

SALE. The 6th instant, the... put up to Public... east reserve, at the... ROSS & Co. oden Corn Shovel, Anchovies, Bibles, &c. &c. Barley, Split Peas, Soap, Silk, Woolen and Cotton... Sugars, Bags white Rio Sugars, Black Staves, and many other Articles.

DOOR DE AGENTS VAN DE VEREENDE KAMER... VRYDAG DEN 11 DECEMBER... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING VAN DE OVERSTAANDE VAN DE... DE VERKOOPING VAN TWEE WOONHUIZEN... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

OP MORGEN, ZATURDAG, ten 11 ure... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

BERIGT AAN CREDITEUREN... ALLE en een logelyk die vermenen... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

Publieke Verkoop van Stellenbosch... De Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING VAN EXTRA VET VEE... DE Verkoop van Vee van den Heer... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

VERKOOPING VAN HUIZEN... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

LOTTERY... OM VOOR GELOOT TE WORDEN IN DE BEURS... DEEN SET van TROUGHTON'S... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

HOFSTEDEN RUSTENBURG... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

GEBOORTE... HEDEN namiddag te ruim 2 uren... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

Zonder Reserve... DINGSDAG... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

OP DINGSDAG MORGEN... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

VERKOOPING VAN WYDEN... HET Wyn Comité... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

OP ANST, DINGSDAG... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

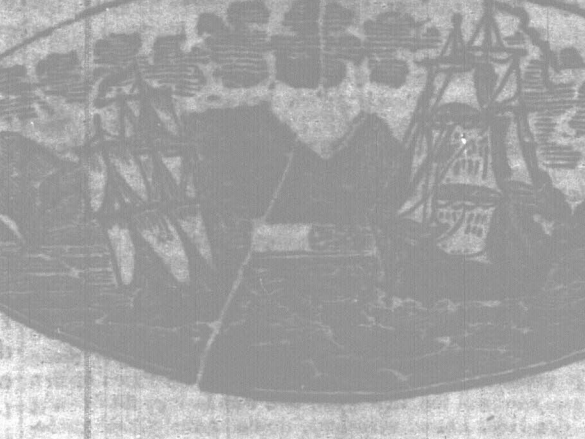
Z. A. WYN-DEPOT... OP DONDERDAG... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

10 RDS. BELOONING... WEG GELOPEN... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

25 RDS. BELOONING... CEDROST... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

BENODIGD te Huur... DEEN Huis te Huur... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

TE HUUR... DE HUUR... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...



De Zuid-Afrikaan. Trou Tyrannus nihil aullo discrimine agit. - Virgil. VRYDAG DEN 11 NOVEMBER 1831. No. 84.

AAN WAGENMAKERS, TIMMERLIJDEN, EN ANDEREN... OP ZATURDAG... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

UITGEBREIDE VERKOOPING AAN PALMIET-RIVIER, HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND... DE HEER W. F. VENABLE... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

MAANLICHT-AVOND... PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

Z. A. WYN-DEPOT... OP DONDERDAG... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

AAN AANFOKKERS... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

Eenige deugdzaame Slaven en Slavinnen... ZULLEN op de Venditie... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

VERMIST of gestolen... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

ADVERTENTIE... UIT naam van de Kinderen... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

Published in Cape Town, No. 3, Market-square... Every Friday Morning... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

BY den Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

TE HUUR... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

HOOG GERECHTSHOF... De Crimineele Zittingen... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

GASTVRIJHEID OF EENE PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

DEEN SET van TROUGHTON'S... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

HOFSTEDEN RUSTENBURG... DE Ondergetekende... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

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De Hollandse Minister van Financiën... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

HOLLAND EN BELGIË... Het is niet zeker dat het Belgisch Gouvernement... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

VAN DE NATIONAAL... Het is niet zeker dat het Belgisch Gouvernement... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

HET COLONIAAL BELANG... De Remonstrantie... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

DEEN SET van TROUGHTON'S... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...

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De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse... De Kaapstadse...



Met blijde gewarwordingen hebben wy ons laatste Nummer opgevolgd met berichten van de glorieuse overwinning door Holland in België...

Daar was het, dat in de tyden der midden eeuwen, toen alles in onkunde en duisternis bedolven lag, de geleerdheid haren zetel het eerst herstelde...

Op laatleden Zondag avond is een persoon met name BARRY verdronken;—hy is naar een huis in de Kaapstad, en 2 uren daarna naar Somerset Hospital gebragt geworden...

Op den 4 October heeft een zekeren Schotsman, JAMES EKRON, een Prys-Negerin met name SAPRENA, die weleer by onze Predikant gaaprentice was, wredelyk dood geslagen...

Brand in Kaapstad. (Van eenen Correspondent.) Hoe wonderlyk gaat het in de wereld, gisteren was er brand by my aan huis, en niemand heeft er iets van geweten...

Men heeft het geest van Holland, wegens de aanval op België willen laaken, dan wy verwyzen onze Lezers, naar de aanspraak des wegens door den Hr. Verstolk van Soelen gedaan...

Men heeft de veldverdiende lof, wegens de overwinning in België willen beklaan, door het terug trekken van het Hollandsche Leger...

Correspondentie. Aan den Redakteur van de Zuid-Afrikaan. ENORM VERLIES VAN DEN HEER DANIEL LOUW...

Myheer! Voor eenigen tyd geleden heb ik in uw zo alom bereemd Wapenblad een opgave ontwaand van het verlies, door den Heer Daniel Louw, onze voortvaren en ondernemende Landbouwer...

WY ZYN GEEN VOLK: WY ZYN SLECHTS EEN GESPUIS!! Deze zyn de merkwaardige woorden, welke de Advertiser in zyn papier van Woensdag spreken...

Onze Correspondenten vragen ons eenige berichten wegens de Vol. Wy zullen met genoegen, in ons volgende Nummer, hoer van alle mogelyke inlichting en mededeeling voorzien.

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Myheer! Daar ik gedurende het jaar by myne komst in de Stad onze handen welke ontrommen zyn, en die tot ons ontwaand worden, aan de Staten vergadering zyn afgeleide...

DE BANDIETEN. October, 1831. De Staten vergadering heeft de bandieten, welke in de Provincie van de Kaapstad, en in de Provincie van de Graafschap, en in de Provincie van de Kaapstad...

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We greatly rejoice in recording, in our last number, by the insertion of copious extracts from English papers, the glorious triumph obtained by the Dutch in Belgium; and we are much satisfied to find that our readers and the public participate in our feelings. And who would not take an interest in the welfare of a nation like the Dutch, to whom all Europe and the civilized world are so infinitely indebted, for freedom, civilization, and the maintenance of the Protestant religion? When, in the days of the middle age, the world was buried in ignorance and obscurity, it was in that country that enlightenment and learning first re-established its seat. It was in that country that we saw a nation creating for itself a hand out of the waters, which afterwards, during eighty years, with the most extraordinary sacrifices, waged and fought against powerful Spain, to free itself from the yoke of southern despotism, and to rescue itself from the claws of stupid bigotry, and obtain freedom of conscience. And it was that same nation, whose Stadholder Prince WILLIAM III., for the same purpose, crossed the Channel for England, to deliver that country from the tyranny of CHARLES II., supported by about 5 or 600 Dutch ships and a strong army, and having on his flag the memorable motto, "For the Protestant Religion and the Freedom of England," and beneath it, the motto of the House of Nassau,—"Je maintiendrai," that is, "I shall maintain it." Every one must with admiration look upon that nation, which, only possessing about 2,500,000 inhabitants, was able not alone to maintain the equilibrium at sea, but also to thwart the endeavours of Louis XIV. for the supremacy over all Europe, and finally, after forty years' struggle, totally to frustrate him. But what must appear still more extraordinary is, that they were able to stand, in 1670, against the united forces of Great Britain and France, having together about 50,000,000 of inhabitants. Really, contemplating all this, one must feel astonished how the great Powers in the present days, losing sight thereof, can feel inclined to sacrifice the rights and interest of that nation to the newly-created kingdom of Belgium. It was with pleasure, however, that we perceived, that in the British Imperial Parliament there are still men, who, mindful of the extraordinary freedom of their own country, with noble hearts and in many language, have taken upon them the defence of the rights and interest of the Dutch nation. When we enumerate amongst them the noble Duke of Wellington, the Lords Aberdeen, Londonderry, Carnarvon, Orford, Elliot, and Sir R. Peel, Gen. Vyvyan, Mr. Croker, and others,—we repeat with Mr. Baring, who, in his usual dignified manner, said, "The House of Nassau is one of the most illustrious in Europe. They only know, who are acquainted with history, what Europe is indebted to that house for liberty. While the King of Holland is attacked with calumnious accusations, far above which he is raised, he is sufficiently justified by the unanimous approbation and the extraordinary loyalty of his nation,—a nation as free as any in all Europe, and as jealous of its liberty and rights as any nation in the whole world. In no country is justice more purely administered, and the Press is there as free as in any country in Europe."

Such language from a free British merchant and a noble Statesman says much. The conduct of Holland in its attack upon Belgium was endeavoured to be blamed; but we refer our readers to the speech of Mr. VERSTOLK VAN SOELLEN, in which His conduct is sufficiently defended. If the columns of this Paper allowed it much more might be said upon this subject. Suffice it however to conclude with the words of the noble Lord Aberdeen, when he says: "After the King of Holland has been so unjustly treated by the Five Powers, and has been so disappointed and so insulted, and having a people of such uncommon and extraordinary loyalty, it is not at all wonderful that He acted as he did; indeed, it does one's heart good to see a nation, so much deserving, as the Dutch are, to be governed by so good a Sovereign."

It was endeavoured to detract from the triumph obtained over Belgium, in ascribing the retreat of the Dutch army, on the approach of the French troops, to fear, or something of that nature; and also to make it appear as if the Belgians had been taken by surprise, and were far inferior in numerical force. As to the first, we can state, for the information of our readers, that the retreat upon the arrival of the French troops had been directed by the King even before the Dutch army advanced into Belgium,—and that the Belgians had not alone timely notice of the intended entrance of Holland into Belgium, but that also, with an insignificant difference in their reciprocal force, there were nearly as many volunteers and civic guards, and consequently inexperienced soldiers in the Dutch army, as in that of the Belgians. In one of the Brabant reports it is said, "King Leopold stands at the head of 65,000 regular troops." This would be nearly more than Holland had in the field in Belgium.

"We are not a people, we are merely a mob!" These are the remarkable words which the Advertiser, in his paper of Wednesday last, dared to employ when speaking of the people of this Colony.—This is probably another after dinner expression of which we have so many examples. Was it a mob that gave money to the Editor of the Advertiser to go to England for the benefit of his press? Was it a mob, who, on his return, presented him with (very badly indeed!) a silver cup? Does he, in speaking of a mob, include the philanthropist and anthropist in one lump? Does the Advertiser wish us to understand only those whom he can see, that is, his radical and Hottentot friends? We intended to say more upon this subject, but, since he has not dared to answer our Leader contained in our 82d number, and therefore runs away from the field like a poltroon, we will not consider him worth another syllable upon this subject.

Correspondents have requested us to give some information about wool; we will gladly comply with their wishes, and in our following number give as much information upon the subject as we shall be able to obtain.

A person of the name of Barry was drowned last Sunday evening. He was taken to a house in Cape Town, and about two hours after carried to Somerset Hospital, where every attempt to restore animation was then in vain. The public are perhaps not aware that Government has purchased a Stomach Pump and apparatus for suspended animation, and other instruments of similar occasions, which, if the parties interested in the life of the unfortunate person whom we have alluded to had known, and had taken him directly to the Somerset Hospital upon being discovered, in all probability animation might have been restored, and the person at this moment have been still a useful member of that class of society in which he lived.

Extract of a private letter from Cradock, dated October 24, 1831. "On the 4th October a Scotchman, named James Ekron, murdered a prize negress, named Sephena, while in a state of intoxication. The corpse was on the 7th of October, opened by the District Surgeon, Gill, and the preliminary examinations were taken by the Clerk of the Peace. (From a Correspondent.)"

FIRE IN CAPE TOWN. How strangely things go on in this world! A fire broke out in my house yesterday and nobody knew anything about it; whereas, a handful of burning soot, in the chimney of Mr. Advocate Cluett, and a small cloud of smoke in that of Mr. Phillips, (which strictly speaking cannot be called a fire, and which happens daily in the great cities of Europe,) stir up the whole capital of South Africa, and creates more noise and alarm than a dozen burning houses would in London.

This fire really did some damage in my house, and something was consumed by it of real value to me, but nobody knew of it; no bells were ringing, and the fire was extinguished without the intervention of the fire-engines or the police. Even one of these chimneys, which was not in the least damaged, might have been extinguished in the same manner by only a single shot of salt, or by a wet blanket, or by allowing it to burn out, like the entrance of a lime-kill.

If Cape Town, like most of the East and West India Colonies, consisted of wooden houses, or if they were covered with thatch or wood, or surrounded by a number of combustible factories, or by powder-mills, in such a case there would be sufficient cause, in such a windy place as this, on such trifling occurrences, to be particularly on our guard; but in a town where none of the above-mentioned dangers are to be found, and where everything consists of stone and lime, I think that both the late tumults, compared with the fire at my house, have been too much exaggerated, and it appears incomprehensible to me how the Fire Assurance Offices, in a place like this, will ever get repaid for their very long advertisements, mutual squabbings, and premiums, and why they should attract more subscribers, by causing, at the burning of every dirty chimney, the bells to be rung and the fire-engines to be drawn by an eagerly revelling coloured populace through market and streets, as if the whole town was in flames! As inexplicable appears to me, also, the reason why the South African Commercial Advertiser has blackened so many thousand letters about these two late insignificant fires, and how it could have entered the thoughts of any one to drag together a number of things which do not in the least relate to it, and to brag also about the shaking of hands between blacks and whites, and of a particular distinction of the coloured classes, of the introduction of new burgher privileges among those people, and at the same time to exclaim against the old Fiscalship, probably with the view of getting into favour with the Police Department, which on this occasion is raised to the skies, as if we had to thank them only for the safety of our property, by the excellent talent and services in extinguishing the fire in the two chimneys, so brilliantly displayed by their chief; but of the fire at my house he has not said a single word. These two memorable chimneys have made our markets and squares, even the tops of houses and trees, and among others the high ramparts of Riebeck's castle, to swarm with spectators of the highest and lowest rank; and have even, in some public offices, caused a sudden stop of business, and made many a one leave his desk, counter, or working place, and caused the adjacent mountains to echo his alarm-cries; but at the fire at my house nothing was heard or seen of all this, and yet I may flatter myself, that this fire was of a much more extraordinary nature than any of these late fires, about which thousands of persons and even armed detachments were brought on the move.

THE FATE OF THE HOTTENTOTS IN 1831. COMPARED WITH FORMER YEARS. District of Clanwilliam, Oct. 3, 1831. "About 20 years ago, a certain Hottentot called Janje Galant, at present in Clanwilliam, charged with cattle theft, and confined in the public prison, was left an orphan. His father and mother, he thought, had his death-bed in his master (to whom he had hired himself) to take his said son, who was then about six years old, under his charge, until such period when he, Janje Galant, would be able to take care of himself. This last wish and prayer of the old Hottentot was complied with, and he died soon afterwards; leaving to his said son, Janje Galant, two or three head of cattle, and a small amount of breeding goats, and a small amount of property. Said Janje Galant remained under the care of his master until his 16th year, and was supplied to that period with everything he required; when he chose to depart and become his own master, which could not be refused him, and he then took with him his departure, not only 15 or 16 breeding cattle, and about 30 breeding and slaughter goats, which had been bred during his residence with his said master, and had also been well guarded by the guards of the latter; but also a sum of One Hundred Rix-dollar ready money, which his said master had kept for him, arising from cattle which he had sold for him. This Janje Galant has since his departure from his worthy master, led a vagrant life, by which he has not only spent all his money and property, but finally, so far forgot himself as to make himself a thief, and to steal from his master, and to commit these crimes not only on hunger or want, but to consume the stolen property himself, but also (according to the charge preferred against him), wilfully, to trade with them, which he has publicly done; in consequence of which, he has been put in a place destined for all public vagabonds, instead of remaining under the roof of a quiet and peaceable inhabitant and perhaps, if his guilt is fully proved, he will be condemned to suffer the punishment of the country, and become for ever an unfortunate man. This is another example of the principles of a poor lamentable Hottentot, when left to himself; but, should he not be delivered out of this degraded state by Dr. Humberg, who has interceded so much for him and his fellow-creatures in the mother country, and can this Dr. Humberg now charge these worthy people, who have taken care of this Janje Galant from his infancy, and who, having treated him barbarously and tyrannically, he has done, and exposed the Colony to the mother country? But he will, ere long, not only be called upon for this false and partial slander, but also by the present poor and miserable Hottentots, as he, instead of being the cause of their rise, has been the cause of their fall—for dislike and enmity reigns between a Hottentot and a Colonist, and where no friendship and love exists Providence will never send its blessings.—I am, Sir, A Farmer."

NECESSITY OF PUBLISHING THE TRUTH. Cape Town, Nov. 2, 1831. "In your leading Article in No. 82 of your valuable Paper you have quoted a few truisms as respects the assumed dictatorial and inaccuracy of the Commercial Advertiser, and candidly him for the suppression and mitigation of various useful and valuable contributions; knowing these assertions to be genuine truths, let us entreat our brother Colonists, who have the real and permanent welfare of the Colony at heart, not to be drawn into the same error by your suspicion of those emigrants who are determined to spend the remainder of their days among you, and who will spare no exertions to prove their genuine, naturalized South Africans, your friends, but still British subjects."

Correspondence. TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID AFRIKAAN."

UNLAWFUL CONDUCT OF A SLAVE GIRL. Cape Town, Oct. 11, 1831. "Sir,—As I have read several discussions on miscellaneous subjects in your useful and instructive journal, and perceived that your object is not only to inform, but to instruct, should like very much to have some advice on a subject relating to a poor friend of mine residing eight hours ride on horseback on the further side of Swellendam; he is a young man of known respectability and of an affable temper. This man has an only female slave, whom he purchased for 900 Rds, for the purpose of assisting his wife in her household occupations; after having been with this owner for a few months she deserted repeatedly, and, annoyed at being so often deprived of her services, he at last was obliged to give her a beating; but as soon as she had received it she ran to Swellendam, and lodged a complaint with the Assistant Protector of Slaves of that place against her master, who, being summoned, was prosecuted, and condemned in a penalty of £10, and his slave returned to him. But she was now better acquainted with the channel through which to lodge her complaints, for the next very frequently. The Assistant Protector every time faithfully investigated the case, and not finding the person guilty (as the annexed document will prove) advised the girl not to trouble him with groundless complaints, ordered her to go home, and faithfully to obey the commands of her master. But what did she do? Instead of returning to her master's house, she went to Cape Town, and complained of her master to the Protector of Slaves, who placed her in prison, and probably wrote, as her complaints were there also found groundless, to the Assistant Protector, who, upon this, requested her master to liberate the slave.—The owner not having a legal to take town, was obliged to send his wagon nearly empty from so great a distance to Cape Town to get his slave.—On his arrival he proceeded to the Protector of Slaves, who, finding no just cause of complaint against him, gave an order to liberate the slave, and a letter to her to deliver to the Assistant Protector at Swellendam, wherein he was further requested to investigate the case. This poor man had to pay £20 for prison expenses, independent of that of the journey. Upon this he departed quietly from town, but the girl had taken a liking to the Cape Town prison, for she had

not been two days away from town when she again deserted from the wagon, and is again repaired to the prison.—On my being informed of this I wrote to my friend, who again came to town, at no little expense, to liberate his slave.—He has then obliged to pay another £21 for prison expenses. On the 1st of the present month he returned to Swellendam, and remained at the residence of a respectable, and successful merchant, who has been a considerable time in the wagon, and departed for the second time; but on the day of his journey, she took the opportunity of again deserting to Cape Town, where, upon her arrival, she instantly went to the prison. I then again wrote to my friend in Swellendam of this circumstance, which has also occasioned me great trouble, or to will be, in order to free him of further expense, trouble, and vexation. I again illustrated her case, and sent her £5 for prison expenses, and placed her in the service of one of the quietest inhabitants of this town. Her master came to see her the third time to take her home, but she concealed herself during the time the wagon was in town, and it was only after she had made her appearance at my friend's house, that he was obliged to pay another £21 for her expenses, and to pay the poor master any further expenses. If you can point out to me any law to redress this grievance I shall not fail to inform my friend of it on his coming to town, and advise him to apply to the competent authorities to obtain it.—She is an African girl, 40 years old, of strong make, and may well bear such a chastisement.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, No SLAVE OWNERS."

Document alluded to in the foregoing letter. "Office of the Assistant Protector of Slaves, Swellendam, May 26, 1831. "Sir,—Your female slave Rachel has complained to me, on the 24th instant, of an undesired and unlawful punishment inflicted on her by you on the 20th April last, which, however, proved unfounded, no marks having been discovered on her body, and she having brought no witnesses to prove it.—I have therefore dismissed her, and ordered her forthwith to return to your service, and given her a letter to you. "I have now received a letter from the Protector of Slaves in Cape Town, acquainting that she (Rachel) had appeared on the 24th instant at his office, complaining.—That she was continually ill-treated by her master, and been with a sambock (horse-whip); that she is obliged from morning till evening to lead the plough, and that when she complained to her master of being tired she was punished with the sambock; that she repeatedly applied to her master to sell her, but that she declared that he would do no such thing, but that she should die under his hands. "I am therefore directed by the said Protector to inform you that Rachel is at present in the Cape Town prison, and if you do not sell her out of it you will have to liberate her, and convey her hither, in order that her complaint may be further investigated.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) D. RAWSTON, Assistant Protector of Slaves."

THE LAST CAPTIVE COMMANDO. District of Swellendam, Oct. 15, 1831. "For the last Captive Commando sent from this District to the Frontiers, all the Inhabitants (as well as apprentices) have been obliged to deposit considerable sums. Those in the village amounted to Rds. 850. All these moneys have been put into one chest, and delivered in charge of one cashier; and as I am now informed that Rds. 300 of that money has been used by one person for his private use, and that a Field-cornet has been taking 100 moneys out of this fund than he has contributed to it; I hope, therefore, by the being placed in your Journal, that there will be no South African, who, in conformity with the candour of his countrymen, will point out to us how to recover those moneys, if it were only to give it to poor widows and orphans; for those that may have spent it, whoever they are, have no right to it. I am, &c. ONE OF THE DISTRICT OF SWELLENDEAM."

Supreme Court. The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court commence on Tuesday next.—The following are the cases on the calendar: 1. Amie, alias Abraham Telemachus, a free person of colour, charged with murder, in stabbing with a knife and mortally wounding his brother, Dollie Telemachus, on the back and on the head. 2. Thomas Drey, a free person, in beating and kicking his wife, Catherine Drey, upon the head, arms, abdomen, and legs, and mortally wounding her upon the head; 3. David Peter, a free person, for assault, with intent to commit a rape. 4. Deborah, a slave, for theft—1st, in stealing from J. P. Valentin, shopkeeper, nine crapes handkerchiefs, and six guineas ditto;—2nd, in stealing other similar articles. 5. George, alias George Drey, in breaking and entering an on-house of Mr. E. George, at Wynberg, and stealing three guineas, two hens, and twelve eggs, the property of the said E. George. 6. James Tindall, for theft, in stealing one gold watch, one gold chain, two ditto seals, two ditto keys, one ditto ring, and one brass ring, all the property of Solomon Broughton, saddler. 7. Dennis Orange for theft, in stealing one watch, two gold seals, one gold chain, and one gold watch-chain, the property of Michael Broughton, saddler. 8. Gerrit, a free person of colour, for housebreaking, with intent to steal and theft, in breaking and entering an on-house of Antonio Pereira, and stealing one jacket, the property of Rachel, the wife of the said Antonio Pereira. 9. Abraham, a free person of colour, groom, with intent to steal and theft, in breaking and entering an on-house of Hope Mill, near Cape Town, and stealing one watch, one chain, and two keys, the property of Joseph Scott, miller.

Extracts from English Papers. BRUSSELS. The Charge d'Affaires of France at the Hague has declared to the King of Holland that the King of the French, conformable to the treaties signed by all the Powers, was going to cause the independence of Belgium to be respected. As the Belgian army is perhaps not yet in a condition to keep the field against 40,000 men of the King of Holland, it is possible that the Belgic troops may fall back on the French army, rather than expose themselves in an important action before the arrival of our columns, which will not make themselves waited for. (From the National.) "Hitherto the Ministry had not clearly expressed itself respecting the situation in which the Protocols of London have placed Belgium with respect to the great Powers. "The fact is, that according to the terms of the Protocols, this new state, as well as its Sovereign, are not to be recognized by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, till after the King of Holland shall have accepted the 18 Articles of the Conference, which will serve as preliminaries to a treaty of peace between Belgium and Holland. "The 18 Articles not being accepted by the King of Holland, Belgium by the very fact is not yet recognized by those three Powers. "The Ambassador of Austria and Minister of Prussia met this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the Russian Ambassador, Count Pozzo di Borgo, in order to deliberate on the entrance of the French troops into Belgium, and to agree on the conduct they have to adopt on this occasion. It is affirmed that the English Ambassador was present at this meeting, the result of which we shall now undoubtedly become acquainted with.—Times, Aug. 8.

ROTTERDAM, AUG. 9.—On Friday the troops under the Prince of Orange and Sax-Weimar, consisting of 40,000 men, were at Diest, about 16 miles from Brussels, and had received orders to proceed either to Brussels or Antwerp. The Dutch men-of-war boats were at Rupelmonde on Friday, and proceeding towards Malines. Prince Frederick's corps, about 10,000 men, were moving upon Antwerp, and only about three miles from it; Gen. De Cock, from West Flanders, with 10,000, proceeding upon Ghent and Bruges; and General Cort Heyliger, with 20,000, upon Limberg and Liege.

By the Rotterdam steau-boat, which arrived this morning with the letters of yesterday morning, nothing of decided importance is communicated. The different corps of the Dutch army are stated to be moving onwards, but without coming to action with the Belgians. A most bitter feeling is said to prevail at Rotterdam and other places against the English residents, who were afraid to leave their houses lest they should be insulted. One current report to-day on 'Change was, that Sir Charles Bageot had recommended them to quit Holland; but this is not borne out by any account we have seen, and is liable to very great doubt.

A disturbance occurred at Rotterdam on the arrival there of a carriage belonging to Lord Cowley, for the purpose of shipment to England by his steam-packer. The mob attacked the persons who were conveying it; and were on the point of demolishing the carriage; when the authorities interfered and only prevented their purpose by assuring them that the carriage did not belong to the British Ambassador to the Hague. No Dutchman, however, could be prevailed on to assist in getting the carriage on board the steam-vessel. All the ships-of-war were decorated with flags bearing the name of Van Spycck, the young Dutchman who sacrificed himself so heroically; as an indication of the spirit with which the sailors were animated, and solace to all classes were hastening to join the army. The news of the intended march of the French army and of the approach of the English fleet, had reached Rotterdam, but without causing an abatement of the general enthusiasm.—Times, Aug. 11.

Various reports have been spread, e. g. that the effects of the French Chargé d'Affaires were pillaged up, and that he would depart if the answer to the ultimatum of his Government should not be satisfactory. It is certain that he is still here. It is added, that the King's answer is given to M. de Rochefoucauld, and that it is in substance, that, as soon as the French army shall have entered Belgium, in the name of the five Powers, the Dutch army shall return within its frontiers. We learn that the French Chargé d'Affaires has sent a Courier to Paris, by way of Aix-la-Chapelle, an I. that M. van de Horst, an officer of the General Staff, set out yesterday morning with secret orders to the army.

A French Cabinet Messenger arrived at Brussels from the Hague on the 11th, (Thursday) with despatches, announcing that the Dutch troops had orders to retire before the French, and to return within their own frontier. The Dutch Government represents itself as having taken this step from considering the French army as the instrument of the London Conference, and from having agreed to submit to the award of the Powers composing that Conference. The French Ambassador at Brussels would of course communicate this grateful intelligence to Marshal Gerard, the Commander-in-chief of the French army.

By private letters from Amsterdam it appears that the general enthusiasm in favour of the war with Belgium is fully participated in by the muted interest. The Dutch Minister of Finance has announced that the voluntary subscriptions from all classes of the people, and from all parts of the country, have amounted to 18,000,000 of fl. rns, which sum, with the ordinary means at his disposal, will be sufficient, according to his estimate, to cover all the expenses of the state, including the interest on the national debt, due on the 1st of January, 1832. The forced loan which had been decreed contingency in the event of the voluntary subscriptions not proving sufficient, would not, it was supposed, now take place.—Times, Aug. 15.

Extract of a Letter dated Hague, Aug. 14. "Our valiant citizen army, in whose ranks scarcely 1000 Swiss and Germans can be found, have driven the Belgians before them. They called our men cowards—smoking-jobbers—cheese-soldiers. They have found our cannon balls cheeres rather of hard digestion. Their army of the Maese has been beaten on the 8th at Hasselt, and ran away in the utmost disorder, to rally under the walls of the citadel of Liege. The proclamation of the Governor Tielemans attests their panic, and now the army of the Scheldt and Flanders has been beaten, dispersed, and compelled, on the 12th inst, at Louvain, to fly towards the Belgian capital, there to await, under French protection, the fate of their embryo kingdom. The guns of our residence have announced this triumph just this moment, when the people of this country left their churches, where they had been prostrating themselves with deep humility and repentance before the throne of the Lord of Hosts, craving his mercy and protection, to return this evening again to their temples, with a heart overflowing with praise and thanksgivings.—Times, Aug. 17.

It is now certain that the Belgian Government, which in the beginning of this month had declined the invitation of the Conference at London to negotiate a treaty of peace with Holland, has within the last few days changed its mind, and a Pro-negotiatory may now be daily expected.—Times, Aug. 18.

HOLLAND. Speech of M. Verstolk van Soelen to the States General of Holland, on Friday last, Aug. 5. Gentlemen,—The country has seldom found itself in circumstances similar to those of the present moment. At home, perfectly unanimous and disposed to make every sacrifice for the maintenance of the national honour; abroad in open warfare with the people that a year ago belonged, with us, to the same country, and enjoyed the benefits of a liberal government, but which now, proclaiming the most ungratful hostility, turns against us our own means of defence; and, in the midst of the conflict, agitated Europe, admitting no other principle than the preservation of the general peace, and deeming no conditions too hard to be proposed to us in co-operation with that principle. In such a clash of views and interests I come to explain to you the further course of the affairs of the country, to acquaint you with the king's intentions, to point out to you the true position in which we stand; and to convince you that no plans of conquest, nor desire to disturb the peace of Europe, but solely the security of our own political existence, has, after so long a trial of our patience, caused the sword to be unsheathed. Since I last appeared in this assembly I have taken care to inform you of all the efforts made at the conference of London during these critical circumstances of the country. To that end, communication has been made to you of the letter of the conference of the 27th of June last, accompanying 18 articles of preliminaries of peace between Holland and Belgium, of these 18 articles themselves, and of the reply forwarded to the conference, under date of the 12th of July, the King, who, at the approaching development of events, feels doubly anxious to act in unison with the national representation, and to keep it constantly acquainted with his incessant efforts to arrive, with the concurrence of his allies, at the desired result of the negotiation, has now authorized me to communicate to you a second despatch of the Conference of the 25th of July, and the answer to it, conveyed to London by the second Plenipotentiary, on the 1st instant, and also a circular letter, written by me on the occasion to His Majesty's Envoys of Berlin, Paris, Peterburgh, and Vienna.



