

## AFRIKAANSCH CLUB-HUIS.

DE Leden van het Afrikaansch Club Huis, worden verzoen by een aanstaande Zaterdag den 18 augus. te 12 uroen.

C. BLANCKENBERG, Sec.

## KINDER SCHOLEN.

HET Zuid-Afrikaansch Kinderschool Committee, verzoekt de Vrienden van dat Institut te informeren, dat op aanstaande Zondag Morgen, den 7 deur den J. H. WILHELMUS HIERONIMUS MANGER, een Relevans in de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk sal worden gehouden, ten behoeve van dat Fonds van gen. Instituut.

By het bedienen van den Dienst, sal er eenne Collecte by de Deuren gedana worden.

J. H. TREDGOLD, Sec.

## KERK TE TYGERBERG.

DE Wel-Eerw. Heer J. H. von MANGER, v.d. m. zal op Zondag, den 14 Augustus, eenne trouwstoel Leerdore doen in de Tygerbergse Kerk, op syne Verjaering dien Kerk.

In naam der Kerkraad,

M. L. NEETHLING, Sr. Onderh.

## VERKOOPING VAN FRÄAYE MECHELEN, GLAS, ZILVERWERK, ENZ.

OP MAANDAG den 8 dezer, sal eenne Pública Verkooping worden gehouden aan het Koninklyk Observatorium, van de Natuurkundige van wylen den Esq. F. FALLOWS, bestaande in Mahonyboute Leukonien, Etens, Sols en Pemboek Taels, Latijns en Chiffoniën, een fraya Spiegel, Toiletpiegel, Bedden en Beddegoed, Tafel, Ostbyt, en Desert-Serviesen, Zilver, Plate en Glaswerk, een Baggy en Tuig, Twee fraya Paarden voor het Zadel en Tuig, Markt en Waterkarren. Een Bakken potant Mangel, Druijskuiken, Krakengereedschap, en omstreks sech houten Stokken, eenne hoochveldige Blaiver en Garst, eenne party Haarvleug, en tot te goed staande was Hoek enz.

JONES & COOKE, Agenten.

N.B. De Bokken en Musky Instrumenten salen worden verkocht aan de Vredeskommer van de Heeren JONES & COOKE, waaraan in tyd kennis sal worden gegeven.

## TE KOOP BY DE HEEREN JONES & COOKE, OP DEN 13 DEZER.

DE Heer C. ROBINSON, zal op de bovenstaande dag te Koop aankondigen, syn welbekende Paard, en Tuig; alsmede een Benagaals gespoegd Blouy, hya nieuw, niet een goed Tuig.

Innielde s deselverde te hand te Koop, op wier voordeelige voorwaarden.—Adres by den Heer R. STONE

KOLONEL KENNY, op het punt staande de Colonie te verlatten, verzoekt dat alle vordeelinge tegen hem, ten eersten worden ingezonden aan het Kantoer van

BORRADAILLES THOMPSON & PILLANS.

## WEAK VAN DE CANDIAN.

OP MAANDAG den 6 dezer, ten 3 urenn zullen de Ondergetekende ten haren huize in de Breestraat No. 64 eenne Pública Verkooping houden van de volgende goederen gered van groeg wrak, Sardynen in blikken trommels, Carel, vruchten op randswyn. Lijkenen, Atjars, Perfumerie Boeken, Papier, Zeilen, Tuig, l-dige Yaten, Brandhout, Zeildoek, Champagne, enz. enz. enz.

T. & J. SINCLAIR.

## "CAPE OF GOOD HOOP."

D'AAR er door verscheide Intekosten, door den Uitgever van bovenstaan Blad aanzoek is gelaaen, tot den 15de Nommer, van hetselv. heeft sulks henn bewogen een grootte hoeveelheid alg. gewoonlyk, te doen drukken, waarmede zoo wel Intekosten als andere kunnen werden.

N.B. Beneoidig, verschillende Exemplaren van No. 2, 3, 4, 5, waar voor een goede prys sal worden gegeven.

## 10 RDS. BELOONING.

GEDROST, sedert den 18 Mei II, eenen Slaven jongen van den Ondergetekende, genaamdt "Oranje." Hy geklyt meer veel aan den Baardast Hottontot, en heeft een geswel na syn een Oor, er bestaat geen twelf dat hy zich voor eenen Hollander verbaard.—Die gen. Jongen is den Ondergetekenden, of in een van 's Heeren Gevangenhuizen bewoeg, sal bovengenoemde Belooning gegeven, en die hem speld, sal in regten vervolgd worden. P. MARAIS. Prakenstein, den 2 Augustus 1831.

## HARPEN TE KOOP.

DE Ondergetekende heeft het bovenstaande artikel ingevoerd, en kan dezelve koop offeren, tagens eenne veel lagere prys dan waarvoor sy in Engeland te bekomen zyn. Zy syn door eenen des kindigen Heer uitgezocht, kunnen voor ingestaan worden, en zyn de attentie van het Publiek waardig.

F. LOGIER.

Langestraat No. 59.

## AAN TIMMERLIJDEN EN ANDEREN.

Verkooping van Stinkhout Zonder Reserve.

OP MAANDAG Namiddag, den 7den dezer,

precies ten 3 urenn, sal acht de Traanbrandery, onder de minste worden verkocht, gene Kwantiteit van 11 Blitsken, en 28 Planken zeer fray droog Stinkhout. Enige Planken droog Goethout, en een restant droog Waggonmakershout.

BENOVIDIG.—Een Persoon van goed gedrag, om het opdigd over eenen Winkel te houden.

N.B. Een bejaard Persoon sal de voorkeur hebben.

## BENOVIDIG TE HUUR,

EEN ruim en luchtig Huis, huys veel mogelijk in het midden van de Stad, geschikt tot een School van een paar Honderd Kinderen.—Adres by den Heer G. F. STEGMANN, Waalstraat No. 64.

## ORGANIST BENOVIDIGD.

IEMAND genegen synde, zich te employeren als Organist in de Parochiale Kerk, gelieve sich in den loop der aantandige Week by den Heer FREDERICK BERNHARDT, aan de Paar, te adresseren, alwaar de conditien en voorwaarden van syn.

Paard den 26 July 1831.

## VERKOOPING VAN ERVEN TE GRAAFF-REINET

OP ZATURDAG den 3 September eerstvolg. Bovenstaende, sal den Heer G. M. MAAKS, als geassumeerde Executor in den Boedel van wylen GEORGE FRASER WILKINSON, publick aan de meest bielende laten verkopen, twee drooge Erven op het Marktplein in dit Dorp.

De appen. Erven syn in het best gedeelte van dit Dorp geleget, en per geschikt tot alle handel is meer daar olanga den Marktplein in gebouwd in front van die stukken grond die tot verkocht kunnen worden. De Koop conditien salen zeer voordeelig voor de koopers worden gemaakt.

G. J. BROEKHUIZEN.

Afslager.

## BEKENDEMAKING.

DE Ondergetekende zal op Zaturdag den 18 Augustus, ter plaatse van de Heer G. MOEK, Pommerkraal, laten verkopen, 100 Slag- en Trakossen, en 60 Koyen.—de atento van Liefhebbers wel waardig.

C. J. OLIVIER, de Oude.

Kaapstad 19 July 1831.

Dese Commissie wordt elken Vrijdag Ochtend uitgevoerd van het Publicatie-Kantoor No. 2, Herengracht, en den Zaturdag met de Post naar alle Districten.

Relevans in de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk sal worden gehouden, ten behoeve van dat Fonds van gen. Instituut.

By het bedienen van den Dienst, sal er eenne Collecte by de Deuren gedana worden.

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## 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 say little, 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:

"Osculari amicos, veritas odium part."

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.

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## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ZUID AFRIKAAN."

WORCESTER, July 26, 1831.

Sir.—There is at present in this village a female Hottentot named *Kia*, 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; She wanders about here, and no one can prevent her; for according to Ordinance No. 50, she needs not give 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, where they move about in the same number as every member of our Cape community would do in his own house, or in his farm. What, in the name of charity, insist the end of all this, Sir? Is there really no one who has the true welfare of the poor Hottentots at heart, and who can prevent them from being any longer driven back into the fields like wild beasts, as has been the case ever since the above Ordinance was promulgated? Is there now one who will fix his eyes on that wretched people, and endeavour, through his influence, to cause measures to be adopted whereby that unfortunate race may be brought to return within the pale of human society, and to live like reasonable beings amongst us, under the same laws and privileges? Where are now their pretended friends? Where are they now who are the cause of the present vagrant state of the Hottentots, and of their fast retrograding towards their primitive barbarity and ignorance? Step forward now to extricate them from the gulph of misery into which you have plunged them; search for them in the fields, behind bushes, in holes and caverns; yes, in places where you would not look for the vilest of animals; and observe the consequence of your suggestions.—Remember what ever may have been your motive at the moment, and which time perhaps will soon show how you represented the case of the Hottentots in the Mother Country. Bring to your recollection, after laying aside all partiality, and with the exception of perhaps very few instances, the state in which you really found the Hottentots, what you have done for them, and what you might have done for them? Is it a satisfaction—can it be called a triumph, when innocent and helpless children are dragged away from their parents, and are then left to provide for themselves, without the least assistance being afforded them? And what man, acquainted with the character and disposition of the Hottentots, will deny that they are themselves as helpless and immature as children, and that, consequently, it is only by good example, held forth to them in a society where order and regularity exists, that they can be made fit for members of our community? A child acts like a child, so does commonly a man whilst untrained; and so acted the Hottentot in a state of nature, a state to which he has recently been brought back; and, whereof he generally follows his natural and vicious inclinations; and, if we had no authority over our children, nor the power to deter them from vice, did, by our own compunction, make them as vicious and indolent as hogs; so that they may become useful members of society, pray what would become of them, and ought we not likewise to harbour a compassionate feeling towards the untrained and at this moment so wretched Hottentots, who are now left to themselves, destitute and unprotected for; who are now making the woods and mountainous habitations, and, like the ravenous brutes, are wandering about during the night for prey? Pains for a while, and reflect to what state you have brought the Hottentots; you call yourselves their friends and the advocates of their cause. Ask yourselves what good you have done for them up to this very moment, and show wherein that good consists; the world has a right to be interested on this head; and I should not wish to rove about in the world, and die a victim to remorse, than it will be your interest to prove, that you have, by your endeavours, promoted the welfare of those wretched beings, and that they are now happier than what they formerly were; prove this, in order that these noble and benevolent individuals in England, who have made such great sacrifices for the sake of the Hottentots, may not withdraw their generous hands, and reproach you for having deceived them; that you had, it is true, most readily opened their hearts and paroxysms to make unfortunate beings happy, but not with the view of making them more wretched and miserable.

Query! 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 the (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. 1 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 rode 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

is in the face of mankind to perform that duty. There was not, he considered, any difference between the state of things at present and in 1828; if therefore, they commanded then, they should execute now. Although he admitted the question was involved in much embarrassment and difficulty, yet he was compelled to meet it. The difficulties and embarrassments he had said were great, but by their faint-heartedness they had increased them. But if they would, on the contrary, only grapple with them boldly, they would be sensibly reduced. In a letter addressed to the Right Honorable Member for Tamworth (for the contents of which he was not in a position to answer), many difficulties of a strange nature were pointed out. Mr. Gladstone, a Liverpool merchant, said in this, "Do not emancipate the children, because, if you do, you will excite dissatisfaction in the minds of the adult slaves." But he (Lord M.) asked how it was possible to get rid of that as long as negroes were permitted to get children? Mr. Gladstone again said, "Do not fix a period for emancipating the negroes, for if you do, they will be impatient, and you have no reason to give, for not emancipating them immediately." How could this ever be got rid of until the slaves were convinced that liberty was not more advantageous than slavery? Again it was argued, that their African Constitution, and tropical climate were a great obstacle to their emancipation; but he never would admit that the want of qualifications which slavery could not endanger, should be urged as an argument against these unfortunate persons. And as to climate, he said did it affect the energies of Toussaint or Bolivar? He would say with the Post-

further than in 1828; we then determined to take measures to ameliorate the condition of the slaves with a view to their ultimate emancipation. We are nearly in the same situation now that we were in then, because the recommendations contained in the Resolution have not been tried. Some new regulations, it is true, have been made by the local legislatures, but the vital recommendations have not been adopted, except in those Colonies which are under the same control of the Crown. Sir, we cannot stand still—we must adopt some measures—not however, without due caution. Often have I heard Mr. Canning say from this bench, that fair notice had been given to the Colonies, that unless they voluntarily adopted the Resolutions, it would be necessary for the Government and this House to take some strong measures to enforce their degradation.

The time, Sir, I think, is come to give notice to the Colonies by other measures than those of mere recommendation. We must adopt some means to convince them that we are in earnest, and will persevere in the steps we have recommended and satisfy the country that the Resolutions we passed were not intended to be a dead letter on our table. On the other hand, I do not think the West Indian interests should be sacrificed, so long an interval, if Parliament at length took steps to carry its will into effect. There are two modes by which this may be done: it may be done by direct legislative interference in Colonial affairs—we may pass laws in the Imperial Parliament to impose Regulations on the Colonies. But, I admit this is a step which I would wish very much to delay although, ultimately, if the Colonies persevere, it will be the bounden duty of Parliament to act with this view. The best mode is, which I can express myself to be, to state to the House certain Resolutions which I shall propose for the adoption of the House; for, after what has passed, I think, it will be admitted that I have had enough to show, I do not agree with the Resolution proposed by the hon. Member opposite. I agree with the object which the hon. Member has in view, but not with the Resolution by which he proposes to effect it. I shall not let my duty, therefore, to negative that Resolution; but, before having done so, I shall move others to the following port:

"That this House, in the Resolutions of the 15th of May, 1828, distinctly recapitulated the evils under which the slaves in the Colonies laboured, and the duty of the Colonies to take such decisive measures to relieve the slave population, and to prepare the negroes for participating in the privilages enjoyed by the other subjects of these Colonies. That in these Colonies, in which they are no Legislative Assemblies, laws have been promulgated for ameliorating and improving the condition of the slave population, but in those which have Legislative Assemblies, though such have elapsed since these House passed the Resolutions referred to, and though these Colonies have been repeatedly urged to enact similar laws, no such laws have been enacted, nor have any measures been adopted to give effect to the Resolutions of this House to the urgent opinion of the Government, nor to the wishes of the British Nation." And then, Sir, I shall propose a motion to the House, in which the Colonies will find that they have an interest to adopt the proposition before made by the House. I do not wish to interfere directly with their proceedings by legislative enactment, but I think we ought to make it fully understood to do what we require. Is to show them that we will take active steps to enforce obedience to our wishes. Hear, hear, hear!

The Resolution I shall propose for this purpose is as follows:

"That in the rate of duties levied on the produce of the labour of slaves, such a distinction shall be made as will operate in favour of those Colonies in which the Resolutions of this House have been adopted and the wishes of the Government complied with."

This is a proposition which will make it the interest of the Colonies to adopt the measures that have been recommended by the Government: it is a proposition that calls on them for a compliance with our wishes, hear, hear, hear!

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(From a Correspondent.)

### DREADFUL FIRE AT DRAKENSTEIN.

On the second instant, in the Evening, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at the place of Mr. W. VAN DER MAER, Jr., Groot Drakenstein, in the stable; in consequence of which, the hay-loft above the stable and a building annexed to it to the extent of 100 feet in length, have been completely destroyed. The fire is attributed to the imprudence of three or four boys, who were permitted to sleep that night in the hayloft, and kindled a candle light with them. The fire was so violent, that if the accident had happened in the summer, the Dwelling-house and all the Out-buildings would have been a prey to it. Besides those two buildings, the damage of the property within, amounts to about £1,000.

### Extracts from English Papers.

The following is extracted from "the John Bull" of 1st May, 1831.—

The reader will see that that extract contains two Addresses to the people of Great Britain; one signed in the name of the London Anti-Slavery Society, and calling on the people to support those Candidates only for the ensuing election, who have determined upon adopting measures "for the speedy annihilation of Slavery"—in accordance with Mr. Buxton's motion, which came before Parliament on the 15th of April last; and the other signed by 40 individuals possessing property in the West India Colonies, calling on the people "not to enact from them" Representatives a blind pledge to any measure of emancipation in the manner dictated to them by that Society; but to instruct their Representatives to join them in demanding first an examination, to inquire and ascertain the real condition of the slave population in the West Indies, and then to adopt the best calculated measures for the further amelioration of their condition and ultimate extinction of Slavery, in the terms of the Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament of May, 1822.

We have extracted these Addresses solely for the purpose of acquainting our readers with the warm and lively interest and exertions which this momentous question from both sides has attracted in the Metropolis; and even to show that the Land Proprietors of the West India Colonies are not unwilling to co-operate; but with a view, first to inform the Slave Population, by successively ameliorating their condition, for the participation of civil rights and privileges, with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the Colonies and equitable consideration of the interests of private property.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN! We, the undersigned persons, possessing property in the West India Colonies, have sent with regret and astonishment an Address to the People of Great Britain, put forth by a body of persons styling themselves the "London Anti-Slavery Society," and signed "on behalf of that Society by Messrs. T. F. Buxton, S. Gurney, W. Wilberforce, W. Smith, Z. Macaulay, D. Wilson, R. Weston, S. Lushington, calling on all the People of this Kingdom who prefer "humanity to oppression,"—"truth to falsehood,"—"freedom to slavery,"—to support those Candidates only at the ensuing Election who have determined upon adopting measures "for the speedy annihilation of Slavery"; and that Address they proceed to assure you that "none stand with greater horror on the shedding of blood, or the remnant chance of occasioning such a calamity, than themselves"; but that they are in their consciences convinced, after investigation most careful and scrupulous, that from the emancipation recommended, no risk to the White Inhabitants could arise."

Fellow Countrymen.—We also prefer humanity to oppression, truth to falsehood, freedom to slavery; but we possess, with our property in the West India Colonies, the means of correctly ascertaining the actual state of the Negro Population. We know, and are ready to prove, that the general condition of the Slaves has been most grossly misrepresented by the London Anti-Slavery Society; and we assert, in the face of our country, our well-founded conviction, that the "speedy annihilation of Slavery" would be attended with the devastation of the West India Colonies, with the loss of lives and property to the White Inhabitants, with inevitable distress and misery to the Black Population, and with a fatal shock to the commercial empire of this Empire.

We deny the injurious slander that "the holder of Slaves have proved themselves unfit and unwilling to frame Laws for the benefit of their bondsmen;" on the contrary, out of the various measures suggested by the British Government, for ameliorating the condition of Slaves, the far greater proportion of them are now in force under Laws enacted by the Colonial Legislatures. We have desired, we still desire, and will most actively promote, any investigation on oath which Parliament shall be pleased to institute, for the purpose of ascertaining what is the real condition of the Slave Population, and what Laws have been passed for their benefit.

We call upon, Fellow-Countrymen, not to exact from your Representative a blind pledge to any measure of emancipation in the manner dictated to you by this Anti-Slavery Society, who have assumed the task of thinking and deciding for you and the Government; but to instruct your Representatives to join with us in demanding such an impartial examination upon oath, of the whole of this momentous question, as shall serve to shew what is the real condition of the Negroes; what progress they have made, and are now making, towards civilization; and what well-considered measures are best calculated, in the terms of the important and well known Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, "to prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects"—and at the earliest period compatible with the well-being of the Slaves themselves, with the safety of the Colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property.

(Signed)—S. H. Clarke, H. W. Martin, W. Windham, Dalling, W. H. Cooper, bart.; William Fraser, W. M. Alexander, J. P. Alexander, J. L. Anderson, D. Baillie, John Baillie, J. F. Barham, Eneas Barkly, Andrew Colville, John Daniel, Henry Davidson, J. H. Doffell, B. B. Delap, John Fuller, Alexander Grant, Alexander Hall, Robert Hibbert, George Hibbert, T. Hankey, J. Higgins, H. Hyndham, John Innes, W. King, Roger Cynaston, David Lyon, Neil Mackay, William Manning, J. P. Mayers, Philip John Miles, John Mitchell, Revland Mitchell, G. H. Dawkins, George, William Ross, George Shoden, A. Stewart, George Watson, Taylor, John Watson, Esq.

London, 20th April, 1831.

N. B. Persons have not signed this Address, as it might be construed into an inference with Elections; and the necessary absence from London at the present moment of many Gentlemen connected with the West India Colonies, has occasioned it to appear with this limited number of signatures.

Outrages at the Illumination in London, after the Dissolution of Parliament, on the 27th April, 1831. Extracted from the "John Bull," May 1, 1831.

### ILLUMINATION.

The Lord Mayor gives notice, that on the present occasion of general rejoicing, the city police have orders to confine their care to keeping the carriage ways free, and that therefore they cannot be expected to protect the premises of such persons as shall be so disrespectful to public opinion as to form an exception to the general conduct expected from free citizens.

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"Bourne, Printer, Clerkenwell-green."

While this summons to battle was spreading itself in the city, several noblemen and gentlemen proceeded to Lord Melbourne, in order to claim the protection of the police from the Government. The reception they met with was anything but satisfactory, and the result of that interview will be a call on the meeting of Parliament, for the production of Lord Melbourne's directions to the force placed by Act of Parliament at his disposal, for the protection of the inhabitants of Westminster and its environs.

A desperate mob, who cared as little about Reform as they understood what it means, proceeded in sort of military array through the streets—thronged with neutralized policemen, directed, as we are told, not to interfere—and proceeded to break all the windows which were not illuminated. At Northumberland House the work of destruction commenced, and such was the outrage and confusion that the Dutchess of Northumberland was compelled to postpone a party, at which were expected all the branches of the Royal Family, except their Majesties, lest they should be exposed to the uncheck'd licentiousness of a lawless rabble; the Noble Lady having, moreover, been selected as the governess of our future Sovereign, and whose known principles, therefore may be supposed to be in accordance with the real and genuine feelings of those by whom her Grace has been appointed.

The Union Club—wrapt in resolute darkness—was next assailed, and scarcely a window remained whole in its extensive front—the United Service Club then attracted the rabble anger, and the gallant veterans who had fought and bled for their country, saw with unconcern the savage outrages of the friends of Reform, while they smashed every pane of glass within their reach. The United Service Club allowed the broken windows to remain unmended, that like honourable wounds, gained in more active service, they might exhibit to the public the following day the determination by which that most valuable and important community had been guided.

The Atheneum next suffered for its resolution; the Guards Club also was martyred, and Crocker's splendid windows fell victims to the rabble. The fact, however, that one of the clubs illuminated, is a most convincing one—some men, for the sake of their families, consented to light up their dwelling-houses scantly, but in the Clubs their detection of the measure was evinced; and when it is recollect'd that the Clubs of London embody by far the greatest portion of rank, wealth, and intelligence in the country, the universal resolution to exhibit a marked opposition to the revolutionary measures now proposed, it is highly satisfactory, and extremely cheering to the lovers of the King and Constitution.

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That the miscreants, acting under the suffrage of Lord Melbourne and Lord Key, were led to the different points of attack by well-disciplined and well-informed guides, there can be little doubt—the houses of Lord Falmouth, of Lord Jersey, of the Duke of Wellington—in which lay the corpse of the late Dutchess—of Lord Londonderry, of the Bishop of London; all these were attacked and destroyed, as far as the means at hand presented themselves to the people—the Duke of Wellington outraged by the mob—the Bishop of London outraged by the mob—a man whose earnest exertions for the spiritual benefits of the people, have been little less meritorious than the more splendid achievements of the illustrious Prince of Waterloo—that the residence of those who have contributed to raise the country in the scale of nations—that the hero who, after nearly half a century's service, has himself unconquered, obtained to the nation an honourable peace of fifteen years—that his house—sacrificed, not by his victories alone—not alone by the greatness of his mind, the valour of his heart, the nobleness of his nature, or the immeasurable extent of his victories—but by the solemn visitation of death itself, should be attacked and violated, under the sanction of Lord Viscount Melbourne and Mr. Key, the stationer, seems—if we do not know the fact—ineligible.

And what was the object of this illumination? or what point did the Ministers—who have lured and tempted the silly conceited man, who has at length been enabled, by some change in his affairs, to become Chief Magistrate of this City—expect to gain by such a display? What have the people gained—supposing them to be ever so much in love with Reform—what have they yet gained to rejoice about, or in what position do the Ministers stand, that they should wish for a triumph?

The illumination was to celebrate the dissolution of Parliament.—If that dissolution of Parliament had not been permitted, the Ministers were beaten and annihilated. It is clear, therefore, that in celebrating the dissolution, the people proclaim the wretched state of the Whigs, who were so reduced and so defeated, that nothing but the dissolution could have given them the least chance of remaining in office.

This seems a pretty subject for rejoicing!—But we had forgotten—the tallow trade must be encouraged at all hazards; and the town is to be kept in a state of alarm for a whole night in order that Mr. Key, the most violent opponent these very Ministers when they were out of Office, ever had, may be made a Baronet after dinner on the 20th of May, when the King has been advised to dine with that person, whose everlasting nickname of Don Key was fastened upon him not six months ago by the Whigs whom now he loves, and who have promised to make his Joan a Lady.

It should be clearly understood, that the hundred of Oscillation must pay for all the damages done to Westminster and its liberties; that the claim must be made within seven days of the mischievous act; and that it is necessary to commence the proceedings against some individual in office. In the present case, the Secretary of State for the Home Department is the person most prominent. In the City, the Lord Mayor, in like manner, should be applied to; his immense wealth, so long proverbial in the mercantile world, will enable him to do this justice to his fellow-citizens who have suffered by his very extraordinary zeal, and whose active exertions in the great cause of humbug, fully justified the answer we heard one man give another on Wednesday night, who ask him if he "knew what all those lights were for?"—"To keep the People in the dark"—was the reply.

As an aged Person will have the preference.

### NOTICE.

#### ALL PERSONS CLAIMING UPON ARNOLPHUS.

Maurinus, Master of the Pearl, was insolvent, on account of Public Bills held by him, amounting to £10,000, and being entirely satisfied either in Cash or by Stock Bill. Accordingly, as aforesaid, the same will be paid upon the first Undisputed bill of £10,000, presented from Thursday the 4th until Thursday the 10th of this month, between the hours of Eleven and One, A.M., in order to receive such Vendee Notes and Assignments as are now found in his Estate arising from such sums, upon payment of the Government and Attorney's per Centage, as in earlier as the same shall be found still to be in use, such Vendee Bills, &c.

F. GODF. WATERMEYER, Joint Trustee.

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