







THE  
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 3, 1831.

In one of the preceding numbers of this Paper, (No. 58,) we pointed out the illegality in principle of His Majesty's Order in Council of February 1830, expressed by the Proclamation of this Government, of Aug. 12, 1830, as far as regards the Punishment Record Books. We will now proceed to enter more minutely into the words of that Order in Council, to show the impossibility of its being complied with in many respects, and how its enactments have been misrepresented in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 30th of March last.

By referring to the 27th section it will at once be seen that not only such punishments as are usually so termed in the ordinary acceptance of the word, viz., by corporal chastisement, but that every denomination of punishment, in the broadest sense of the word, applied to either sex, and to every age, must be registered, and that the least neglect hereof must necessarily subject the master to the pains and penalties of that Order in Council. The section enacts, "that every manager of slaves, employed in agricultural or manufacturing labour, shall insert an exact and true account of every punishment by him or her inflicted, or by his or her authority, upon each and every slave, specifying the age and sex of the slave so punished, &c." and "in the cases of any male slaves, who shall be punished by whipping, the number of stripes actually inflicted upon the offender." No master or mistress would be, therefore, any longer safe under such an order. Every correction, confinement, or act of coercion, rendered necessary by any misbehaviour, is declared a punishment, must be recorded, and if omitted to be entered, with all its formalities, within two days, renders the manager of the slave liable to a fine not exceeding *Twenty Pounds!!* in many instances perhaps half the value of the slave!!!

This is not, however, the only intolerable hardship imposed upon the slave-manager, but he is moreover required to look about for witnesses to every species of correction which he may find necessary immediately to resort to, so that in the numberless instances of slaves being with their masters on a journey, or in any isolated place, and there conducting themselves in such a manner as requires some correction, the master finds himself at once deprived of all authority, precisely in those situations where the dread of punishment alone often commands obedience.

How is the unfortunate slave manager next placed who happens to be unable to write, at least with sufficient correctness to fill up so important a document. He is obliged to take a clerk for that purpose, for he is made to swear, by a set phrase "that his punishment Record Book has been punctually and accurately kept by C. D. whom he has employed for that purpose;" or, otherwise, for every single instance of correction he is bound to call in the friendly assistance of neighbours, at the cost of a trip of ten or twelve miles, and in many instances of three times that distance. And will he find his neighbour, however willing to oblige him in other respects, disposed to lend his aid in an office of the most unpleasant nature, which might entail injuries without end upon himself? How are the other slave proprietors situated who, by old age, infirmity, or sickness, are prevented from undertaking a journey of several days, twice a-year, to the residence of the Protector? They must first see a doctor, according to the present moderator, if, some £10 or £20 to repair to their residences; they must next see the same doctor again, to attend in their stead before the Protector, and the latter has the delightful half-yearly visitation of all the sick of the district. What inhabitants are there in the country who can afford to incur this regular half-yearly expense in those districts which are favored with a medical man, in a district comprising an area of 15,000 or 20,000 miles? and how are those to do who happen to reside in a district where there is no medical practitioner? for the Order in Council leaves no saving clauses.

These are a few of the practical difficulties to which the country slave proprietors are thus exposed; and this is not the least of the unjust measure of this Order in Council; that under the denomination of its being applicable to a *gricultural and manufacturing slave proprietor*, no part of this measure is made to bear, in Cape Town, on the several seats of magistracies, where a compliance would at least be attended with less inconvenience, but entirely presses upon that part of our population which perhaps is more than any other entitled to the protection of government, and obtains it the least. Can there then be a doubt that a government, priding itself on its sense of justice, and its equal partition of their respective rights to all classes of society, will soon put an end to a measure unjust in principle, totally impracticable in many of its operations, and tending only to alienate the hearts of the Colonists from their present mother country?

We call the attention of our readers to some circumstances which occurred at the last Circuit Court held at Stellenbosch, as it represents a most gross indignity offered to the Judge then sitting. The public should be taught to respect the character of a Judge when on the Bench, and when administering justice; and it is expected that the menials and Assistants of the Court should set the example.

How can the public expect a free and independent administration of the law of the land, when the Judge can be insulted, or the grossest indignities offered to him, on the high seat of justice? We hope to hear no more of similar misbehaviours, and anxiously expect that in future we shall receive no more similar reports. We feel strongly interested in supporting the high character of a Judge, for that is the happy land where justice is impartially administered.

We have frequently considered the inconsistency of the situations *Deputy Sheriff* and *Assistant, Protector of Slaves*, being joined in one and the same person; and we hope that the *Protector of Slaves* will clearly see that by the present junction of situations, the slave has not been protected by that individual, whom he is by law called on to appoint, and whom he has actually appointed.

A criminal is punished as an example to deter others from committing a similar crime. If so, why then have the two Hottentots and the slave not been punished in a public place? Why have the slaves, who were sentenced, during the last Session of the Supreme Court, been flogged, in the market, at day-break, when there were only two or three persons seeing it?

A *Legislative Representative Body* will soon put things to right, of which the public will now again see the imperative necessity. If we had a *Legislative Representative Body* in this Colony we would not hear so much complained of the state of freedom which the Convicts enjoy, and the comfortable life which they lead. What punishment does the slave or Hottentot undergo, when, as a convict, he can lead such a life, and enjoy the pleasing effects of liquors? See the letter of "A Traveller." Has it been considered already what will be the effect, detrimental to the peace and safety of the inhabitants, if the convicts, who by the law have been declared to be bad men, are allowed to enjoy such a degree of liberty? We have already, frequently through our paper, called the attention of the proper quarters to this subject, and we have, even in this town, not yet seen any good results therefrom. What, therefore can assist or help us? A *Legislative Representative Body*? Let us, then continually pray His Majesty for it, until we obtain it.

#### STATE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

We observe, with great satisfaction, the abundant early rains which we have had this season. For many years the rains have been partially felt in the Colony, owing to the extent of the Colony and the variability of our climate. One district felt its nourishing effects, while another suffered severely under what we term the "dry cold." Consequently, in one part of the Colony there was abundance of crop, while in another a total failure was experienced. This year, however, thank God! they have been general throughout the Colony. From every quarter we receive the best news of the effects of the early rains. The farmers have everywhere been able to commence ploughing early in the season, and sowing in abundance. The fields are covered with delightful and nourishing young grass, which offers a fair prospect of abundance of pasture, fat cattle, and good butter. This will ensure a prosperous year for the farmer, and if the state of the weather remains as at present, we must expect a harvest, the like of which we scarcely have had in this Colony.

We have mentioned the names of those who have already signed the Memorial for a *Legislative Assembly*, and we rejoice in the intelligence we have received from the Country Districts, that it meets everywhere with the approbation of, and is signed by, the inhabitants, with some exceptions, however. "A Farmer" warns his fellow-countrymen against the signing of that petition. If he is not yet convinced, that the Emancipation of the female children, which shall be born after a *Legislative Assembly* shall be established here, is the best plan, and the least oppressive, to be adopted, he surely will never be convinced. It is true the former yields a slave girl, which is not yet born, while he as yet remains in suspense whether his slave will produce a child, and whether that child will be a female; but how will he be rewarded for it? By obtaining the means of reducing the Taxes, and of making their own laws, and this will bring the farmer ten-times greater advantages than by selling such a child for free. By considering the Memorial, the farmer will perceive that a slave girl, emancipated in that manner, will have to remain with, and serve him up to her 18th year of age, while the requested Legislative Assembly will have to provide a recompence for the trouble taken in the education of that child. The farmer does not lose by this. This girl, having attained the age of 16, is free, but is not obliged to leave the farmer with whom she was born. Oh, no! she may hire herself to him; and their wages will decrease in proportion as the number of such free beings will increase! Take, take care, in whatever light you choose, the plan will always be found equally advantageous both to the farmer and citizen, and we therefore advise the farmers, with the purest intention, to sign the petition.

#### GRAAFF REINET.

From letters received from Graaff Reinett, we have been informed that the inhabitants in that district hold the same opinion, in common with their fellow-colonists, about the *Punishment Record Books*. Only three or four out of a population of about 14,000 inhabitants, have taken these *Black Books*.

The Advertiser asks, in his leading article of Wednesday the 25th, whether the loss to be sustained by emancipating the female slave girls must be suffered by our children and grandchildren? We comprehend that query, though it is made apparently approving of our plan, but in reality obstructing its view, perhaps because his plan of *general abolition* did not appear to us, as he expected, it would to Parliament, a *revelation*!! But he is much mistaken! We

same person;—I can excuse the Assistant Protector of Slaves from waiting upon me, but the Deputy Sheriff is bound to wait upon me.

(The trials now take place, and it gets dark.)

*Judge.*—Let candles be brought in, Sheriff.  
*D. Sh.*—My lord, I have supplied candles at my own expense at the former Circuits, and was never repaid, although repeated application was made to the Civil Commissioner; I am willing to do it now also, but who shall pay for them?

*Judge.*—Who represents the Civil Commissioner? Call the Magistrate.

(The Magistrate appears.) *Judge.*—Have you received any instructions from the Civil Commissioner to act in his absence?

*Judge.*—No, my lord; last year he gave me some directions, but this year he departed without giving me any.

*Judge.*—I have met with similar obstacles during this Circuit, and it is a shame that a British Judge should submit to them; it is useless for the Government to issue proclamations, calling upon all persons to render assistance to the judge on Circuit whilst such trivial inconveniences as these are left unprovided for.—The Sheriff is the only person on whom this Court can make an order, and I now call upon him immediately to provide candles, and to do it within five minutes, or I shall fine him twenty pounds. The Judge added, that although Justice was blind, there was no reason why the Judge should sit in the dark.

(Four candles were immediately brought in.)

#### Second Day

The Judge appears, attended by the Deputy Sheriff. During this day two slaves were tried; one was assisted or defended by Mr. Ingram, at the request of the Assistant Protector, who could not perform that duty, as being Deputy Sheriff also; in which capacity the Judge would not allow him to appoint a Deputy, and was found *Not guilty*; the other had no Protector, and was sentenced to six months' confinement at hard labour, with seventy-five lashes.

(It gets dark.)—Four candles are produced.

*Judge.*—Let more candles be brought in, to give more splendour to the Court.

*Deputy Sheriff.*—My lord, there are more candles but no candlesticks.

*Judge.*—Then stick them on the table; I must have candles.

Four candles stuck upon empty bottles were placed before the Judge.

*What a glorious sight!!! Prodigious!!!*

Upon all this I must remark, that if the Deputy Sheriff had only applied to the nearest house, he would immediately have been supplied with more candles, and more candlesticks; but the public was unaware of this want, and no person would have been unwilling to provide candles at their own expense, knowing for whose benefit such a Circuit Court was held here.

*With regard to the executions of the sentences passed by the Circuit Court.*

Two Hottentots and one slave were to receive each 75 lashes. The Deputy Sheriff (the same person as *protector of slaves*) attended the execution with the district surgeon, the first standing with a white staff of office, which, after the execution, was carried home by a black constable. How dignified!!!

The lashes were inflicted in the prison yard, with open doors, that the public might witness it, but no sound or groan was heard from the Hottentots, but only from the slave.

The query now is:—were these prisoners to be flogged publicly or not? If publicly, why not on a public place? Such as the market or King's square? If not, why were the doors of the prison to be left open?

Are the duties of Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Protector of Slaves not incompatible with each other? how can the first keep order in Court, whilst he is to protect or defend a slave.

I am, &c. A FRIEND OF ORDER.

Sir,—It is, I think, very unjust that a public servant, while in the performance of other and more pressing duties, should be censured by persons who, because their concerns are not attended to instead of those of greater consequence, think fit to represent him to the public as guilty of gross neglect of duty, and by very specious and grave charges make mountains out of mole-hills.—A letter, containing charges of such a nature, appeared in your last paper, signed "Africanus"; but, as no names nor department are mentioned, the public can only guess who the functionary is to whom he alludes; I have, therefore, set my divining faculties to work to find him out, and I think I have hit upon the person designated by the letters "N. N."; and, if I am right, I can inform "Africanus" that he has not been happy in selecting so worthy a man to vent his ill-natured censure upon. As a public servant his urbanity of manners, and attention to official duties, are well known, and his public avocations, which are numerous, incessant, and important, leave him, I should presume, very little time to walk for mere pleasure, on the Parade, as "Africanus" insinuates. I shall not comment further upon this letter, than to observe that the charges are frivolous and illiberal, and if sifted, probably, would prove to be without just grounds. It appears to me, as it must to every impartial person, that the letter has been written more for the gratification of personal feelings, arising from whatever cause they may, than with a view of exposing public injustice or abuse.

When the conduct of a public officer is reprehensible, its exposure through the medium of the press is allowable; but it is unfair that he should be shown up, upon trivial occasions, by persons who are so illiberal as to think that their affairs are paramount to all others; and because they do not, from unavoidable circumstances, meet with that prompt attention which they exact, they think proper to wound the feelings of honest men and faithful public servants by unmerited, and therefore, unjust representations of their conduct.

Whoever "Africanus" may be, whether unconnected with Government, a Civil Servant, or a Pensioner, I would recommend him, whenever he takes up the cudgel again, as he seems inclined to do in defence of public rights, to use it with more discrimination, and where it is required; he will then act a praiseworthy part, and deserve the thanks of his fellow-citizens, which, in my humble opinion, he has not done in the present instance.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.



# Byvoegsel tot de Zuid-Afrikaan, No. 61—Vrydag 3 Juny.

AAN HET HOF TE St. JAMES,  
Den 5 November 1830,  
In tegenwoordigheid van des Konings Allerdoorduch-  
tigste Majestet in Rade.

Nademaal by een zekere Acte des Parlement, gepasseerd in het 6de jaar der Regering van zyne overl. Maj. Koning George IV, getiteld "Eede Acte tot het regelen van den handel van die Britsche Bezittingen buitenlands," na te vermelden, dat "de wetten van navigatie aan buitenlandsche schepen veroorloven, om in die Britsche bezittingen buitenlands uit die landen waartoe sy behooren te voeren, goederen, het produkt van die landen, en uit die bezittingen goederen uit te voeren om te worden gebragt naar eenig vreemd land hoes oock gemaand; en dat het nodig is dat zulke permissie zal onderhevig zyn aan zekere condition," sy herhalve vastgesteld, "dat de voorregten, daarby vergund aan vreemde schepen, zullen bepaald blijven tot de schepen van die landen, welke Koloniale bezittingen hebbende, gelyke privilegien van handel met zoodanige Kolonien zullen verleend aan Britsche schepen, die geene Koloniale bezittingen hebbende, den handel en vaart van die landen, en van deszelfs bezittingen buitenlands, zullen stellen op de voet van de meeste beginstigting, ten tyt Zyne Majestet, by eenige Order in Rade, het in eenig zaak raadzaam sal oordeelen, het geheel of eenig g-deelte deser privilegien te verleenen aan de schepen van eenige vreemde natie, oschoon die wootwaarden hierboven vermeld, nie in alle oprieten zullen vervuld zyn door zoofazige vreemde natie."

En nademaal by een zekere Order van Zyne overledene Majestet in Rade, gedateerd 27 July 1828, na te herhalet dat de condition in gezegde Acte des Parlement vervat, niet in alle deelen vervuld door het Gouvernement van de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, en dat daarom de privilegien dus als voorbeeld door de Wet van Navigatie aan buitenlandsche schepen verleend niet wettiglyk konden worden uitgevoerd of genoten door de schepen van de Vereenigde Staten voormeld, ten tyt Zyne Majestet, by eenige Order in Rade, het gehele of eenige deser privilegien zoude verleend aan de schepen der Vereenigde Staten voormeld, Zyne gez. overledene Majestet, uit kracht van die magt in hem gevestigd door de gezegde Actes des Parlement, de gezegde voorregten heeft verleend aan de schepen van die gem. Vereenigde Staten; maar daerby heeft voorzien en verklaard dat zoodanige privilegien volstekt zouden ophouden en eindigen in Zyne Majestets bezittingen in de West-Indië en Zuid-Amerika, en in zekere andere Zyne Majestets bezittingen buitenlands, op en na zekere dagen in die Order bepaald tot dat einde, en welke gedaen lang verstrekken zyn.

En nademaal by een zekere andere Order van Zyne gez. overledene Majestet in Rade, gedateerd 16 July 1827, de gez. laatstgenn. Order is boves-tig; en nademaal, overeenkomstig de Acten der Parlement op dat stuk gemaakt en voorzien, Zyne gezegde overledene Majestet, by een Order in Rade, gedateerd 21 July 1833, en by de gezegde Order in Rade, gedateerd 27 July 1826, heeft goed gevonden te gelasten, dat er op alle vaartuigen van de gez. Vereenigde Staten, welke die havens van Zyne Majestets Kolonien in de West-Indië of Amerika zouden binnengaan, met artikelen het produkt of manufactuur van de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, zekere lastgelden en customes zouden worden gechargeerd, zoo als daarin vermeld.

En nademaal het an Zyne Majestet in Rade is gebleken, dat de restriction voormaals door de Wetten der Vereenigde Staten gelegd op Britsche schepen, varende tuschen die Staten en Zyne Majestets Bezittingen in de West-Indië en Amerika, zyn herroepen, en dat de verschilmakende regten, voortmaals door de Wetten der Vereenigde Staten opgelegd op Britsche vaartuigen en derzelver ladingen, de Havens der gem. Staten binnengenkomen uit eenige van Z. M. Bezittingen als voornmede zyn herroepen, en dat de Havens der Vereenigde Staten nu open zyn voor Britsche schepen en derzelver ladingen komende van Zyne Majestets Bezittingen als voormeld, zoo verklaart Zyne Majestet, hy en met advies van zyne geheime Raad, en overeenkomstig met de magt die in hem gevestigd by de gem. Acte gepasseerd in het zesde jaar van zyne overledene Majestets Regering, of by eenige andere Acte van het Parlement, dat de gezegde vermelde Orders in Rade, van 21 July 1828, en van 27 July 1826, en de gez. Order van 16 July 1827, (zo verre de laastgennedie Order betrekking heeft tot die gem. Vereenigde Staten van Noord-Amerika) zullen zyn, en desezen worden door dese respectievelijk herroepen.

En Zyne Majestet verkaart verder, by en met advies als voorzegd, en ingevoerde die magt voorzegd, dat die schepen, en behoende tot de gezegde Vereenigde Staten voormeld in Britsche Bezittingen buitenlands, zullen mogen invoeren goederen, het produkt van die Staten, en mogen uitvoeren goederen van de Britsche bezittingen buitenlands, om te worden gevoerd naar eenig vreemd land, hoe oock genaamd.

## VERVOLG

Van de Namen dier genen welke de Petitiën wegens de Vrygeving hebben geteekend.  
Zie de ZUID-AFRIKAAN No. 59, bevattende 60 Naamtekeningen.

## Uit de Kaapstad.

J. H. Beck, V. D. M. J. Jurgens, Sen. Charles Stuart Pillans. G. E. Overbeck  
Thomas Elliot J. Vivian Hussey. W. W. Hemer. W. A. Venning. E. Puckey.  
J. Lawton. C. A. Baker. P. J. Redelinghuyse, Son. J. F. Beck. D. H. Keyser. J. Wahl.  
G. Luck. J. G. Blankenberg. W. J. de Kock Sz. G. J. Scheuble. J. H. von Manger.  
F. W. Schirmer. R. C. Hoets. M. J. Smuts. O. Landsberg. G. A. Werdmuller.  
C. L. Andresen. D. J. Kuys. G. Smith. J. Ross Innes. B. Bond. J. H. Tredgold.  
Weduwe Styne. H. A Sandenberg. Weduwe P. Stoe. C. C. Mocke. C. de Kock, Jun.  
J. J. Freeman. J. Abercrombie. J. P. de Jong. Weduwe P. Reos. J. Curlewis.  
E. Landsberg. E. King. J. A. Bresler. C. M. Villet. A. M. Tromp. D. Fock.  
C. L. W. Liesching. A. G. Olthoff. G. Thompson. W. Gray. C. Korsten. J. C. Looch.  
W. J. Birkwood. A. G. Robertson. W. Curraway. W. Curlewis. C. Landsberg, Ez.  
A. Gray. J. A. Bam. L. W. C. Beck. G. Monro. J. M. Maynard. J. Maynard. T. Drury.  
Samuel Bailey. J. B. Willenburg. R. J. van der Riet. G. J. Leeuwener. J. Wasserfall.  
J. H. van Eyck. J. A. Janson. J. P. Dusing. P. Leen. J. H. Brandt. E. Pozyn. J. Theys.  
H. Dique. C. G. Blankenberg. J. W. Steytler. W. Liesching. C. Dempers.  
F. J. Stoßberg. J. S. Leibbrandt. H. Heckroodt, Jun. J. Brink, Dz. J. F. Hey-

## Uit het Kaapstad District.

M. Melck. Jacob van Reenen. F. L. Städler. Jacob van Schoor. J. M. van Eyssen. C. Städler. F. L. van Eyssen. J. F. Kirsten, Wz. M. van Eyssen. P. Städler.  
H. Crowcher. J. F. Eelders. M. J. Städler.

En de Hoog Ed. de Lord Commissaris van Z. M. Trezorie, en de Hoog Ed. Sir George Murray, van Zyne Majestets voornaamste Secretarissen van Staat, zullen hiern de nooddige direction geven, zoo als hen respectievelijk zal toebehooren.

on the road to repair it, or to open the drains, in order to prevent the road being damaged by rain, whereas the new Contractor only enjoys £200 & 4 per annum, and must sustain continual heavy rains from the 11th February up to this date.

But see what happened further; two or three days after the circulation of that report, Roslof Campnor and some others arrived at the Market with their wagons from Lange Kloof; the wagons were loaded with flour; every one was surprised, and asked them, "which way they came?" upon which they answered, "by the road as usual," namely, the Cradocksberg. Not long after this, the Civil Commissioner happened to come from the Lange Kloof, to collect the annual taxes; his direction had been fixed over the Duvelskop to Plettenberg bay; but that gentleman being informed on his circuit, that the road over the Cradocksberg was in such a decayed state, that scarcely a road was said to exist, deemed it proper to alter his route over the Duvelskop, so as to have an opportunity at the same time of examining the Cradocksberg. The Commissioner on arriving at the Toll-house, met some wagons loaded with wood, which passed the Mountain as usual; he was then informed by the owners of the wagons, that great damage had certainly occurred to the road by the continual heavy rains, which will cost the Contractor more for repairs, than his whole annual pay will amount to; but that notwithstanding this, they find the road passable again without danger; which information, after examination of the road, proved to be correct.

The Correspondent of George must be aware, that heavy rains continued during that period, and in spite of this, every day wagons come to the market loaded as usual; and wagons loaded with wood proceeding as before on their journey to the Interior, without experiencing the least impediment. Louis Fourie from Oosterland, dispatched his children on the evening of the 5th instant, after supper, with two wagons loaded with 500 feet of green yellow wood planks from his place; and on the following day at 9 o'clock when they returned at George, having unloaded the wagons at the Toll-house. Thus the wagons passed the road at night; and if that is the case, it will be more easy to pass it on horseback with two horses.

I should be able to give you more such facts, were I not afraid of filling your useful Paper too much; but before I conclude, I beg you will not lay too much stress upon my style of writing, as I am not accustomed to write for Newspapers but I think it matters very little, as I only give mere facts. By placing this in your valuable Paper, you will highly oblige, —Sir, &c.

I find there is an impression, that these signatures compose the Vestry of Swellendam; it may be irrelevant therefore to state that two of the five only belong to that body, and are the junior deacons, and so far from these five persons having given you the feelings and opinions of the community of Swellendam, as they assert, I have to inform you, that many individuals to whom that document was presented by Mr. Mol for signature, before he left Swellendam, and on his road to Cape Town, refused to subscribe to it, and possibly some of those who have signed are not aware to what they have pledged themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH BARRY.

## INVENTION OF TELESCOPES.

The late Professor van Swinden had been at considerable pains to illustrate some important points in the history of natural philosophy. The first invention of Telescop in Holland attracted a considerable share of his attention, and he had the good fortune to meet with some official documents calculated to throw light on the subject. Descartes has attributed the invention to citizen of Alkmar, called James Metius, but whose real name was Jacob Adrianus. He died between 1624 and 1631. Contemporary writers describe him as a person of eccentric and fanciful habits. He acquired considerable skill in working glass, and excelled in the construction of large burning lenses. In the University of Leyden there exists an original copy of a petition, dated 17th Oct. 1608, which he presented to the States General of the United Provinces. In this document he states, "that he had for two years employed all his spare time in some occult or secret art, connected with glass-making, and that he had succeeded so far as to make an object appear as visible and distinct by his instruments as can be done with that which was lately offered to the States by a citizen and spectacle-maker of Middelburg."

In the written acts and journals of the States General of that time, kept at present among the State Archives of the Hague, the following entry is made, dated 2d Oct. 1608.

"On the petition of Hans Lippersley, a native of Wesel, an inhabitant of Middelburg, spectacle-maker, inventor of an instrument for seeing at a distance, as was proved to the State, praying that the said instrument might be kept secret, &c., it was resolved that some of the Assembly do form a Committee to communicate with this petitioner, and to inquire whether it would not be possible to improve upon it, so as to enable one to look through it with both eyes, and, further, to inquire what renumeration would satisfy him," &c.

Hence it appears that the real inventor, who preceded Metius, was this Hans, i. e. John Lippersley. The story offers a so ludicrous instance of the strange vexations to which ingenious men must often submit, from ignorant but official persons, that i.—

"The insolence of office, and the squalor taken."

However, on the 4th Oct. some persons were appointed to try the said instrument on the turret of the mansion of His Excellency Prince Maurice, and on the 6th it is mentioned that they reported that the instrument was likely to be of utility to the State. Lippersley was ordered to make one, and the price stipulated was 900 florins, £75 sterling. During this time Metius put in a claim already mentioned. This appears to have produced merely some vague but official promises, and Metius did nothing more to attract public notice. In the course of December the Commission appointed to try Lippersley's instrument to see at a distance with two eyes, made their report, stating that they approved of it, and consequently two other similar instruments were ordered at the same price, which, as a proof of his industry, were delivered in within two months, and payment ordered, 13th Feb. There can be little doubt that this instrument was what was afterwards called a Binocular, for terrestrial objects, most pleasant, if well arranged, but requiring dexterity in the arrangement.—Extracted from *Journal of the Royal Institution*, No. II.

CAPE TOWN:  
Edited by C. N. NETHLING, No. 44, Hout-street.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor C. N. NETHLING, No. 1, Shortmarket-street.

## CONTINUATION

Of the Names of those who have subscribed to the Petitions for Emancipation.  
See the "ZUID AFRIKAAN," No. 59, having Sixty Names.

## From Cape Town.

denrich. H. J. Hofmeyr. P. M. Luyt. G. F. Hennig, Jun. D. F. Brand. J. G. Richter. J. H. Rutgers. P. J. Pentz, Sen. C. Cruywagen. H. Cloete, Lz. J. W. Hürter. J. Brink, Cz. M. C. Vos. C. Brink. P. F. de Villiers. S. F. Dormehl. H. Keeve. T. D. van Schalkwyk. H. Vos, Hz. G. H. Wolhuter. G. Pentz. Weduwe P. C. Berning. J. Greybe. Jan. Frylinck, Sen. A. Thwaites. N. Stenhouse. H. C. Jarvis. D. C. Lazar. F. Geyer. C. J. Ackerman. T. Haylett. W. A. Ventura. H. de Wahl. E. Bailey. J. G. Steytler. T. Corder. Weduwe Onkruidt. Weduwe J. Matthys. B. Heckroodt. J. G. Tredouw, Sen. E. de Roubaix. J. W. Melander. N. Maasdorp. J. F. Sigt. D. Spies. G. J. Heydenrych. C. C. H. Schlosser. J. Sigt. C. J. Sigt. M. E. de Waal. C. le Clas. M. H. Gildenhuis. Weduwe Jacob van Reenen. E. K. Green. M. V. Blerk. J. C. Eerlich. J. D. Matthys. H. W. Lategan. N. Vos, Hz. J. R. Kee. H. G. Muntingh. H. G. Muntingh, jun. M. Bryant. G. A. Barends. F. Boltman. Donald Ross. H. F. W. Schyff. W. G. Vos. M. H. Mortens. W. Rauch. R. L. Attwell. F. P. Berning. E. E. Whiling. J. Blore. D. F. Lehman, son. P. M'Dougal. M. Voorman. Wed. J. J. Schindelhutte. F. W. Woekie. Wed. J. Heyne. J. C. Bosse.

## Cape District.

Charles Stuart Pillans. G. E. Overbeck  
J. H. Rutger. P. J. Pentz, Sen. C. Cruywagen. H. Cloete, Lz. J. W. Hürter.  
J. Brink, Cz. M. C. Vos. C. Brink. P. F. de Villiers. S. F. Dormehl. H. Keeve.  
T. D. van Schalkwyk. H. Vos, Hz. G. H. Wolhuter. G. Pentz. Weduwe P. C. Berning.  
J. Greybe. Jan. Frylinck, Sen. A. Thwaites. N. Stenhouse. H. C. Jarvis.  
D. C. Lazar. F. Geyer. C. J. Ackerman. T. Haylett. W. A. Ventura. H. de Wahl.  
E. Bailey. J. G. Steytler. T. Corder. Weduwe Onkruidt. Weduwe J. Matthys.  
B. Heckroodt. J. G. Tredouw, Sen. E. de Roubaix. J. W. Melander. N. Maasdorp.  
J. F. Sigt. D. Spies. G. J. Heydenrych. C. C. H. Schlosser. J. Sigt. C. J. Sigt.  
M. E. de Waal. C. le Clas. M. H. Gildenhuis. Weduwe Jacob van Reenen. E. K. Green.  
M. V. Blerk. J. C. Eerlich. J. D. Matthys. H. W. Lategan. N. Vos, Hz. J. R. Kee.  
H. G. Muntingh. H. G. Muntingh, jun. M. Bryant. G. A. Barends. F. Boltman.  
Donald Ross. H. F. W. Schyff. W. G. Vos. M. H. Mortens. W. Rauch. R. L. Attwell.  
F. P. Berning. E. E. Whiling. J. Blore. D. F. Lehman, son. P. M'Dougal.  
M. Voorman. Wed. J. J. Schindelhutte. F. W. Woekie. Wed. J. Heyne. J. C. Bosse.