Observer" represents the intention of the Bible and School Commission as to local schools...

Subsequent to the above spectacle approached the sequel; several days elapsed ere the candidates obtained any answer as to their competencies...

and will, unquestionably, put as little faith in the nefarious many, as he that holds one by the hand who is in the same predicament with him that has a wet seal by the tail...

OPEN TO ALL—INFLUENCED BY NONE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

UNITED STATES

Congress assembled on Tuesday the 5th ultimo, when the President delivered the following message:— Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives...

The beneficial author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

In the midst of these blessings we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils...

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests intrusted to the war department. Some of them were referred to in my former message...

I refer you also to the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state of the army, fortifications, arsenal, and Indian affairs; all of which it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention and care.

(From the "Times," Feb. 18.)

RUSSIA

The Poles have thrown down the gauntlet, and dared us to the combat. Count Diebitch is commissioned by the Emperor to take it up, and to show them that the power of Russia is not to be slighted with impunity.

PUBLIC SALE OF COWS.

MR. MARTINUS MELK will cause to be sold by Public Sale at the Place of Mr. VAN SCHOOR, at Rondebosch, on the 17th of May, 30 excellent Friesland Cows and Calves.

IN THE PRESS.

And shortly will be published.

MR. J. C. CHASE'S

PAMPHLET,

IN DUTCH.

AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

St. GEORGE'S CHURCH

In consequence of there not being sufficient Funds to meet the expense of purchasing an Organ and a Pedal of Brass for the Church, a public subscription was opened...

St. GEORGE'S CHURCH

THE Shareholders of St. George's Church are hereby called upon, in virtue of the 10th section of the Ordinance of Government...

AFRICAN CLUB HOUSE, 12th MAY, 1831.

A MEETING of Proprietors will take place THIS MORNING, at 12 o'clock, at the Club House, under the direction of C. MARSHBARGER.

To Carpenters, Wagon-makers, Farmers, &c. THE Undersigned offers for Sale a cargo of Tallow, Wood Beans and Peas, of various lengths and diameters...

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

ON the Beach near the Wharf Fishery will be sold on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, a quantity of Wagon-wood...

DAMAGED GOODS WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS AFTERNOON will be sold 2 casks of Bone-ash, more or less damaged by salt water, loaded from the bark "Edith"...

RECEIVED via "ECLIPSE."

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Bays, Shalloons, Bombazets, Ducks, Nankins, Bedticks, white Molesters, Satinets, Ribbons, straw Bonnets, crape Dresses, Thread, Perfumery, Hats, Corals, Velvetines, Stockings, Brocade, Cotton Prints, Handkerchiefs, Cambrics, Nails, and Iron Hoops.

PUBLIC SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

Of fashionable Waist and other ribbons per "Eclipse," just landed.

ON MONDAY Morning, the 16th instant, a Public Sale will be held by the Undersigned inside Withers Warehouse, of an extensive assortment of fashionable Ribbons...

MR. BERNARDUS RENS will cause to be sold, on the 24th of May next, on favorable terms, at the Place of Mr. VAN SCHOOR, in the District and near the Village of Uitenhage...

Public Sale of four capital Slaves.

THE Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of J. ANDRÉ JACOBS BOUTHOUS, Esq. will sell by Public Sale on favorable terms, at the Place of Mr. A. M. VAN SCHOOR, on Thursday, the 26th instant, four capital Slaves...

SALE OF SUPERIOR CATTLE.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th instant, CHRISTOPHER HANCOCK OLIVER, of Graaf-Reinet, will cause to be sold by Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the Place of Mr. J. UYS, Pamposkraal, on a Credit of Eight Months (or more), 400 heads of Cattle...

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by the Churchwardens of the Community at the Parish, will sell by Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 13th of May next, at the Residence of the Sexton, the ORGAN of the said Church, well adapted for the Church of a smaller community.

PUBLIC SALE OF SLAVES, &c. &c.

THE Undersigned having Sold by Private Sale, his Place, situated at Paardeberg, will hold a Public Sale at the Village of Matieland, alias Zwartkopsdorp, on the 10th of May next, of the remainder of his agricultural implements...

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold by Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at the Place of Mr. HERRMANN SCHNEIDER, Blaauwbloueweg Kloof, 100 head of Friesland draught Oxen and Cows, and 300 Sheep...

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SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

GENERAL Meeting of Shareholders of the S. A. COLLEGE will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th of June, precisely at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the sole purpose of electing five Members for the Council of Directors...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

South African College, 8th May, 1831. THE Treasurer having reported to the Council that several Students having not paid the Fees due to the College up to the 1st April last...

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

ON SUNDAY Morning, May 13, a Sermon will be preached in English in St. Andrew's Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. A. FAIRB, B.D. Divine Service will commence at 10 o'clock in the Morning.

BUTTER, SOAP, AND TALLOW.

FRESH supply of the above articles, and for Sale at the Store of W. & F. SILBERBAUER.

A WET NURSE WANTED.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse without a Child. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

A LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL light Wagon on 8 Springs is for Sale. Inquire at the Office of this Paper.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY the 17th instant, of the whole of the Estate of P. P. BOUTHOUS, consisting in a very productive Farm, situated at Groote Drakenstein...

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

May.—Calypso, brig, A. Sinclair, from Kynema, May 2 to this port. Cargo Timber, Passengers, Messrs. Manning, Barnes, and Steyer.

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Byvoëgsel tot de Zuid-Afrikaan, No. 58. Vrydag 13 Mei.

STELLENBOSCH.
DONDERSDAG DEN 23STE APRIL 1831.
De Koning versus Abraham de Villiers, CUM SUIS.

Wegens Onrust in Publicke Aanstap op den Voorzitter van de Paarl, J. N. de Villiers.

(VERVOLG EN SLOT.)

Salomon, Vrydags, in dienst van den Heer Dickenson, beoogde—Ik weet dat de Heer Villiers, van de Paarl, eens op een dag by myn Heer geheete heet. Ik was op een of ander tijdstip op de school. Jacob de Villiers kwam naar my toe by de poort, en vroeg of het paard van den Heer Villiers ook daar was, waarop ik geen antwoordde, en by my voorged: jyt te eest verdere...

goods beschouwde dat by ter markt kon brengen. Om aan den meestbiedende vol te zyn, zoo eest schreven wy idere poging, die men zoo konnen doen, om een zodanig schied, zoo tegenwoordig met het menschelyk gevoel, te doen voortduren...

Ook kunnen wy geen oogenblik aan de goede gevolgen en de goede intente der meerderheid van wyfvelen, die de Bysonkomst hebben bygewoond, waarvan hierboven melding is gemaakt: wy hebben integendeel alle rede om te geloven, dat huns wensch voor de afschaffing van dit barbaarsch en onmenschelyk gebruik, even zoo oprecht als de onze is. Doch, daar wy weten dat deze ongelukkige zaak, by meerdere gelegenheden, en op andere plaatsen op het typt is gebracht geworden...

STELLENBOSCH, THURSDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1831. The King versus Abraham de Villiers, AND OTHERS.

For Riot and Assault, committed on J. N. de Villiers, Justice of the Peace of the Paarl.

(Continued from our last.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Advocate Brand.—The people shown by Canyn, but the other I don't know; many spoke to me, when they expressed their sorrow, besides Canyn, Albertson, and Wick; it was not they alone; I swear that Mr. de Villiers had said in his hand. William Isaac Lous, sworn—I am a wine-farmer, residing at Simon's Valley. On the 13th, to the best of my recollection, between ten or twelve o'clock, some persons pushed Mr. Briers against me when I was going to the Assistant Protector's Office, but I don't know by whom; it was in the hall. I said to Briers—Don't you push me. I then entered the office; before this I saw three or four persons pushing Mr. Marais; but I don't know who they were; there was no other molestation. When Mr. Briers pushed against me, I said it is common people who do so to a respectable man in a public office. Then Mr. Jac. de Villiers replied, "What if you say common people?"

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS. CHINESE POLITICS.

The most important piece of news, during the last fortnight or three weeks, is the invasion of Chinese Tartary, by the Mahomedan tribes, inhabiting the region about 130 miles N.W. of the city of Cashgar. In the Chinese maps and the Peking Gazette, they are called Antseyen and are near the spot occupied by the word Seyram in D'Anville's general map of Chinese Tartary. The Gazette of October the 23d, contains a paragraph saying that on that very day, a despatch had been received from Cha-ling-o, the resident at Cashgar, dated September 23, having been 27 days in coming, in which it was stated, that the Antseyen Tartars had made a sudden inroad on the frontier of Cashgar. Up to the 31st of October, the Peking Gazettes contain daily orders and appointments in reference to this invasion. Yang-yu-chun, a name which appeared among the triumvirate, who acted against Chang-ki-hur, (as formerly noticed in the Register) has been honored with a title, and peculiar seal, conferring very high power upon him, and stations him inside the N.W. pass through the great wall with 2,000,000 Taels, at his disposal, to provide supplies, and the means of conveyance for an army across the desert of Lobi. Chang-ling the hero of Cashgar, who seized, or as it is now said, betrayed Chang-ki-hur, and was made a Duke, and a member of the Cabinet, is ordered off post haste to take the command among the Mahomedan cities in little Bucharia. Canton rumours make this invasion, what they call, a very large business, but it is the usage here to make a large business of a very little one. However the official facts shew that the court of Peking does not view the matter as a trifle. An order has come down to the Governor of Canton, to desist from some public works in the neighbourhood, because of the military operations in Tartary. And it is whispered that the four gentlemen, viz., the Tartar general Governor Lo, the deputy Governor and the Hoppo, who united in a memorial against the English, have received his Majesty's commands not to be over strict, but to deliberate and manage well, which means that they must try to keep matters going on in peace and quietness.

MARKT PRYZEN Tot den 11 Mei 1831. Table listing market prices for various goods like Apples, Potatoes, Beans, etc.

Extract van eene Inleidings-artikel in de PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

Met betrekking tot dat grondbeginsel waarop de eene Mensch zich het voorreigt aanmatig, om over zynen medemensch naar welgevallen te kunnen beschikken, hem slechts als een verkoopbaar stuk

Public Ledger, 4 Febr. 1831.

Wy ontvingen gister ochtend een brief van onzen Correspondent te Hamburg, genoteerd 28 January. Hy meldt dat er een algemeen gerucht op de Beurs liep, dat er een gevocht tuschen de Russen en Polen had plaats gehad, den uitslag waarvan ten voordele der laatste was geweest, die 700 gevangenen hadden genomen.

Public Ledger, 4 Febr. 1831.

Een private brief van den 26 passato, uit Riga, meldt, dat 33,000 man van de Keizerlyke Garde daár verwacht wierden, om hunnen weg naar Polen. De wegen van St. Petersburg naar Riga zyn opgevuld met troepen, zoo dat het der reizigers moeyelyk valt hunnen weg voort te zettten.