

## VERKOOPING

Door de Weskamer in de Tavelvader,  
District van de Kaapstad.

**O**P MAANDAG den Dingdag den 20 en 21 Feb. te  
10 ghem. A.M. precies, al op orde van het Collegio van Hee-  
ren Weskamers, op de tafels seife in de Tavel Valei worden  
verkocht. Voor rekening des heedes van wylen Seraas de  
Koek. Senior, het volgredig eigendom tot ger. boedel be-  
hoende.

Het eigendom gemaand. Uitzyk, bestaande in een Woon-  
huis met baten gebouwen en in grond, welke in twee perceelen  
zal worden verkocht.

Een erf gelegen in de Hoopstraat, Kaapstad, ten groote  
van 40 quadraat roeden en 10 dts. voeten.

Eene derde aandeel in meer stuk land gelegen aan den voet  
van de Tafelberg, in maatschappij bezeten met den Heer P.  
van Bommel en wylen den Heer J. A. Joubert, tot groote van  
20 morgen. 527 quadraat roeden en 105 dts. voeten.

Huusmeubelen, bestaande in stinkhout Tafels en Stoelen,  
Lijstkenken voor twee personen, met gordijnen en binnenges-  
comptee, Klerkenkasten, een Haaksok, Spiegels. Plaat en  
Zilverwerk. Postelijn, Glas en Aardewerk; keuken en tuin  
Gereedschappen.

Twee Wagons met Tuigen, vier Wagenpaarden, en vier  
Koeien.

Weeskamer, Kaap de Gode Hoop.  
den 20 January 1832.

H. TENNANT, Secretaris.

## VERKOOPING VAN SLAVEN.

DE Ondergeteekende zal voor Rekening van  
de gemeyne Engeland, van wylen den Heer  
SERVAAS DE KOEK. Senior, op de door de Weeskamer  
te houden. Vendu, den 20 en 21 Februarie, van wylen opeengevoerde Heer  
de Koek, op den 20 en 21 Februarie, volstrekt ZONDER  
REGERING te verkoopen, die volgende kapitale Slaven en  
Slavinnen, naamslyk:

Adouw, en Alshans, van de Kaap. Wessjongens.  
David, Mentor, Christian, Gaspard en Caspar van Rossjongens.  
Dico, Isaac van ditto, Groen-werkoper.

Franz, van Madagaskar Werkoper.

Rosian, met hare kinderen August 13 jaar, Jacob 10 dito,  
en Amilia 8 dito.

Selou, oud 20 jaren, met haarkind Roosje, en 9 maanden, en  
Roz, en 23 jaren allen van de Kaap.  
Den 2 Februarie 1832.

JOHN BLORE. Vendu Afsliger.

## VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED.

**O**P MAANDAG den 28ste February 1832,  
des Morgens precies 11 urens, sal op het Bureau en ten  
couston van den Magistrat van Swellendam, op die peayen  
welen verkocht, een stuk Engelsevloede Erfsplaet, be-  
horende tot den Insulinen Bloed van H. STRUYF, ja groot  
2-1/2 morgen, gelegen aan Vetschier in het District Swellendam,  
anouk de plaats Droncerier van 16 Straat. Ha.  
Kaapstad, den 28 January 1832.

AND. BRINK. Dr. Curateur.

## OPROEPPING VAN CREDITEUREN.

**A**ldigen die ecclige actie of pretensie  
hebben, op den Boedel van wylen den Heer JORIANES  
PIERUS VISKE, wordt verzocht deselve met de behoorlyke  
vaders en moeders, den 10 van drie maanden te komen op geven,  
te sticht van den Notariaal Mr. P. DE WET.

AND. BRINK. Cs. } Executore.

## VERKOOPING

Van het Huis No. 45, Stadhuisstraat, hoek  
van St. Georgestraat.

**D**E Ondergeteekende als Generale Gemagtigde  
van den Heer JOHN MURRAY, sal, indien sich voor  
den 17 feb. geen koopman uit de hand mogt oppoen, op  
DINSDAG den 22 deszelfs Maands, amorgens 11 urens  
precies, in het Huis zelve, publiceert en op voordele een  
oont en aoverpanden, te Koep openstellen het voor den  
handel van byzonder geschrift — leggen Huis No. 45, Strand-  
straat, hoek van St. Georgestraat, het een gedekte bewond  
der Mr. HERBERT & THORNTON, en het ander door den  
Heer Prokurur MURRAY. Die voorwaarden en condities  
zyn te vergenoegd in Stellenbosch, ans' het Kantoor, van den  
Oe gebedenden, en' in de Kaapstad, ten Kantoor van den  
Herrn Mr. J. DE HOMMEN, No. 1 Burgstraat.

Kaapstad, 2 February 1832.

M. C. A. NEETHLING, qd.

C. T. Intasschen blifft g'm. Huis uit de hand te Koop; adres  
als boven.

De Kerk van het Vrederegt,  
versus

LAMBERT EN HERCULES VAN SITTERT.

**D**IT was eenne Actie voor oene aanranding, op  
den Heer BENNINGFIELD, naa Jansebas Kraal, op den  
3 deser. Na dat het genoegens van den Heer BENNINGFIELD  
was afgenomen, stelle het Hof op de partij de eigena-  
rheid voor, om de zaak aan hier te schikken.

De Heer BENNINGFIELD zeide hieraans p' dat yngelyk was om  
goede vrienden te zyn, en berid dat wyls op syke klachten terug te  
trekken, indien die Gedaadens wilde erkennen dat zy ongelyk  
hadden.

De Ondergeteekenden verklarden hierop, dat het gebeurde  
hen leed, en daar zy ongelyk hadden gehad, waren zy  
dankbaar voor de goedheid die hys beitoond was geworden,  
en hoopten voor hys vervolg op eenen goede voet te zyn.

Kaapstad den 14 February 1832.

L. P. VAN SITTERT.

H. VAN SITTERT.

## SLAVEN TE KOOP.

**M**EJUVF. De wed JAN ANDREAS HORAK,

biedt uit den hand te koop allen, enige hater Slaven en  
Slavinnen, onder welke sich befynden knappe bisbedienen,  
kleedmakers, timmermanns, enz. De koopsocht kan des-  
veldt onder goede omtrek op renten, worden gehouden.—Te  
berragen aan No. 22 Strandstraat.

Kaapstad 14 Feb. 1832.

S. KILIAN.

## TE HUUR.

**E**NIGE Kamers, met of zonder Meubelen.—

Adres Heerengracht No. 31.

## BALKEN EN PLANKEN TE KOOP.

**A**AN de Taaibranderij zyn te Koop alle

soorten Stinkhout, Balken en Planken, Geelhout, Bal-  
droen en van de Beste kwaliteit.

**TENDERS** zullen worden aangenomen ten

Kantors van den Ondergeteekenden, voor of op den 15  
doser, voor 100 Schaps Horlen, van Witteboord van Populier-  
hout, 100 ijen of denen Palen, 6 voet lang, en 180 voet  
sterk Hekwerk, met 6 voet Palen, op tussechuinten van 8  
voet, te worden geleverd aan de Oude Zoutvrije op den 21  
Maart astante.

Modelmen van den Palen en Horlen zyn te zien op het  
bovenwagen Bureau, dagelyks tuschen 10 en 3 urens, waar specia-  
lia etea en verdere hyzaenderden zyn te vermenen.

Dure van den Hulwag, Kaapstad des 1 Febr. 1832.

P. VAN BREDA. Ax. Sec.

Opname van den Committee van het Genootschap van Landbouw.

P. VAN BREDA. Ax. Sec.

NR. De boven genn. markt sal gehouden worden aan het

Oude Zout Rivier en den 24 Maart astante.

W. E. DREGE,

Groentemarkt, No. 1.

**H**EEFT nu ontstaen en te koop eenne party

Londens gemaakte en gewaarborgte Gouden en Zil-  
veren Chronometers en Horologien, met prachtig gedreven

en gedraade Kassen, Calot en Juwelen, Secondewijzer, enz.  
volgens de beste principes.

Deze Horologien zullen zeer goedkoop worden ver-  
kocht.

## TE KOOP.

**O**pen een Ruim Crediet, Honderd duizend ponden  
goede Haer Hoop.—Te bevragen by

Kaapstad. den 6 Feb. 1832.

R. C. HOETS.

Breestraat No. 24.

## GEDROST,

**V**AN de Plant Rocklands, nabij Simonstad,  
zeder den 1ste deser, den Ondergeteekenden Slave,

Weduwe van wylen den Heer JAN HENDRIK MUNNIK, in den

ouderdom van 81 jaren. 8 maanden en 20 dage, van welk

soortelyks wyls by den Kems geven aan Vrienden en

Bekeenden.

Die hem in een der gevangenhuizen bezorgt  
zal wel beloond wordet, en die hem opzucht u deze waars-

chowing sal in Regtig worden vervolgd.

A. J. BECKER.

## ADVERTENTIE

**D**AAR men zich niet ontzien heeft, den Oe

dergeteekenden in de Kaapstad, en' het District van de

Paarl, op eenne ongehoore wyle te beloeten, en getrac-  
ht heeft synen goede naam te bevelken, en' hen zya crediet te

benemt, so is het dat hy zich in de oenangename verpog-  
ing bevrindt dese Advertentie te plaatst, en' ite verzoeken dat

die lage personen welke sich aan sulk arme verzoegen hebben  
zadel, zulks in het vervolg te laten, want dan zy die hem die

lastering hebben overgebragt, hunne woopen hebben teru-  
getrokken op den aanstaande Maart, en' dat de lage personen bezorgt

zal wel beloond wordet, en die hem opzucht u deze waars-

chowing sal in Regtig worden vervolgd.

J. C. P. FRONEMAN.

Ditte Courant wordt elken Vrydag 'Och  
ten uitgegeven aan het Publicche Kantoor  
No. 3. Marktplein, en des Zuidags  
met de Post naar alle de Buiten-Districten  
vervoerd.

Prisen van Intekening.—In de Stad, per  
aar, 10 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de

Buiten-Districten per aar, 19 Rds.; per  
kwartaal, 4 Rds. 6 Sch.—Voor eenne enkele  
Courant Penie—Elk Kwartaal moet eer  
zit betald worden.

Deze Courant wordt elken Vrydag 'Och  
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# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, FEBRUARY 17, 1832.

OUR READERS will find in another column of this paper a Report from the Committee of the Exchange to His Excellency the Governor relative to the question of allowing the Wine Farmers to ride their Wines to the Market during the whole year. The Report is such as we expected from the fairness and candour of the Gentlemen forming the Committee, not partially leaning to one side of the question or the other, but fairly submitting to the Governor all the observations and arguments bearing on both sides of the question. We rejoice at this honorable mode of procedure; for the subject is not of so little moment as one would at first consider it to be; it decides the interest of the Wine Grower, the Merchant, and the Wine Trade. We admit the justness of the remark which has been made to us, that one should not too hastily, and without sufficient consideration, remove old regulations before the new ones have been maturely weighed and deeply considered. Of this the abolition of the Burgher Senate, and the Board of Landdrost and Heemraad, may bear testimony. But, at the same time, it must also be admitted, that the present depressed state of the Wine Trade, and the deplorable situation of the Wine Farmer, imperatively require that their case should be looked into. We have given our honest opinion in one of our former numbers (No. 86), which, notwithstanding the great diversity of opinion, as well amongst the Merchants, as amongst the Farmers, we are happy to say, has at least given rise to the Memorial which has been presented, and has also occasioned an open and fair discussion of the measure by all parties concerned, with proper Temper and harmony, and not in holes and corners. We will, for the sake of our general and common interest, hail with the highest gratitude the disinterested, unprejudiced, well weighed, and candid decision, which His Excellency, having all the bearings of the question before him, will pronounce upon the proposed measure.

It has been hinted to us that it would be impracticable to ride the "Must" to Cape Town, so as to give the Merchant an opportunity to attend more fully to the fermentation and manufacture and consequent amelioration of our Wines. Under the existing conflict of opinion amongst the Wine Farmers themselves, as to the practicability, it would not behove us to give a decided opinion; yet we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment that no Wine Merchant has yet established Wine Stores in the principal parts of the Wine Districts, such as the Paarl and Stellenbosch. A gentleman, who appears to be well-informed upon this subject, mentioned to us some of the advantages which the Merchant would derive therefrom, which deserves consideration, and might rouse' dormant energy, speculative genius, or enterprising spirit, to try an experiment. The Merchant, said he, will be better able to obtain "Must," considering the shorter distance of transport, and he will also have an opportunity of purchasing the Wines earlier and at a cheaper rate. It has been also hinted to us that the profit in favor of the Merchant would be about 10 per cent. We shall be rejoiced to find this subject well-considered. Any information which can tend to throw light upon the subject of the Wine Trade should be fairly laid before the public.

In the present state of things, our poor Wine Farmers will hear with satisfaction, that from the last news received from England, the sale of Cape Wines is rather brisk. The *Jesuitical Advertiser*, who always appears to condole at the fate of the Wine Farmers, while he invariably exaggerates their deplorable situation, seems intent upon still more depressing their minds, when, in No. 483, he frightens them with £6 per pipe at the Market in England for Wine of fair quality. Although the news from England do not altogether remove the anxiety, yet it gives a fair prospect than we probably expected. Large sales of Cape Wine, one of 200 pipes, have been effected at £7 10 per pipe. In smaller quantities Wines have been sold at £9 and £10.

Some remarks have been made that during late years, our Cape Wines have retrograded; we cannot agree with this *bona fide* opinion; we have heard the contrary asserted at the General Meeting in the Exchange, on the 16th July, 1831, without that assertion having been contradicted. Several cases were then cited, not of small but of large quantities of Wines, which had been held for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the expediency of granting the prayer of a Memorial addressed to the Government for a repeal of the Proclamation of the 6th of January, 1815, which prohibits the admission of Cape Wine into the Markets of Cape Town and Simon's Town, between the 1st of February and the 1st of September in each year.

There were present at the Meeting deputations from several Wine Districts, to represent the opinions of the Farmers on the question, which together with those of the Wine Merchants of Cape Town, appear to be of a conflicting nature. The Committee beg to refer to the annexed documents, and abstract of the arguments brought forward on both sides at the Meeting, the weight of which they respectfully leave to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honor, &c.  
HAMILTON ROSS, Chairman.

Abstract of the arguments advanced at a Public Meeting for considering the expediency of repealing the Proclamation of the 6th of January, 1815.

Classed under the following heads:

- 1st. The effect which the repeal would produce on the quantity and character of the Wines.
- 2d. Its effect on the price of Wine.
- 3d. Its consequences to the Grower.
- 4th. Its results to the Wine Merchants.

1st. Arguments adduced to show the favorable effects on the quality and character of the Wines.

The Merchant would be enabled to purchase Must, and to undertake the fermentation and manufacture of the Wine from

the commencement of the process, and thus be enabled to employ additional knowledge, skill, or capital, as he may possess, for endeavouring to effect an improvement of quality. The existing prohibitions is ineffectual as a protection against the introduction of bad Wine, in support of which it is argued, that the quality never was worse than it is at present, and has retrograded for the last few years.

*Arguments against the Repeal.*

The Farmer would avail of the repeal to mix new Wine with that of the preceding vintage, and thus impose crude and inferior Wine, through whom they would be immediately supplied to the Tap-houses, and by them to the consumers, to the prejudice of their health.

Bash and ignorant speculators, who have injured the character of the Wines in the Home Market, but whose losses have nearly driven them out of the trade, would resume their speculations with better prospects, by sending their casks into the country to be filled, and thus avoid the expenses of an establishment of stores in Cape Town.

2d. The effect of the Repeal on the price of Wine.

*Arguments in favor of the Repeal.*

The Distiller would now, in existence, and those which may hereafter be established, have created, and may hereafter increase, the demand for young Wines, which demand would raise the price, if it could be supplied at all periods of the year.

The price of Brandy has been improved since it was freely admitted to market, and it is therefore inferred that the same effect would follow a free admission of the Wines.

One nearly uniform price is found to prevail under the prohibition, at least till nearly the close of the season; but it is contended, the Repeal of the prohibition would be to regulate the price by the quality, and thereby afford a better remuneration to the Growers of Good Wine.

As the profits approach to a close, some of the Merchants, having laid in their stocks, tamper with the market, and raise the price on those who have not completed their stocks—a practice which could not prevail but under the Prohibition.

*Arguments against the Repeal.*

That the farmer would avail of the repeal for the purpose of bringing in his Wine by the half-hum, and undersell the Merchant, who, in consequence, would require to buy his Wine at a lower price.

That under the existing prohibition very high prices had been obtained by the Farmers; but a gentleman, arguing on the same side of the question, is of opinion that the price is not affected by Colonial regulations, but by the state of the home market.

3d. Its consequences to the Wine Grower.

*Arguments to show that they would be benefited by the Repeal.*

The poor Farmer would be enabled to carry his Wine to market whenever he wanted money, or found it otherwise to his advantage.

A greater competition would exist among the Farmers for the production of good Wines, in consequence of such qualities under the repeal, being expected to secure more uniformly a higher price.

The number of Wine Merchants would be increased, and the consequent increase of competition among them would operate beneficially to the grower.

The repeal of the prohibition would relieve the Farmer from the necessity, under which he at present lies, of hiring extra wagons and men to ride his Wine to market within the prescribed limits; and that the expense suffer, as riding up the Wine exclusively during the hot season.

There is no sufficient reason for clogging the produce of the Wine Farmer with a prohibition, from which the Corn and other Produce is wholly free; and that it is a peculiar hardship on him to be prohibited from taking his Wine to market at any time which he may deem most desirable; and that no such prohibition exists in any other Wine Country.

If this prohibition were removed the Farmer might be enabled to sell his Wine to the Merchant, because the latter should be disposed to purchase his produce in that state, in which case he would be saved the heavy charges attendant on his present establishment of stores and vans, while his produce would be then converted into cash twelve months earlier than under the prohibition.

The opposition offered by the Farmers in the more distant districts appears to be founded in jealousy. I.e. in arguments which have for their object to deprive those who are nearer to the market of the benefits of the repeal; because they are not able to participate in them themselves.

*Arguments to show that the Repeal would be injurious to the Grower.*

The Farmer would require a larger supply of casks, in case he had not sold the last year's Wines when the pressing season arrived.

He would be induced to sell his Wines in small quantities to the consumers, and thus do an injury to the Merchant.

That the states of the roads, rivers, and other circumstances render it impossible for the distant Farmers to ride up their Wine to market in all seasons of the year.

That the Repeal would subject him to great additional expense in keeping his cattle throughout the year, in bringing casks, building stables, &c. &c.

That it is not practicable to ride the Must to Cape Town, although it is alleged, in favor of Repeal, to be the practice in other Wine countries.

The few Wine Farmers only who reside in the vicinity of Cape Town, and in a part of the District of Stellenbosch, would be greatly benefited by the Repeal.

The Farmer finds an advantage in bringing the whole produce of his vintage to market at once.

If the prohibition were repealed the Merchants would control their establishments, because, as they could then buy Wine throughout the year, they would on that account purchase a less quantity.

There is no objection to the Distilleries being supplied with Wine from the Farmer free of the prohibition.

4th. Its results to the Wine Merchants.

*Arguments to show that the Repeal would be beneficial to the Merchant.*

The Merchants would be enabled to purchase the "Must" from the Farmer, which would afford them an opportunity of fermenting and manufacturing the Wine under their own direction, and enable them to determine whether it be in their power to improve the quality of their Wines with more success than has hitherto attended the efforts of the Farmer.

They would be enabled to tamper with the market, as it is stated they do, to the prejudice of the Farmers' interests.

*Arguments to show that the Repeal would prejudice the Merchant.*

He will be exposed to have young and mixed Wines imposed on him under a false character.

Their establishments must be curtailed in consequence of their purchasers being diminished by the Repeal.

The Tap-houses, which now buy their Wines of the merchant, would then make their purchases from the Farmer, and thus deprive the merchant of one of his best and most profitable class of customers, which would lead to a supply of newer and inferior Wines to a portion of the consumers, to the further prejudice of their health.

The general Consumer will also be tempted to make his purchases of the Farmer, which would materially injure the class of Merchants who sell Wine by the half-aum.

*Correspondence.*

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID AFRIKAAN."

TO THE FARMERS.—No. 2.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

SIR.—I have now the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that a Meeting of Wine Growers, Wine Merchants, and others, interested in the Cape Wine Trade, has been held for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the expediency of granting the prayer of a Memorial addressed to the Government for a repeal of the Proclamation of the 6th of January, 1815, which prohibits the admission of Cape Wine into the Markets of Cape Town and Simon's Town, between the 1st of February and the 1st of September in each year.

Mr. Friends.—The day of meeting to consider the restrictions of riding wines has passed, and a very good meeting it was; there were about 150 people in the room: Mr. Hammon Ross presided, and it would be injustice not to say most impartially: several Wine Farmers were there, a tolerable number of Wine Merchants, and a considerable number of that very useful description of people, wine consumers, without whom, I believe, you may grow your grape and throw them away; blot out the consumers, and the Wine Merchants and Farmers would make but a sorry figure. There was a great deal of speaking a great deal of reading, many with smiles, and some with frowns, but it so turned out that most of the arguments intended against the removal of the restrictions really were in their favor, unless we are to suppose that the few are to baffle the many. By the way, there was one old gentleman, highly respectable, who seems to have thrown his wine overboard, and prefers bulk and water, that is, from my imperfect knowledge of the language, I collect as much from his speech, and that opinion accords with some of your intelligent countrymen; in a word, men of common sense preponderated, and I have no doubt that the restrictions will be rescinded. I am so sceptical, that I know not how to make the cringing bow at the shrine of great men; but I know the respect due to superiors, and do think that the Colony ought to be eternally grateful to the Governor for his condescension and liberality in submitting so vital a question to the Million. But let us not run mad in our career of success—let us reflect that there are

many interests at stake, and that in all probability it would be quite just to throw open the wine riding at the instant, if we consider colonial good we must avoid colonial evil, and therefore if the restrictions be removed from next September we ought to be satisfied and thankful. And now for a word to the Editor of the *Zuid Afrikaan*, who I wish would add a few words to his article. I know it would befit me greatly to improve the society's practice.

Mrs. Shy. Oh! They work for them; make busy lives, and lecture once a week to the benighted. It satisfies their manner of speaking, as Mrs. Pure says.

Mrs. Lydia. Facilitates mother. Indeed I find myself greatly improved by the society's practice.

Oldbuck. What do you study midwifery there?

Mrs. Shy. For shame, Mr. Oldbuck! Let me tell the practice of public speaking. She spoke for half an hour at the last meeting, after dinner, on "moral order" and—

Oldbuck. Do they *dine* together, then?

Mrs. Shy. Only once a quarter; and the dues for non-attendance pay a great part of the expense. The Lion, Mrs. M. always there.

Oldbuck. She is a sensible woman.

Mrs. Shy. Indeed I think it's very foolish every body says she has more money than wit. Mrs. Pure proposed the dues to be heavy on that account, and she is among our cleverest members; she has just started a *Shirt Club*.

Oldbuck. A what?

Mrs. Shy. A *shirt club* for fathers; but no man is eligible to claim two shirts, unless he receives sentence of transportation for seven years; for fourteen years, seven shirts or smocke are awarded with bread and tea.

Oldbuck. Goshucks! Why at this rate, what do you do for a man that is sentenced to be hanged? I suppose that you settle a very handsome *amercement* for life, in these cases.

Mrs. Shy. Not. We send some port wine and oranges to such of the place of execution, and if he becomes converted, we make a handsome funeral, and follow him to the grave in white livery.

Oldbuck. Pray Mrs. Shy, how many of these clubs do you and your daughters subscribe to?

Mrs. Shy. Why there's the Infatuate Lying-in Club, the Felon Shirt Club, the Juvenile Maledemocratic Society, the Penny-a-week Tract Society, the Irish Missionary Society, the Home Evangelical Society, and the Auxiliary Bible Society; besides the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, being about half a dozen in number.

(Here the ladies rose; the gentlemen did the measure of the turn out.) Mr. Freeman being the usher of the door.)

Oldbuck. (after a pause.) Well friend Shy, I find you are far gone in the cause of the Quakers of the times. Of the mere overt act of benevolence, though it be abused, one would think little; but when our wives and daughters become presidents of public dinners, and the reporters of lecturing clubs; adopting the assurance and habits of contention of rule, and debate incident to such situations, it is time to look about us. We shall have them in the commission of the peace, and in parliament maxo.

Mrs. Shy. These things come upon you by degrees. You cannot keep the Parson out of your house; for he employs half the women in the neighbourhood as his agents: he is at the bottom of everything. If the Methodist Parson starts one Club (by means of his wife) with the Church Parson's wife starts another. The maxim is, "If you subscribe to quine, and thus will not pay this tax of pimpmery." At I go to the shabby town theatre, and subscribe to a sweepstakes at the races, the cry is,

"What! will you pay so much to the amusements of the Devil, and not give a trifle to the poor convicts, or for the soul of the young sinner?" &c. We they give these unfortunate beggars a guinea to get rid of them, and thus the system lives on the skirts of our good nature, as it were.

Mr. Freeman. This is all a part and parcel of the politics of the day. The church parson found the puritans of the time going by him, by dint of activity, and, by the art of enlisting in his cause the charitable minded females of all other flocks. It is attempted to counteract the Sectarian Charities on our Episcopalian manner, and the rest is the more rival of the contest. But the national character of the English, both male and female, especially the latter, is suffering essentially in the struggle. In that character all the best organs of the state have their origin wholly discontinued in the country towns, and yet this was the great matrimonial mart, or treasury of ancient matrimony, where the country gentlemen annually offered his daughters. Now there is no mixed assembly of the sexes, except at Church or Chapel, where conversation is prohibited. The wives of the rising generation of men, will be pedants, debaters, and wheedlers, and by their influence where it prevails, the attention and support of men will be withdrawn (as it is already in a great degree) from our good old customs and amusements. This will give new powers to the cunning of cant, hypocrisy, and ignorance, which has hitherto been safe to crowd into the court itself, and is infecting the sources of wealth and rank at their fountain head.

Oldbuck. Well friend Shy, it is sixteen years since I paid you a visit, and I came down now for a bit of sporting. I soon found, however, that you had neither horses nor dogs.

When I saw the little *Missionary Box* fixed so conspicuously to catch the eye of your guests I knew that it was all over with shooting, courting, or hunting.

Mrs. Shy. You shall either shoot or coarse to-morrow.

Oldbuck. No! It does not now harmonize with your establishment, and the great zest of sporting was that old-fashioned *kearthies*, which blended the best affections with the manliest exercises. I am sorry that my friend should be disappointed, but we have only to ride over to old Squares in the next parish.

Mr. Freeman. I am not so selfish as to feel the disappointment as a sportsman. If I loved my gun in the morning, I loved still better the welcome and ease of the evening assemblage, the piano, and the alternation of song and sentiment, where men revel in their prime element, and woman shine in her province.

Mrs. Shy. I regret, but cannot blame, your decision. I feel that I am changed for the worse, but such things have grown up around me, and violence alone (which I can never) could emancipate me.

Oldbuck. The manners of the nation are retrograding. In this century we shall be an empire of slaves to a priesthood, more despotic than any that we have ever yet seen our money to dwell a short time longer upon it.

I know not Mr. Buckton, or the Members of the Temperance Society, like all other bubbles, at which John Bull is ever ready to catch, could not bear inquiry and discussion. And why, I may ask?—the question is obvious.—The ladies were present. It might be said that the object of the Temperance Society, like all other bubbles, at which John Bull is ever ready to catch, could not bear inquiry and discussion. The ladies were not present; and hence, I suppose, that the ladies were not present; and hence, I suppose, that the evil of the affair is in question.

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