



Kan Correspondenten.

Onze Correspondent, die ons van de nederste... Onze Correspondent, die ons van de nederste...

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 26 AUGUSTUS 1831.

Het is waarlijk bedroevend om op te merken... Het is waarlijk bedroevend om op te merken...

loos dezelve in het openbaar, op den 25 July... loos dezelve in het openbaar, op den 25 July...

Van eenen Correspondent van Stellenbosch... Van eenen Correspondent van Stellenbosch...

wordingen verlaten. Wanneer de Zuid-Afrikane... wordingen verlaten. Wanneer de Zuid-Afrikane...

Wordt begonnen met het examineren, door den... Wordt begonnen met het examineren, door den...

Was bepaald voor de Klasse van de Arithmetica... Was bepaald voor de Klasse van de Arithmetica...

schepers daartoe gebruikt? In die velen behoort... schepers daartoe gebruikt? In die velen behoort...

EERW. DR. ADAMSON.

Myheer! In een van uw Editoriale aantekeningen... Myheer! In een van uw Editoriale aantekeningen...

SCHOOL EN KERK WEZEN.—CALEDON.

Caledon den 1 July, 1831.

Myheer!—Van ter zyde vanmorgen heb ik... Myheer!—Van ter zyde vanmorgen heb ik...

Parlements Rekening.

Huis der Gemeente.—Vrydag, 15 April.

SLAVEN KWESTIE.—(VERVOLG.)

Lord Howick stond vervolgens op en sprak over de... Lord Howick stond vervolgens op en sprak over de...

Correspondentie.

Aan den Redakteur van de "Zuid-Afrikaan."

KAAPSCHE WYENEN.

Myheer!—Hoeveel ik weinig tijd heb te beschrijven... Myheer!—Hoeveel ik weinig tijd heb te beschrijven...

Wij verzoeken PHILANTHROPOS wiens brief... Wij verzoeken PHILANTHROPOS wiens brief...

KERK TE WYNBERGEN.

Op laatste Weensdag is de eerste steen... Op laatste Weensdag is de eerste steen...

Publiek Examen in Prysuitdeeling.

Met genoegen en blyde verwachting wagen wy... Met genoegen en blyde verwachting wagen wy...

Echter deed het hem leed te moeten zeggen, dat... Echter deed het hem leed te moeten zeggen, dat...

PHILANTHROPOS.

Myheer!—Van ter zyde vanmorgen heb ik... Myheer!—Van ter zyde vanmorgen heb ik...

Parlements Rekening.

Huis der Gemeente.—Vrydag, 15 April.

Lord Howick stond vervolgens op en sprak over de... Lord Howick stond vervolgens op en sprak over de...

Correspondentie.

Aan den Redakteur van de "Zuid-Afrikaan."

KAAPSCHE WYENEN.

Myheer!—Hoeveel ik weinig tijd heb te beschrijven... Myheer!—Hoeveel ik weinig tijd heb te beschrijven...

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent from the frontiers of Graaf-Reinet... We must inform him, through the medium of this journal, that copy never was received at the Office of this Paper...

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN AUGUST 26, 1831.

It is really afflicting to remark how we Africans are made the subjects of the most unpardonable slander, and of the most shameful insults, as well here as at other places.

When England, by the Assiento Treaty, in 1713, agreed with the National Powers of Spain and France that England should be allowed to trade in Slaves with the Spanish West Indies for a period of thirty years, it was not then called an ungodly treaty. No! Ministers made themselves popular by it with the people, having opened that trade for the English.

These thoughts arose within us, when we read in the Advertiser, of the 27th of July, that the Rev. Mr. Adamson, Doctor of Divinity, fully versed in the Old and New Testament, called the system of slavery an ungodly system, and complained that we did not aid the Philanthropic Society, because we still adhered to the remnants of that ungodly system.

But, moreover, it appears, from the Report of the Society itself, of which he is a Member and Philanthropic supporter, that this charge is not true, for it will be perceived from it, that the owners, whose slaves have thus been emancipated by the Philanthropic Society, have given them at a reduced rate.

With the education and support not only of the slaves, but also of their children. And, civilized and philanthropic readers in Europe; judge, whether this charge of Dr. Adamson is proper, competent, and well founded, when the same was publicly made on the 25th July last, notwithstanding, it appears, from the public newspapers since the month of May last, that the South African slave owners, are busy to sign a Memorial to the English Government, wherein they have agreed, that all slave girls shall be born free, and in this manner commence effectually to abolish slavery in this Colony without making a demand for recompense on the boasters for abolition.

If this is their feeling, then certainly the whole English nation must be ungodly, for, except the fine speeches of the people and in the Senate, we have not yet seen that the people of England have contributed anything to the Philanthropic Society.

Finally, reader, mark this!—The Members of the Philanthropic Society consists of South Africans who are Slave Proprietors, as well as of our fellow English Colonists. It is true all South Africans are not Members of it, but this is the same case with the English! Judge, then, whether the charge is proper!

We are informed by a Correspondent that 10 or 12 Convicts, employed at the Hottentots-Holland Road have been brought to Stellenbosch, charged with having stolen money and property to a considerable amount. The reader will have perceived from the extract of a letter from a certain Mr. P. Janse van Rensburg to his friends in Cape Town, and to be found in another part of our columns, that that gentleman, together with three others, have recently been daringly robbed at the public out-span place at Hottentots-Holland Kloof.

On Wednesday last the first stone of a Dutch Reformed Church was laid by the Honorable Sir J. A. TRUTER, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, a Deputation of the Lutheran Church, and a number of respectable Inhabitants and Members of said Church. The Rev. Mr. FAURE, B.D., delivered a very appropriate Sermon on that occasion, and the business of the day closed with due prayer and hymns.

South African College.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

With pleasure, and in happy anticipation we saw the day appear in which we should be convinced, from the Public Examination in the College, of the usefulness of that Establishment. The respective Prospectuses which were distributed already promised as a great deal, and we have therefore observed everything with all possible attention, and have left it with the most agreeable sensations.

On Monday, the 15th instant, commenced the Examination, in the presence of the Directors, the Senate, a number of Parents, and others. The business of the day commenced with prayer by the Rev. Professor Faure, and the reading of a chapter out of the Holy Bible.—when the Dutch Grammar Class, commencing with the juniors, was examined by the respectable and very learned L. MAYNARD in a manner which certainly must have given general satisfaction, and given proofs of that person's well-founded knowledge of that language, of which the Students generally appear to have made a profitable use.

When the examination of the Dutch class was finished, the Latin and Greek Classes were examined by the Rev. Professor FAURE, Sir J. A. TRUTER, and J. H. NEEUW, Esq., B.L.D. In these classes also considerable progress was visible; the most difficult Problems from Wemer's 2d Vol. were translated into Latin: at the same time proper translations from Nepos, Cicero, Ovid, Virgil, dan Homer, and the New Testament, showed that the Students began to understand these works.

The examination this day commenced with the English Class, by the Rev. Professor FAURE, a language at present so generally useful in this Colony; and we perceived with pleasure that the progress made therein has been excellent and rapid. The examination consisted in Reading, Analyzing, and Conjugating of bad English, joined with an application of the Rules of Grammar.

This day was fixed for the examination of the Class who were taught Arithmetic, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geography, by Mr. Professor INNES. The juniors were first examined in Arithmetic and in the principles of Geography; the higher ones were then examined in Geometry and Trigonometry, and in the demonstration of certain problems, among which the well-known Problem of Pythagoras, respecting the conformity of the Squares on both the other sides of a right-angled Triangle, the discovering Unknown Powers, the extracting of Square Roots and Logarithmical Calculations, and many other subj. etc. were performed with promptness and an appearance of being acquainted with the subjects;—and we were really surprised at the rapid progress which the youths have made in this branch.

The examination of Professor INNES' Class was continued. The junior division of the Geographical Class, which was conducted by the Student W. Azevedo, were examined in the Geographical History of Europe and Asia;—the above-mentioned class being also examined by the Professor himself in Ancient History and the Globes.

Friday, Friday.

The Examination having closed yesterday, this day was fixed on which the Prizes awarded to the respective Students were to be distributed. They consisted of valuable and interesting works in the Greek, Latin, and modern languages, three Gold Medals, presented by our much-esteemed Chief Justice, Sir JOHN WYLD, and three Silver Medals, presented by the Council of Directors, together with a number of Certificates, presented to those who had also deserved approbation in their respective classes.

With feelings of real pleasure did we hear the expression of thanks by our African Youth after they had received the prizes, some in Latin, others in Dutch, and others in English, after having been exhorted by the President of the Council of Directors, Sir J. A. TRUTER, to persevere in their pursuit of useful knowledge.

On this occasion Sir J. A. TRUTER put some questions to the Professors, with the view to ascertain whether the Students had received Religious Instruction during the last year, which were satisfactorily answered.

Thus finished the labours at the end of the year of the College, and may the Lord grant to it His highest blessing.

We are informed that the Students, accompanied by a band of musicians, gave a serenade to the President of the Senate, the Professors, and instructors of the College, and that a deputation chosen from amongst them visited Sir JOHN WYLD, to express their thanks for his liberality in presenting them with the Medals.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ZUID AFRIKAAN."

THE GRIQUAS.

Frontiers, June 30, 1831.

Sir,—I am sorry to be obliged to inform you, that it appears the friendship which existed between the Rev. Cornelius, G. D. Joubert, of New-Haartam, and the Griquas, begins to diminish. Some years since we had close to us a piece of waste land, on which a few Bushmen's huts were visible.—A Missionary, named Halman, was placed amongst them, by the Society.—They were joined by some Hottentots from the Colony.—The Farmers repaired thither in winter, when it was dry on their farms, and lived in amity with them.—Some time after they were joined by some Hottentots beyond Van Rieks, called Griquas, who revolted against their chiefs, and were called "Bergenaars."

A black nation arrived about that time from the East, intending to revenge themselves on the "Bergenaars;" did them great evil, murdered an old person named Adam, a peaceful creature, with his whole family.—The Missionaries on this called upon the Griqua captain, Adam Kok, with his people, beyond Van Rieks, to protect the Missionary station; and, although they did not own that country, they lived in good fellowship with us for several years, and principally Adam Kok with Joubert.—The latter was very kind to him; but when he (Kok) began to perceive that the farmers did not own that country, but considered it as a free tract of land, they began to hate the farmers, and to grudge their repairing their farms, and finally, and complained of them to the Government, or to the Civil Commission.

In 1830, when, as usual, several persons of Joubert's Field Cornet had repaired to that place, and proceeded to the eastward of the Griquas, to a small river, several other inhabitants of the Zeekeek River also went.—The latter being forced by them to retreat, reported this to their Field Cornet J. van der Walt, who rode to Adam Kok, to intercede for them, but without getting the permission he wanted. When Van der Walt told him that Joubert's people had passed through, which he had allowed, Kok said that he had already warned them, and would himself bring them back. Whereupon Van der Walt advised Kok, as a friend, not to do it; and to be more circumspect with Joubert than with him. He then called in his burghers, and gave notice to Joubert.—This latter person being certain that his burghers would not allow the Griquas to drive them out of a free tract of land, he proceeded to them, without delay, to see what was become of them.—On his arrival with them he found everything quiet, and, three days subsequent to his having come home, he received a letter from Adam Kok, stating, "that his burghers were to be in three days within the limits of the Colony, otherwise he might stand the consequences; requesting, at the same time, to have his answer, in order to make his report." Joubert briefly answered him, "That he need not wait for his answer to make his report, and that he should leave his burghers unmolested." Upon which Joubert packed his wagons, and proceeded to his burghers, when all was quiet, after fourteen days; he then proceeded homewards.—In this year something again has happened, which I will inform you of at a future opportunity.

I am, Sir, A FRIEND TO ALL PARTIES.

THE PETITIONS—PUNISHMENT BOOKS—JURORS.

Frontiers of Graaf-Reinet, June 20, 1831. Sir,—Having understood, from your Paper of the 16th May last, that you were publishing the Petition of Graaf-Reinet, I beg you to excuse me. I live on the frontiers of Graaf-Reinet, and only once in one, two, or three months see your journal, and have therefore no opportunity to write to you. A few months since, before I became a subscriber, I sent you a copy of a Dialogue between a farmer and a Griqua with the post, and franked it.—I however did not see it in your journal, and wish to know whether you have any objection to insert it or not, in order that I may send you another copy. Some time since the Field Cornet at New-Haartam received a letter, signed by eleven friends, enclosing four copies of a Memorial to the King and Parliament.—His thought that he should lose no time in returning it; pointed out to the persons under him the necessity and reasonableness of the Petition, and had it signed by 83 of them. He was afterwards sorry that he had not taken more time, that he might have seen all his burghers, and have it signed by all, to the number of 140. He only found one of them who objected to sign the Petition.

We find in your Paper of the 24 and 16th May, that a change is made in the Ordinance respecting Jurors, namely, that the names of those who are liable to serve as Jurors, and who reside at a further distance than six hours from the village, are not to be placed on the list, if they do not voluntarily ask the Civil Commissioner to do it. What the farmers will say of this I know not, but the Field Cornet, G. D. Joubert, of New-Haartam, is busy to consult with his burghers on this subject, pointing out to them how cowardly they would act in not having their names placed voluntarily on the list, and what honour and liberty they will lose by it, and many of them feel the force of these arguments. He says that he is confident no farmer will be such a coward to remain inactive, and give up his liberty.

What relates to the Punishment Books, no farmer has taken notice as far as I know, in this district.—What they think about it, I do not know; in my neighbourhood they say nothing of it; they do not take it. With regard to myself, I cannot obey it, for I will never become a perjurer and self-accused man.—I am, Sir, AN AWKWARD AND UNEXPERIENCED FARMER.

REV. DR. ADAMSON.

Cape Town, Aug. 22, 1831.

Sir,—In one of your editorial remarks of your last Paper, I perceived that a paper, headed "The Ungodly System of Slavery," had been forwarded to you, containing some remarks against the speech made by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, at the meeting of the Philanthropic Society in the Commercial Exchange, in which that expression was made up of.—Permit me to remind you, Sir, that it would be the extreme of impropriety on your part to insert that paper in your columns, when it contains any remark or censure upon the Rev. Doctor for his speech held on that occasion.—As I cannot, for a moment, suppose that the supporters of your Paper can have intended that severe censure should be made in your Paper, against speeches held in private societies or private meetings; such as that of the Philanthropic Meeting was, where only members were allowed to speak.—Should you, however, persevere in your intention of giving that paper insertion in your columns, you will hear more from Sir, PHILANTHROPOS.

Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1831. Sir,—Having read in your Paper of the 19th instant a letter signed Aquinas, relative to a case which, for rather more than a year ago, was investigated by the Attorney-General, on a complaint being made by two burghers possessing landed property in this district, I permit me to inform that that Aquinas labours under the idea, that, as Stellenbosch is a town before the Resident Magistrate, had taken place.—Allow me, however, to remark, that it is and always has been my idea, that at Worcester a special judicial investigation with closed doors, and no trial before and in the presence of the public, has taken place.—Of this I am certain, for when I went to the Public Buildings, out of mere curiosity, in the supposition that I would be present at the investigation, I was told at the entrance of the Court-door, that I could not enter, for that the case was not put to a public trial, but that an investigation only would take place of complaints preferred against one or more civil servants.—An investigation, by a Special Commission, has taken place with closed doors, as Aquinas acknowledges three days before the trial at Stellenbosch, and the proceedings of which were, up to this period, not been published; all that was published at it, was nothing else but the public proceedings of a trial before the Magistrate of Stellenbosch, we should therefore not allow the investigation above stated, with a trial, Aquinas himself makes a difference between the investigation with closed doors and the public trial, which have both taken place at Stellenbosch.—I however am confident, that if a public trial or investigation had taken place at Worcester, or at Stellenbosch, who would have been present at the investigation in question, would have been happy, if requested to do so, to have laid a hand to any Reporter to give a correct report of the case, particularly as the case was settled to the entire satisfaction of both his clients, who he saw after the investigation was finished.—I am, Sir, Yours,

REFORMATION.

Cape Town, Aug. 19, 1831. Sir,—As the word Reformation seems to be here and at other places the order of the day, and as I am myself a great advocate for reform here, where a perfect reformation has become necessary; however, not yet having perceived that they have ever done our country the honour to acknowledge, that our Society is already a completely formed as the civilized nations in Europe, who have laboured for hundreds of years to their reformation, so to require the necessity of a reformation.—And as in the meanwhile I find some persons here, who pretend to reform everything here, which appear more to be an overturning of things, as the saying is, than an effective reformation, these two questions have originated with me, which I would wish very much to be answered, through the medium of your Paper.—1st, what is the actual meaning or definition of the word reformation, as it is used in the arguments and doctrines of our thus far advanced states, applicable to us, as are used by the great reformers in Europe for the purpose of gaining their object for reformation? The solution of these two questions will perhaps be found to give my opinions on the subject at a future opportunity. I am, Sir, No ENTHUSIAST.

INSECURITY OF THE RESTING OR OUT-SPAN PLACE BELOW THE HOTTENTOTS' HOLLAND MOUNTAIN.

Cape Town, Aug. 25, 1831. Sir,—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Hottentots' Holland Kloof, June 1831, received by me, and if you find it worth a place in your circulating journal you would much oblige me and a number of farmers. I am, &c. N. J. L.

I am sorry to inform you that I came yesterday evening with my wagon to the foot of this mountain, rode close to the Toll-house, and untanned my oxen, in company with several other wagons, soon after sunset, at the same place, in the wagon, I awoke, and found that my chest was broken open, and the front chest of two wagons, belonging to Messrs. Kriek and Badenhorst, were taken away, broken to pieces, and robbed of its contents, consisting of money and other articles, which the farmers had deposited in them. From the wagon of a friend of mine, that same night, was also stolen a canvas bag, with all his goods, and more than 30 Eels, in cash.—Some time since, at the same place, the front chests of two wagons, belonging to Messrs. Kriek and Badenhorst, were taken away, broken to pieces, and robbed of its contents, consisting of money and other articles, which the farmers had deposited in them. Allow me to request you to use your best endeavours to apprise an unsuspecting public of such depredations, in order that every one who finds himself similarly situated may be on his guard; and also that the officers of this district, to watch as much as lies in their power, by such robberies as these being brought to their notice, and discover such robbers by means of compasses, and otherwise, and bring them to a place of security; by which means we may be able to be secure on the high road, and principally on such necessary out-span places. Enclosing herewith, &c. Your obedient servant and friend, P. JANSEN VAN RENSBURG.

CAPE WINES.

Cape Town, Aug. 23, 1831. Sir,—Although I have very little time to write, my situation preventing me; I however, reading your paper with that attention which my confined knowledge permits me, request you would insert the following lines in your circulating Journal.—I should be glad to hear from you, and I am surprised no well-founded reasons have been offered to prevent our Cape Wines having such a bad name in England,—and what the causes are, that they are there imported in such a bad state. This will be very easily rectified; but I think it must be political that the Cape retains its bad name. It is also well known, that superior as well as ordinary Wines have been exported; but what sort of Passage was used for that purpose by these would be wise exporters? Was their Passage properly secured? Were they stowed on board of English ships without being near to a stinking article? Were the Casks properly secured after having been stowed in this way, during a voyage of three months or longer, and were they filled up? In what time of the year should we broacht? How were those Wines further managed there? But, to the point! First, the Passage they use are nothing but Water Casks rinsed out with brandy; secondly, where were they stowed away when put on board? They do not know that Wine is a delicate article, and does not permit to be put near any stinking article, and what the causes are, that they are rolled-up sealed casks, horns, etc. are stowed between the casks to secure the latter.—The hold being thus loaded, the hatches are closed, and in this horrible stench our Wines remain for 4, 5, or 6 months. Now it happens often that it arrives in England during the cold season, it is then locked up in the Dock Magazine, without previous examination, until they are finally spoiled, and are condemned.—The best of such Wines that remain, receive the name of Sherry, Champagne, &c.; but those which, by their means are spoiled are called Cape Wines. I am, Sir, &c. A CORRESPONDENT.

Extracts from English Papers.

BRUSSELS, MAY 11. Numerous and strong detachments patrolled the streets last night, but everything was perfectly tranquil. A deputation of the Belgic Association having waited on the Regent to protest against the imputations brought forward against it, the Regent said that he did not doubt the patriotic motives of the association, but thought that traitors had abused its name to engage in criminal intrigues. In support of this opinion he mentioned the purchase of 3,000 muskets at Liege said to be made for the association; that 1,500 of them were paid for in ready money, and it is believed that they were bought for Holland. The Deputies explained the reasons which the nation had to be dissatisfied with the present ministry, and the only remedy was to remove men who did not enjoy the general confidence. The Regent replied that he had just signed the decree convoking the Congress for May

