

Van Correspondentie

Verschulde nullige Communicatien zyn ontvangen, en zullen behoorlyghedt op geslacht worden;— gebrek aan plauts heeft derze verplaatsing in het Blad van Zeden belet.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 5 AUGUSTUS 183

De Lezer zal uit den voordeelkundigen en onpartydigen Brief van "Eenen bestandigen Lezer," geplaatst in ons laatste Nommer, alsmede uit den Brief geteekend door "Een Zuid-Afrikaan," en in een ander kolom van dit Nommer geplaatst, ontwaren, dat de zaak der Hottentotten en verdere Naturellen van dit Land, een ernstig aanzien begint te krygen, zoowel wegens die vereenigde pogingen die door eenige Personen in het Moederland onlangs schynen aangewend geworden te zyn, om het werk en de maatregelen, of exertien van den Persoon, die nu als de hoofd oorzaak en bewerkter van der Hottentotten vryheid—in dien graad zoo als sy die thans bezitten—schijnt te moeten worden beschouwd, aan te moedigen en te ondersteuren; en wel ten gevolge van de Zyn de Boeken van de nu afgeschaafte Kantoren—Boedelkamer, Sekwesters Kantoor, en die van het Kantoor van den gewezen Commisaris,—in zoodanigen staat om de bedragens te kunnen aantoonen welke eenige Ingezetenen voor het aan hen in onderscheidene Boedels toegegewene te vorderen hebben!—En zoo niet, zal dat dan de pligt van den Meester niet worden, egenen bekwaamen Persoon aan te stellen, om alle do onderscheidene Boedels die door den der opgenoemde Kantoren zyn geadministreerd geworden, te doorlopen, en een alphabetische Lyst te maken van de Namen der Personen tot ontvangst getoegtigd, of verpligt om da onderscheidene Saldo's die blyken mogen nog onafgedaan te zyn, te betalen.

en te ondersteunen; en wel ten gevolge van de prosecutie en condemnatie van dien Persoon voor Libel, welke alhier in het afgelopen jaar heeft phant gehad, en welke foder Kolonist nog wel verscht in het geheugen zal zyn; als, wegens de uitwerkingen die men van tyd tot tyd opgemerkt heeft—en zoo als onzen Correspondent, zich rekenende "Een Zuid-Afrikan," er een nieuw voorbeeld van opgeeft—that de jongst verkregene vryheden op het karakter en den staat der Hottentotten gehad hebben. Wy zeggen "een ernstig aanzien," en zullen hierin zeker niet met grond

kunnen toegesproken worden;—of, zegt het
weinig, en kan men het met stilzwijgen aan-
zien, waanneer een aantal Menschen, in een
ander land, duizenden van mylen van ons ver-
wyderd, en wien de Kolonisten niet de eer
hebben te kennen anders dan dat zy, ten ge-
talle van 524 leunne namen hebben getekend.

Wij verbeeldden ons echter niet zoo veel, als
wilden wy hiermede te kennen geven dat dit
het beste plan is; ons voornemen is alleen om
het voorstel te doen, en het aan betere beoor-
deelaren over te laten het plan tot ryheid te
brengen.

PLAATSELYK NIEUWS.—WORCESTER

(Van onzen Correspondent te Worcester, vernemen wij het volgende pha'selyk nieuws, onderdagteekning van 26 July 1831.)

mensen zich misschien nimmer aan deze zyde der Linie hebben bevonden, of hunne voetstappen op dit Land hebben gezet; die misschien nimmer eenen Hottentot of eenige andere der Naturellen van ons Land hebben gezien, en alleen van hen schyneu gehoord te hebben; zegt het weinig, wy herhalen het, wan-nee zoodanige mensen zich vereenigen, en wel op de partydige, algeheele en uitsluitelyke voordragt van de zaak, door de alhier gecon- demneerde party,—met terugwyzing en verwerping van al het genu kon gezegd en bewezen worden tot regtvaardiging eener zaak, zoo als die alhier door eene onpartydige en onaf- hankelyke Regtbank van vier onafhankelyke en onpartydige Regters is beslist geworden? — Wy vragen het ieder Kolonist, ieder onpartydig Mensch, die maar geen v'vand der Kolonie of van derzelver welvaart is, af: wat moet van de Kolonie worden, indien maar oen ieder, die daartoe het vermogen heeft, dat voorbeeld volgde en zich in het Moeserland, door middelen best geschikt om zyn oogmerk te bereiken, eenen aanhang ormeert om krachtdadig diemiddelen en pogingen te helpen bevorderen—in de wyze van welker aanwending hy door eene wettig geconstitueerde en onafhankelyke Regtbank is gecondemneerd geworden wegens Laster en Libel? — Ja, wat moet er uiteindelyk van de waarschijk thans beklagenswaardige Hot- tentotten zelve worden,—dit, aan zichzelven overgelaten zynde en hunne aangehoorenoe nei- ging volgende, de wildernis en b'aschen, en het ledig en rood loopen prefereren boven de zamenloving in eenen geregelden kring of maatschappy van menschen! — Gearne hadden wy gewenscht dat het niet noodig zoude ge- weest zyn de bedoelde zaak verder aan te roeren, om dat dezelve reeds eene behoorlyke plaats in de discussie derzelve, in het afgelopen jaar, in dit Blid heeft bekleed; — doch hoe zeer ook afkeerig en schier moede om de

“Ik ben nader geinformeerd, dat aan Hexrivier by den Heer Isaak de Vries, ten gevolge van heilaaft onstuimig wederr' eene groote verspoeling heeft plaats gevonden. Een gedeelte van syn Wijngaard, vruchten bomen en zaailand is weg gespoeld; de weg door de Hexrivier is in eenen onbruikbare staat; niet minder slecht en onbruikbaar zijn ook de wegen van hier naar Tuisbagh; alles is ontzagelyk verspoeld en maskt het reisen haars zeer gevaarlyk. In de Waayhoek en aan Goudse hebben de menschen veel schaden aan hunne huizen, tuinen enz. gehad. Wy hebben nu echter sedert eeyige d'agen fraxy weder, aange- naam en verkwikkend voor menschen en vee en groei en groei voor het gezaaide en gras. Wy hebben, in zoo verre wy op onze algemeene jaalysche waar- nemingen, omtrent dezen tyd, kunnen afgaan, alle vooruitzichten van eeuwen overvloedigen oogst. Het veld hebben wy sedert lang zoo mooi niet ge- zien. De bloemen beginnen zich reeds te verto-uen en hebben alle voorteeken'en van aan den zon vermaarden natuurlyken bloemtuin van Tulbagh en Wordster eene prachtige vertoening, by het bezin der Leute te zullen geven. Zo dat de natuur reeds als het waren den Reiziger en derzelver onderz'ekker naat deze streken uitlokt. De Heer Carel Eras aus Senior, in de nabijheid van dit Dorp woonaartig, heeft voor nu ander halve maand geleden eigengezaaid (opslag) haver doen afoogsten, en die haver ook alreeds voor eenigen tyd op dit dorp verkocht. Het strekt my tot byzonder groot genoegen u te kunnen mede delen dat onze nieuwe Kerk, in den tyd van iets meer dan vys maanden, sedert het beg'n van den opbouw,) reeds sedert eenigen tyd ouder dak staat, en, oppleisteren niet, geheel en al voltooid is; dit zoude ook reeds plaat's geflat hebben, doch de aanhoudende regens en sleet weder hebben het aanbrengen van benodigd kalk belet. Binnen kort kunnen wy nu verwachten dezelve geheel en al voltooid te zien. Derzelve heeft met de laatste regens geen schad- ghad. Het is eene eenvoudige doch nette Kerk. en is, ten minste tot dus verre, alleen door de Ge- meente van Worcester, by subscriptie opgebouwd

gaak weder op te vatten, — hoe zeer overtuigd, dat zelfs deze ongebidende keus, als een nieuw argument, tegen de Kolonisten zal worden te huis gebracht en gebezigd, daar waar men zoo kunstig en wel doordacht de gemoederen van medelydende en gevoelige menschen tegen de zoo genaamde vooroordeelen der Kolonisten, en sóór de verzonnene onderdrukking en mishandeling der Menschheid, weet op te wekken, gaande te maken en te winnen; — wy beschouwen het thans nog als een heilige geworden.

wy beschouwen het thans nog als eenne heilige pligt, die do Kolonisten,—die het welzyn der Kolonie,—ja, do de wezenlyke welvaart en heil der Hottentotten zelve, van ons vorderen om weder in het strydperk te treden. Wel aan dan! daartoe zullen wy in een volgend Nommer, de zaak van nader by beschouwen—(willende deze aanmerkingen slechts als eene inleiding laten voor afgaan.)—En ofschoon wy weten dat de waarheid niet altyd wil gezegd wezen,—ofschoon wy door zwygen waarschynlyk veele zoo genaamde vrienden zouden behouden, en door de waarheid te boek te stellen, in dit geval, ons de haat van schyn-vrienden der Kolonie, en alle derzelver Inwoonderen, zullen berokkenen. Wy troosten ons met het oud spreekwoord: “*Obsequium amicos, veritas odum parit,*” en zullen onze grootste beloonding en zelfvoldoening vinden en gevoelen,wanneer wy eindelyk en eenmaal de erkentenis uit den mond van elk onpartydig en onbevoordeeld Mensch zullen horen en ontvangen: dat wy de waarheid,—de geheele waarheid, en niets anders dan de waarheid hebben hulde gedaan!

Correspondentie.

Aan den Redakteur van de "Zuid-Afrikaan".

DE HOTENTOTEN.

Worcester 28 July, 1831.

Mynheer!—In dit Dorp bevindt zich thans
eene Hottentottin met name Ets; het kom-
my voor dat sy van hare zinnen beroufd en in
eenen hogen graat van dolainigheid is. He-
is beklijgenschwaardig om hier myndys in de
Straten te zien rondlopen, terwyl sy tevens
een allerschandelykst toneel oplevert;—dan
eens loopt sy geheel en al naakt, en dan kleedt
sy zich weder; en niet zelden bedient sy zich
van uitdrukkingen in tegenwoordigheid van
kinderen, (die als kinderen dat ongelukkig
voorwerp volgen,) welke myn pen weigert af-
hier nedes te stellen, om dat de kieschheid
te veel daar door zoude gekwetst worden;
Doch Mynheer, het ongelukkigste van alles is
niemand weet waar sy woont en sy zelve wel-
licht ook niet;—sy dwaalhier rond, niemand
kan hare tegenwoordigheid alhier beletten,
want sy is volgens Ordonnantie No. 53, dat

want zy is volgens Ordonnantie No. 53, dan van aan niemand rekenschap schuldig; en geen mensch waagt het om haar, als eene zinnesoos aan te sproken of aan de hand te geven d. t. zy maar de huistoe pleats waar zy van daan komt, terug gaat; want zy schijnt, dit ook met alle de andere waarlyk thans ongelukkige Hottentotten gemeen te hebben, dat zy gene andere woning heeft dan de gheele Kolonie, want zy zich dan even zoo in bewegen en rondwalen, als elk Lid onzer Kaapsche Maatschappy, in zyne vaste woning f. op zyne eigene plaats doet.—Waar moet dit alles toch op uit lopen. Mynheer! Is er dan waarlyk niemand, die zich de zaak van de arme Hottentoten tot hantelzyn aantrekt, en die voorkomen kan, dat

de Hottentotten niet verder als wilde dieren
in het veld terug en zond gejaagd worden als

Konden de Menschlievende en mildadigen die hunne milde handen nog sedert onlang zoo rykelyk hebben opengedaan zich even alhier verplanten om ooggetuigen.—Neen wy wenschen hup zooodanige den Menschonteerende tooneelen geen ogenblik toe, te aanschouwen.—Wy gunnen hen gene gezichten even als van de allerlaagste van het geschaepene en redenloze in menschelyke gedachten konden zy een echt tafereel een oogeblinker voor zich zien, van dat gene wat wy alhier in deze Kolonie van onze medemensen, die Hottentotten (ik schaam my zoo dikwyls ik er om denk) genoegzaam dagelyks, sedert zy uit de Maatschappij verbannen en aan zich zelve overgelitten zyn, zien, zy zouden misschien hunne mildadigheid ten dezen aangewend beklagen en hunne getoonde Menschlievendheid slecht beantwoord zien;—en zy zoude daardoor met een gelegenheid vinden, om hunne menschlievende harten en milde handen open te doen, voor dejn het Moederland en by hun, zich bevindende werkelijke armen en ongelukkige schepseLEN, die thans geen werk kunnen krygen om de kost te verdienen, die van honger vergaan, en daardoor in razend wanhoop worden gebragt.

Spoedig hoop ik op dit onderwerp UE wede te zullen onderhouden, indien U.P. dezen een plaatsje in uw nuttig Weekblad wilt gunnen want ik geloof dat het nu de pligt van ons ZUID-AFRIKAAN wordt, om opregte en belangloze verdedigers der Hottentotten te worden en te trachten om onze vrienden in het Moederland te overtuigen, dat de Hottentotten te veel verwaarloosd worden door hun die losbandige vryheid te geven, waartoe zy thans zoo vele giften en hulp bydragen en dat wij hün gaarne, als onze medenatuurgenoten, onder dezelfde bescherming der wetten en onder dezelfde zedelyke verpligtingen als leden van eenen staat wenschen terug gebragt te zien.

Ik ben, Mynheer, enz. EEN ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Parlements Bieus.

Huis der Gemeente,—Vrydag, 15 April.

(VERVOLG)

Antwoord van Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden

op het Protokol der Conferentie van de Gevolgmaatligdenschap van Oostenryk, Frankryk, Groot-Brittannien, Pruisen en Rusland, van den 9 Januarij 1831, betrekelyk Italië en Holland.

"Dien ten gevolge verklaart zyne Majesteit,
—na kennis genomen te hebben van de uitvraag
der Conferentie van Londen, daartoe strekkende,
dat den 20 Januarij 1831, en onverschillig o-
men op dat tydstip over de beginselen der schei-
ding al dan niet was overeengekomen, de vrye
scheepvaart op de Schelde voor onzydige vaar-
tuigen en voor die, welke in Belgische havens
te huis behooren, volledig zal worden hersteld,
zonder andere toregten of onderzoek, dan in
1814, voor de vereeniging van België met Hol-
land vastgesteld waren; alsmede van de verkla-
ring, dat het verwerpen dezer vordering, was-
toe men zich overtuigd hield dat zyne Majesteit
niet aarzelen zoude in allen deele toe te traden,
door de vry mogendheden als eeno daad van
vyandelykheid jegens haer zonde wordt be-
schouwd, en dat, indien de maatregelen, welke
de vrye vaart op de Schelde beloommeren, niet
op den 20 Januarij, op de hierboven genoede
wyze werden opgeheven, de vry mogendheden
zich voorbehielden, om zoodanige besluiten te
nemen, als zy noodzakelyk zouden achten voor
de onverwylde uitvoering van hare verbintenis;
—dat Hooghezelve de uitdrukking "vyandelykheid", moeyelyk kan overeen brengen met den
uitgedrukten wensch, om voor Europa de zeg-
ning van den algemeenen vreda te bewaren, en
dat dzelve den gezegden eisch gy verklaring dat
Conferentie aanmerkt, als inbreuk makende op
zyne souvereiniteit en op de onafhankelijkhed der
oude Vereenigde Nederlanden, als stevig
met het regt der Volken, en als geheel onzen-
eeuigbaar met de gevoelens van vriendscha-

welke de vyf Hoven tot hertoe voor Zyne Majestie betuigd hebben.

Intusschen heeft de Koning,—is aanmerking nemende dat Europa niet kan verwachten, door de middelen van den enkelen Staat, hoe roemruchtig dezelfs jaarboeken ook zullen wezen, den terugkeer tot het ware, en op den verouderlijken eerbied voor de regten van elk volk gegronde stelsel van niet tusschenkomst te sien bewerken,—besloten, zich niet langer te overmacht te verheffen, en, voor het tegenwoordige, te rekenen van den 20 January 1831 af, aanschouwer te blijven van de zaak op de Schelde van onzydige of Belgische haven te huis behorende schepen, onder de stelligste protestatie en toorchoud, zoo wel voor zoo veel de gezegde schepen niet zelve betrifft, als de regten, welke Zyne Majestie begoedt is te heffen van de schepen die de Schelde zullen bevaaren. Diervolgens heeft Zyne Majestie gelust, dat van geagreding af,

de uitvoering der maatregelen welke, ten aansien van de zee op de Schelde, vast gesteld waren, voorlopig zal gedurend worden.

"Daar echter, volgens de bepalingen van het protocol van den 9 January, de intrekking deser maatregelen wraaklyk afhangelyk en onafscheidelijk is van de sijpe uitvoering der verplichtingen, welke de Conferentie van hetzelfde protocol aan het zich noemende voorlopig bestuur van België heeft oorgelegd,

zo verkiart zyne Majesteit, dat deseve, iederen belijding niet uitgevoerd, of later verbrooken, mogen worden en in geval de Conferentie moet dragen met het achter van

en in geval de Conferentie mogt draaien met het nemen van maatregelen van geweld, ten einde deelname te doen verbiedt zich voorbehoudt, om op nieuw en onverwyld van zyn regt gebruik te maken, en niet alleen de maatregelen van veiligheid op de Schelde, maar ook de Blokkade der zoodanige bestallende, en dat Zynne Majestadt noch hetzelfde van

te herstellen; en dat Zyne Majestelt sich het arbeid behoudt voor het geval, dat het vaststellen der hoofdigenissen van de afscheiding der oude Vereenigde Nederlanden en België, by welker onmiddelyke regeling Hoogtdeselre zo veel belang heeft, eenige onvoorsien vertraging mogt vinden." — *Uit de Haagse Courant.*

THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Several useful Communications have been received, and will meet with due attention; want of room has prevented its insertion in this Day's Paper.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, AUGUST 1, 1831.

Our Readers will perceive from the critical and impartial Letter of "A Constant Reader," inserted in our last Number; and also from a Letter signed by "A South African," to be found in another part of our Columns, that the case of the Hottentots and other Aborigines of this Country begins to assume a serious aspect, as well in consequence of the recent apparent united exertions of some persons in the Mother Country, to promote and support the work and the measures, or the exertions of the person, who, we must appear, to consider as the main cause and operator of the freedom, in the degree, they at present possess it—of the Hottentots; and principally in consequence of the prosecution and condemnation of that person for Libel, which has taken place in the proceeding year, and which every Colonist will still bear fresh in his memory;—as well as respecting the effects noticed from time to time, and of which our Correspondent signing himself "A South African," gives us a new example—which the recent liberties they have obtained have had on the character and condition of the Hottentots. We say "a serious aspect," our assertion will not be contradicted upon just grounds; does it not appear, and can we look upon it in silence when a number of persons in another country, at a distance of thousands of miles from us, and whom the Colonists have not the honor to be acquainted with, except that 544 in number who have subscribed their names for the relief and support of a case, depicted to them of suffering manhood,—the motives of which support, viewed in itself, cannot but be called praiseworthy. Such persons, who, perhaps have never been on this side of the Line, or have trod these shores; who, perhaps have never seen a Hottentot or any other of the Aborigines of our country, and only appear to have heard of them: we repeat, therefore, does it say little, that when such persons join together on the partial, sole, and exclusive appeal of the case, by the party condemned at this place: with repulsion and rejection of all that can be said and proved in justification of a case, as that which has been decided here by an impartial and independent Court, consisting of four independent and impartial Judges? We ask every Colonist, every impartial man, who is no enemy to the Colony or its prosperity: what must become of this Colony, when any one possessing the means, would follow such an example, and form a party of followers in the Mother Country, by means, best suited to gain his objects, to promote powerful means and endeavours, in the manner of applying which he has been condemned by a lawfully constituted and impartial Court! Yes; what must become ultimately of the, at present, really deplorable Hottentots, who, left to themselves, and following their natural inclinations, preferring to rove through the Forests and Deserts, and to lead a wandering and idle life, to commune in a regular circle of society with men! Gladly would we have wished not to touch upon this subject any more; because it has already had a proper place in the discussions thereon in this Paper last year; yet, however, loath and almost tired we are to revive the subject; however confident that this unbidden choice, as a new argument, will be brought home and charged to the Colonists there, where so artfully and well studied, the minds of compassionate and feeling persons against the so-called prejudices of the Colonists and in favor of the continued oppressions and ill-treatment of manhood can be roused, excited, and gained. We, nevertheless, consider it a sacred duty which the Colonists, the welfare of this Colony: even the real welfare and happiness of the Hottentots themselves require of us, to enter the lists again. Well, then! we will consider the subject in a nearer view in our next Number (wishing these remarks only to be considered as a preface); and although we know that the truth will not always be told, although we should by remaining silent, probably retain our so-called friends, and by exposing the truth in this case, may cause the hate of the pretended-friends of the Colony and all their inhabitants to fall upon our heads; yet we will consult ourselves with the saying:

"Quicquid amies, veritas odium patit."

and will feel and find our greatest reward and satisfaction in our own minds, when we once ultimately will receive our thanks from the mouth of every impartial and unprepossessed person, who will say: that we have done homage to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!! Our old grey-haired police messenger

has during a period of years has travelled and toiled through this district, and suffered much from fatigue) died here yesterday, at the age of 72 years. I hope that we will get a similar clever man to fill his situation at Worcester in this place.

Finally, I must inform you that the hopping-cough is in one of the houses in this village; I fear that it will become prevalent. The white scar-throat rashes also again.—Stephanus Jacobs, residing near Worcester, has lost within a few days, two children by this complaint, and Ernst Marais, of Palkkraal, also two, within the last three or four days; one four; and the other eight years old.

Are the Books of the now abolished Offices, Boedelkantoor, Seemesters Bureau, and the Office of the late Commissioner in such a state as to show the Sums which several Individuals have to claim for Dividends awarded to them in the different Estates. And if not, will it not become the first duty of the Master, to appoint a proper person to go through all the different Estates which have been administered by either of the three before-named Offices, and to frame an Alphabetical List of the names of Persons entitled to receive, or obliged to pay, the several Balances which may appear to be still unsettled?

The mode pursued by the Colonial Orphan Chamber some time ago, might be followed up, and the Lists inserted in the Government Gazette, which Gazette being sent to the Field Cornets, would give a wider circulation to those Lists than any other mode, and have the effect that a considerable sum of Money due to Individuals, and which has laid dormant for a length of time in the Discount Bank, should find its way back to the just Owners.

We do not think so much of ourselves as to pretend that this plan would be the best; our object being only to give the hint, and to leave to better judges, to bring the affair to maturity.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Monday Evening Dr. MACARTNEY gave his fourth Lecture to a numerous audience, amongst which were a few ladies, neither deterred by the unsavoury state of the weather or the sight of the Skeleton.

The subject for the Evening's Lecture, was *Animal Mechanics*; and nothing could equal the manner and style in which the Doctor described the formation and uses of the Different parts of the *Chef d'oeuvre* of Mechanism; in fact, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the best Lecture he has yet given, probably from finding himself at home on the subject, and likely encouraged by those peals of applause which more than once bespoke the gratification of the audience. The subject although dry was occasionally illustrated by some amusing stories from the Lecturer. We very much regret however, that during the most interesting part of the Lecture, several ladies got frightened and left the room.

Query 1. Would not a few Lectures during summer on the different diseases of horses and horned cattle be of immense public benefit in this Colony. Judging from what we have already heard, the Doctor seems fully capable of undertaking the task; and we have no doubt that the lectures would be well attended.

We have taken the liberty to throw out those hints, ignorant how far such a course would interfere with his (the Doctor's) numerous medical avocations.

LOCAL NEWS.—WORCESTER.

From our Correspondent at the above place we learn the following local news, under date July 26, 1831:

I am further informed, that at Mr. Isaac de Vries, in the Hex River, in consequence of the late boisterous weather, a great inundation has taken place.—A part of his vineyard, fruit-trees, and corn-field, has been washed away; the road through the Hex River is impassable; not less bad and impracticable are the roads from hence to Tulbach;—everything is washed away, which makes travelling at present very dangerous. The people at Wayneshoek and Goudine have suffered much by injuries to their houses and gardens. For some days, however, we have had fine weather, which has proved agreeable and refreshing to both man and beast, and thriving to corn and grass. We have every prospect, in as far as depends upon our annual observations at this time of the year, to have a plentiful crop.—The fields have not looked so fine for some time.—The flowers begin to show themselves, and promise to give a luxuriant appearance at the beginning of the spring to the famous flower-gardens of natural Tulbagh and Worcester, so that Nature, as it were, invites the traveller and the naturalist to visit these parts.—Mr. Carel Erasmus, sen. residing near this village, has, six weeks ago, gathered in after (oats) oats, and sold these oats already at the vintage some time ago.—It is with great pleasure I have to communicate to you that our new church (little more than five months since the commencement of the building) has already been thatched, and only wants plastering to finish it; this would also have been done if the continual rains and bad weather had not prevented the lime to have been brought hither.—We may consequently expect shortly to see it completed. It has not sustained any damage from the late rains. It is a plain but neat church, and has been erected, at least so far, solely by private subscriptions from the community at Worcester. The Rev. Mr. Zahn preached here last Tuesday to the Heathens, from Acts, xvii. to 31. He had a full church; attended as well by Heathens, as by several members of our community. His sermon was very fine and impressive.—On the following day the Rev. Gentleman read to Mr. Jac. du Toit on the Hex River, and to several persons in the neighbourhood, to perform Divine service; and visited us again yesterday morning, and edified us the same evening with a sermon from Jeremiah ii. 17.

To speak about the prisoners, there are at present 12 or 13 again in the prison. The Magistrate's Court has had, however, very little to do lately, perhaps owing to absence of some civil servant, or some other whose presence is required at the prosecution of the cases.—It appears to me that there must be very little to do at the public offices here, for they are closed, if not at one o'clock, certainly at two;—easy life!! Our old grey-haired police messenger

Mong (who during a period of years has travelled and toiled through this district, and suffered much from fatigue) died here yesterday, at the age of 72 years. I hope that we will get a similar clever man to fill his situation at Worcester in this place.

Finally, I must inform you that the hopping-cough is in one of the houses in this village; I fear that it will become prevalent. The white scar-throat rashes also again.—Stephanus Jacobs, residing near Worcester, has lost within a few days, two children by this complaint, and Ernst Marais, of Palkkraal, also two, within the last three or four days; one four; and the other eight years old.

Are the Books of the now abolished Offices, Boedelkantoor, Seemesters Bureau, and the Office of the late Commissioner in such a state as to show the Sums which several Individuals have to claim for Dividends awarded to them in the different Estates. And if not, will it not become the first duty of the Master, to appoint a proper person to go through all the different Estates which have been administered by either of the three before-named Offices, and to frame an Alphabetical List of the names of Persons entitled to receive, or obliged to pay, the several Balances which may appear to be still unsettled?

Worcester, July 26, 1831.

Sir.—There is at present in this village a female Hottentot named *Kla*, who, to all appearance, is bereft of her senses. It is really shocking to see her going about the streets, whilst at the same time she exhibits a most shameful spectacle; she is very often seen in a state of total nudity; and, not infrequently, she makes use of such language in the presence of children, who, (as children are apt to do) follow her about from place to place, which decency forbids to be here repeated. But Sir, the greatest misfortune is, not only knows her place of abode, and most likely she herself does not; Sir wanders about here, and no one can prevent her; for according to Ordinance No. 50, she needs not even an account of herself to any person, and nobody likes to interfere in order to induce her to return to the spot from whence she first came; for it seems she has this in common with all other, at present, really unfortunate Hottentots, namely, that the *Colony* is her, and her dwelling, and she, who, (as children are apt to do) follow her about from place to place, which decency forbids to be here repeated. 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