





zonder het ongerijde van dit een en ander, te willen aantoonen, wil ik dezee Heeren eenvoudig vragen of het oogmerk bereikt is...

Ten opzichte der Ordonnantie van de Jurisdictie van den Civilen Commissaris en Resident Magistraat van de Kaapstad...

Spanje.—De laatste tyding van Spanje zegt, dat er nog vele schermutselingen tuschen de Carlisten partijen en de detachementen van de Gouvernements troepen plaats vinden...

Stellenbosch den 15 July 1834. MYNHEER!—Het proclameren der vryheid van de Slaven op handen zynde...

ORDERS VAN DEN DAG. Wet tegen Landlooperij; tweede lezing uitgesteld. Ordonnantie op de Jurisdictie van den Civilen Commissaris...

TURKEY. (Uit de London Gazette, 2 Mei, 1834.) Kuntore van Buitelandseche Zaken, 2 Mei.

LANDLOOPERIJ. Kaapstad, 22 July 1834. MYNHEER!—Gesamenlyk met anderen, heeft het lezen der gevoelen van de Inwoners van Albanie, van alle sekten...

WETGEVENDE RAAD. Kamr van den Wetgevenden Raad, Zitting No. 16. WOENSDAG, 16 JULY 1834.

FRANKRYK.—ALOKERS, JENE FRANSCHE KOLONIE. De Parysche Dagbladen van Woensdag, 30 April, zyn, zoo als men verwachtte kon, opgevolgd met stoffe betrekkelijk de kwestie...

AMERIKAANSCH WET. "Geen Schryver," zegt Regter HALL, in zyne brieven uit het Westen, "heeft eenige kennis genomen, van Linch's wetten, welke eenmaal de tektoon der grenzen waren..."

WETGEVENDE RAAD. Kamr van den Wetgevenden Raad, Zitting No. 16. WOENSDAG, 16 JULY 1834.

SWITZERLAND, PRUISSEN EN ENGLAND.—De Helvetie van Porentruy, heeft het volgende artikel van Bern, gedateerd 25 April. Een gerucht, hetwelk beroemd schynt te worden...

WETGEVENDE RAAD. HANDELINGEN VAN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD. KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP. Kamer van den Wetgevenden Raad, Zitting No. 14. Dingsdag, 1 July 1834.

WETGEVENDE RAAD. Kamr van den Wetgevenden Raad, Zitting No. 16. WOENSDAG, 16 JULY 1834.

PRUISSEN.—Berlyn 7 April.—Z.M. heeft den Russischen Veld-marschalk Graaf Wittgenstein op zyn laatste afdrukken op de laatste Bulletin des Leds, met betrekking tot het leveren van Paarden voor het Leger...

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 8, 1834.

DEATH has played its part, and STOLL, the universally esteemed, is no more! He lived for Church and State, and has finally, though, alas! too early, paid the tribute of mortality!

Born and educated in the Colony he first commenced his career in life as a Clerk in the Office of J. H. NERTLING, Esq. then an Advocate and Notary; and in the year 1803 he was appointed a Clerk in the Office of the Colonial Secretary.

In the year 1828, after having for a period of 14 years discharged the office of Landdrost with credit to himself and honour to his country, the situation was abolished in consequence of the change of affairs, and he was selected a Member of the Executive Council and Treasurer General of the Colony.

Fellow Countrymen! who is there amongst us that does not lament that one such as he was, who could still prove so useful to his country and mankind, has been removed from us so soon!

There is scarcely a single Public Institution which will not miss him. As Elder of the Lutheran Church. He was her pillar;—as one of the Directors of the South African College, He was the faithful, the zealous, and assiduous Treasurer;—the Private Widows' Fund Society loses in Him an active and watchful President;—the Association, "Tot Nut van het Algemeen," a zealous friend and Member;—the Agricultural Society, the Savings' Bank, the Assurance Company, the Literary Society, the Asylum for the Infirm, and the Orphan House, lose in Him a cordial friend, and the beneficent supporter of their interests.

Coloniets! shed a tear to his memory. He sought the welfare of your Country, And loved its inhabitants.

We have the satisfaction to inform the Public, and the Friends of our much-esteemed departed Friend the Hon. J. W. STOLL, Esq. that the following Gentlemen have formed a Committee for the purpose of raising, by Public Subscription, a Fund for the erection of a Monument, in token of the high esteem for his public and private virtues; and that a Subscription List for that purpose is laying in this Office for signature.

The Hon. A. OLIPHANT, Esq. The Hon. M. VAN BREDA, Sen., Esq. J. C. GIE, Esq. H. TENNANT, Esq. C. M. ZASTRON, Esq.

We can, on good authority, inform the Juror who in our last Number complained of the expense he has been put to in attending at the Circuit Court lately holden at Swellendam, that it is not the business of the Attorney-General to transmit the Indictments and Notices of Trial to the Country Districts, and that, therefore, the blame (if any) cannot be attributed to that Gentleman.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

THE VAGRANT LAW. Albany, July 25, 1834. SIR,—The writer, of what Mr. Fairbairn calls a "valuable letter," is not acquainted with any circumstances in the present state of the Colony which require such an enactment.

Neither the superintendent of the Missions at the Cape of Good Hope, nor any other person whose testimony is merely negative, can be entitled to much consideration on a subject of the fullest importance from the most unexceptionable sources.

"I can hardly conceive," says the Colonist, "how the principle of the Ordinance may open a door to the return of that system which the justice of the British Parliament has recently done away with."

"What provision is there in the Ordinance," asks the Colonist, "to secure the unfortunate individuals thus arrested against the greatest injuries?"

SIR,—Allow me to ask, through the medium of your valuable Paper, why the Town Market, which has been so long in a miserable state, is not repaired? It is no longer fit for a market place, from being full of large holes and great damps of water, which can scarcely be prevented with wagons, and if passed, prevent the buyers from approaching the wagons, which is very prejudicial to the farmers, and may be easily remedied. I saw, not long ago, a wagon stuck fast in a hole.

be entrusted, are prosecutors who fear neither God nor man! Still it is difficult to believe that he really thinks so, for his accusations against the Public Authorities never look like the offering of fearless—honest indignation;—his is not the anger of a good man moved only by his feelings, but the cautious opposition of one working in his vocation, and who is conscious that a large income depends upon the efficacy of his writings.

From what follows it is evident that the Colonist objects to the proposed law because its object is to prevent crime. He says "they must be consigned to gaol, and treated as felons without the shadow of a crime being advanced against them."

The oppression, of which the Colonist states "we have known many instances," may be true, but they are stated as known many instances;—it is in such the irresponsible style of the Responder, impossible to satisfy our minds respecting their authenticity.

Bankrupt Estates—Delay, Vexation, &c.

Graham's Town, July 25, 1834. SIR,—When the prosperity of a people depend on the wise and liberal measures of Government, and when by an increasing population is discernable the necessity of giving greater facility to enterprise, a Government must, indeed, be greater facility to deny, and impolitic to refuse.

The press of business in this District renders it necessary there should be a Resident Judge, and a Master of the Court, to examine into and wind up Bankrupt Estates. The Estate of a Bankrupt could be then taken over at the instant, without its being torn to pieces by the writs of contending Creditors.

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on the market, the driver whereof was obliged to unload it with great trouble succeeded in getting it out—what a waste of time—oh what a market!

VAGRANCY.

Mr. ESTON, Sir.—In common with many others, I feel the greatest satisfaction in reading the sentiments of the inhabitants of Albany of all denominations as manfully and candidly expressed in the Graham's Town Journal for July 10, 1834.

How different is such conduct from the base and cold blooded attempt to mystify the letter in the Zuid Afrikaan of June 20, respecting the barbarous murder of the son of poor old Jacobs, a short time since. It is only equalled by the same feelings and the same sentiments on the numerous victims who have felt the edge of the knife and assailed for some years past. In fact, it is an indirect encouragement to a horrid act.

AMERICAN LAW.

"No commentator," says Judge Hall, in his Letters from the West, "has taken any notice of Lincoln's law, which was once the law of the frontiers. When a horse or cattle thief, a counterfeiter, or any other desperate vagabond, infested a neighbourhood, evaded justice by cunning, or by a strong arm, or by the number of his confederates, the citizens formed themselves into a regulating company, a kind of holy brotherhood, whose duty was to purge the community of its unruly members."

Mounted, armed, and commanded by a leader, they proceeded to arrest such notorious offenders as were deemed fit subjects of exemplary justice; their operations were generally carried on in the night.

Squire Birch, who was persecuted by one of the party, established his tribunal under a tree in the woods, and the culprit was brought before him, tried and generally convicted; he was then tied to a tree, lashed without mercy, and ordered to leave the country within a given time, under pain of a second visitation.

It seldom happened that more than one or two were thus punished; their confederates took the hint and fled, or were admonished to quit the neighbourhood."

Query—Would it not be beneficial if the excisers, punishers, and upholders of Vagrancy met with a similar punishment?—it would be the means of saving the backs of many poor ignorant and deluded people.—I am, Sir, A severe Sufferer and Parent.

TRADE IN STOLEN GOODS.

Sir.—There is a certain class of combined villains who seem to be the business of Kromm & King, whose chief mode of trading is in purchasing stolen goods, which they conceal in each others houses, in case of search warrants, until their "General" has an opportunity of transporting such goods to the country, by selling it to a Thyrtler, or poor ignorant farmer: the "General," by the bye, has a retail licence, but seldom does he deal with any person residing in Cape Town.

At a late Criminal Session, in a particular case, the whole corps were in the field, in the yard of the Court-Hall, endeavouring to assist a worthy brother, whose courage had nearly failed him while he was in charge; but Mr. Editor, to see this Greenday, after the fatal battle was over, resume his courage, and expostulate to his companions about his character, uttering broken sentences—Attorney-General—Libel—Mr. Menzies—Action—Court—Vatsoenlyke Burgher—Advertentie—was truly ridiculous.

It is astonishing that our Police here do not detect these Night Merchants, or, as they style themselves in their military slang accent, "Velle Koopers en Handelars;" if some of the Bow-street Traps were here they would soon find out where the rolls of cloths, sails, saddles, brandy kettles, &c. &c. generally go to.

By-the-by, Mr. Red was obliged to be his own Trumpeter last Friday morning, on account of a serious accident happening the day before to their Trumpeter, who, in trying to sound his instrument burst himself, whilst his "General" was giving him the following orders:—

"Now crack thy lungs, and split thy brazen pipe; Blow, villain, till thy sphered base cheek Out-swell the colic of puff'd Aquilon; Come, stretch thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood, Thou blow'st for Phillip."

By inserting the above in your independent and most esteemed Paper, you will oblige X. Y. Z.

Tulbagh, July 15, 1834.

Sir.—I perceive in the Advertiser that some Correspondents recommended the necessity of preaching in the Dutch Reformed Churches in the English language as a measure which would tend towards a more general dissemination of that language, and so forth; nay, they even go so far as to express a wish that Government would order it.—Not being inclined to point out the absurdity thereof, I will merely ask them whether the object will be attained, by instead of hearing from the pulpit the English language in its purity, we are obliged to listen to one neither English, Dutch, or Scotch? If those persons were able to judge of the beauties of the Dutch language and its pure pronunciation, and witness the wretched manner in which it is delivered in most of the country Churches by the Scottish Ministers, of which many laughable anecdotes are related here and elsewhere, they would surely abandon their favourite object in order not to see their language treated in the same manner, unless they wish to establish a second confusion of tongues, by which means religion will be rendered still more ridiculous.

Should some English families (of which the greatest part are Bishops and Roman Catholics) be found in villages desirous to attend Divine Service according to the Liturgy of the Reformed Churches, let them learn the language of a people among whom they have thought proper to settle, either through necessity or free choice.—I am, A Member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Stellenbosch, July 15, 1834. Sir.—As the period for emancipating Slaves draws nigh, allow me to ask the proper Authorities, through the medium of your valuable Paper, whether, in the event of one or more Slaves refusing to enter the service of their former Master as Apprentices, and the case be brought before a Court of Justice, such Court could compel them to it, or dismiss it by stating, that no law exists whereby a free person may be forced into service? I merely put this question, because it is still fresh in the recollection of myself and others that a Judge, in a case tried here, in which a female Slave was convicted of Arson, declared openly that he had no right to condemn her to any corporal punishment should she even be guilty of murder. With such examples before us it cannot be wondered that the poor farmers look with suspicion upon every new law.—I am, AN AGRICULTURIST.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CHAMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SITTING No. 1, Tuesday, the 16th July, 1834. The Governor took the Chair. After Prayers.—The Minutes of the Council were read, and confirmed.

The Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for Cape Town and District Jurisdiction Ordinance; returned by the Judges of the Supreme Court, with their opinion, that there is no impediment to its execution by the Colonial Tribunal. Motion made and question put, that this Ordinance be read a third time.—Carried unanimously; and Ordinance read a third time accordingly. By His Excellency the Governor.—Motion made and question put, that this Ordinance do now pass.—Carried unanimously; and ordered to be brought up to His Excellency the Governor for His Excellency's consideration.

The Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday, the 29th July, at one o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Vagrant Ordinance; second reading postponed.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Next Session.—The Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel WADSWORTH, Intention to present Licence Amendment Ordinance; Taxation Amendment Ordinance;—also Gunpowder Amendment Ordinance.

Next Session.—The Honorable MICHAEL VAN BREDA, Esq.—Intention to present Country Courts Ordinance.

Next Session.—The Honorable JOHN BARNARD, Esq.—Intention to present Ordinance for the Administration of the Affairs of Cape Town.

Next Session.—The Honorable ANTHONY OLIPHANT, Esq.—Intention to present Port Beaufort Mercantile Establishment Ordinance. (Private.)

(Signed) K. B. HAMILTON, Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council.

SITTING No. 17.—Tuesday, the 29th July, 1834.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, and His Excellency the Governor took the Chair. After Prayers.—The Minutes of the preceding Council were read, and confirmed.

Vagrant Ordinance.—His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council the Report of the Civil Commissioner of Swellendam, and the Report of the Civil Commissioner of Worcester, on the Memorial of JOHN PHILLIP, D.D., as requested at Sitting No. 9.—Memorials relative to this Ordinance, from Inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet.—from Inhabitants of Somerset, (Hottentots' Holland, District of Stellenbosch.—from Inhabitants of Wynberg, Diep River, Steenberg, Constantia, Witzenbosch, Hout Bay, and Rondebosch.—from Inhabitants of the Gardens in Table Valley.—from Agriculturists, Tradesmen, and other Inhabitants of the District of Beaufort.—from Inhabitants of the Paarl, Drakenstein, French Hoek, Waggonmaker's Valley, &c. in the District of Stellenbosch.—were laid upon the Table.—the Reports of the Civil Commissioner on the Memorial of JOHN PHILLIP, D.D. were read.—Motion made and question put, that the Memorials (on the Table), which have not yet been read and received, be now read and received.—Carried unanimously.

Memorials read and received accordingly.

The Council adjourned at four o'clock, until Thursday, the 31st July, at one o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Vagrant Ordinance; further consideration in Committee. (Notice of Motion as above.)

(Signed) K. B. HAMILTON, Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Extracts from English Papers.

FRANKFORT. The following is the official note of the Prussian Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland:—

BERN, April 6. "The undersigned Charge d'Affaires from His Majesty the King of Prussia to the Swiss Confederation has received orders from his Court urgently to second the representations that have been addressed to their Excellencies the Burgo-masters and Council of State of the primary canton of Zurich by Sardinia, Austria, the adjacent States of Germany, and the German Diet, relatively to the foreign revolutionists who are assembled in Switzerland, and particularly to those who took part in the predatory incursion into Savoy.

"In conformity with this order, the undersigned does not hesitate to declare, in the name of his august Sovereign, his full and entire concurrence in the views and principles as well as the wishes and demands expressed in the notes above-mentioned. The facts speak too clearly to leave any doubt of the necessity of changing as soon as possible the lamentable state of things, which could lead to such disorders. It is certainly wish-worthy, when they occur, that a man who has observed that a confederation of states, the neutrality of which was guaranteed by all Europe, should become a point of attack on all the adjacent countries: that such a country should be in the midst of general peace voluntarily of to the enemies of all existing Governments not only an asylum, but means to make a most successful attack on states the friends of Switzerland, and even of states composed in its own neighbourhood. If Switzerland had long granted to its favorable a reception to persons prosecuted in other countries for political offences, it cannot be overlooked that this reception has wholly changed its character under existing circumstances. It can no longer be said that some fugitives, who have lost all political importance in their country, come to Switzerland there to end their days in repose and oblivion, or to await the pardon of their faults. Far from this, the declared enemies of all legitimate power, after their criminal enterprises have failed in their own country, repair to Switzerland, in the conviction that they there will meet a crowd of others like themselves, and find all necessary support to continue in their secure retreat, with equal impudence and baseness, their open hostilities and covert intrigues amidst the declared applause of the revolutionary party in this country.

"The incompatibility of such a state of things with the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood in general, and still more with the peculiar situation of Switzerland, could take in the maintenance of which might result from the present state of things, would suffice alone to induce Prussia in support, in the most earnest manner, the above-mentioned representations; but its situation, as one of the Powers that have guaranteed the neutrality of Switzerland, and as a member of the German Confederation, makes it its duty to neglect no means to effect a peaceable issue to the embarrassments which in any other manner threaten to increase more and more.

"The Swiss Confederation must doubtless expect, under such serious and lamentable circumstances, that the monarch whose long reign, as well as those of his ancestors, is marked by unobscured goodwill towards Switzerland, would address to them the wishes and counsels of sincere friendship.

"In fulfilling his orders to communicate to the Federal Director, the undersigned embraces the opportunity, &c. Times, April 30. "D'OLBERS." A letter from Bayonne of the 24th speaks of the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain, in consequence of which the Carlists in Aragon and Castile had raised the standard of revolt against the present Government.

Most of the Paris papers discuss the merits of the newly formed convention between England, France, Spain, and Portugal: none of them express any doubts as to its existence. The French papers of Monday, which we have just received by express, bring accounts from Vienna of the 19th instant, according to which the news respecting the late riot in Lyons, importance by the members of the German Congress to induce them to protect their sittings indefinitely. The consideration of the measures proposed for securing the tranquillity of the confederate States has been resumed in consequence of the occurrences in France. The German writers of the Vienna letters speak of the probability of Count Munch-Bellinghousen, the actual Austrian President of the Germanic Diet, being appointed Austrian Minister of State. They seem to attach a vast deal of importance to the expected appointment, and talk of the "powerful sensation among the diplomatists" which the rumour respecting it had already produced.—Times, April 30, 1834.

We insert in another column a most interesting extract of a letter, dated February 8, from Fernando Po, on the coast of Africa, announcing the barbarous murder of RICHARD LANDER, and detailing the melancholy circumstances by which it was accompanied. It is another victim has fallen to the malignant genius of Africa, and another enterprise of a traveller has been inhumanly cut off in the midst of his career by savages who could not appreciate his feelings or his objects—a traveller whose loss is the more to be deplored, as his robust frame had been inured to the climate, as his active mind had been already exercised in the hardships and dangers of his undertaking, and as his dear-bought experience pointed out the surest path to future success. Times, May 2, 1834.

FRENCH PAPERS. The Helvetie of Porentruy announces, that in consequence of Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Sardinia, and Bales, having interdicted their respective territories to every Swiss who is not the bearer of a passport from the Ambassador of the State which he wishes to enter, the Council of State of the canton of Friburg has taken reprisals, by coming to a resolution, that no subject of any of the above Powers shall be allowed to enter upon the territory of Friburg, unless he have a passport delivered by the Central Police of the canton, who will only grant it at the express demand and on the responsibility of their respective Governments.

The Journal du Commerce of Lyons of the 25th ult. says—"The number of victims received into the Hotel Dieu up to yesterday was 213, of which 123 were brought in wounded by living, and 90 were already dead, of whom 37 only had been recognized by their friends. Out of the whole 213 there were only 34 natives of Lyons, the greater number had come from other departments, and a very few were foreigners. There were 29 silk weavers, 11 shoemakers, 10 day-labourers, 9 tailors, and 7 hatters; the rest being of various conditions. Of the 53 dead, who have not been recognized, no account can be obtained of their birth-places or occupations. Amongst the 213 several were wounded by error or mistake, having taken no part in the riots." The Courier de Lyons affirms that amongst the persons arrested are several Carlists, who were surprised distributing money to the insurgents.

The Auxiliaire Breton of Rennes mentions, after accounts from Vitre, that the refractory conscripts (Cahouins, of whom little had been heard for a considerable time), took courage and came out of their hiding-places upon hearing of the late events at Lyons and Paris. Their presence had spread some alarm in the neighbourhood, but no acts of violence are spoken of.

The Helvetie, of Porentruy, has the following, dated Bern April 25:—"A report, which appears to require confirmation, is that the British Cabinet formerly proposed a change in the relations of the canton of Neuchâtel with the Swiss confederation. We are assured that an energetic protest against this measure has been transmitted to the Prussian cabinet by Lord Palmerston, who would be grieved at its new complication of continental interests."

A letter of the 23d ult., from Bern, announces that on the preceding day an express from Vienna brought news to the representatives of Naples, Sardinia, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to quit Bern without delay. We conclude, however, that in consequence of the steps taken by the cantonal authorities, these orders will be rescinded.—Times, May 2.

Some of the Paris papers give an extract from the Austrian Gazette of the 19th of April, which states that a letter of the 6th had been received, by express, from Constantinople, bringing intelligence that among the candidates to the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, recommended to the Sultan by the Court of Russia, Alexander Ghika and Michael Sourdza have been selected, the former as Hospodar of Wallachia, and the latter as Hospodar of Moldavia. The two principalities, however, are not yet to be entirely evacuated by the Russians.—Times, May 2.

MURDER OF RICHARD LANDER. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE AGENT TO-LORD'S AT FERNANDO PO, DATED FEBRUARY 5, 1834. You will be sorry to be informed of the death of Richard Lander, who left this place some weeks since in the Craven cutter, belonging to the Company, taking with him a long-boat I let him have for the purpose. On his arrival at the Nunn he left the cutter, and proceeded up the river in the boat with about 4000 worth of goods, to join the iron steamer-boat, which he had sent up a few weeks before; he was to proceed about 300 miles up to a small island which he had purchased from the king, and where he had a factory. They had proceeded about 100 miles up, the current being strong against them, they were in good spirits, tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed and four wounded; Mr. Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own, and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground, and to save themselves they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way; they were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men, keeping up a continuous fire for five hours, until it got dark, when they lost sight of them; they arrived here on the 27th ult. Mr. Lander expired this morning; he wrote me a letter two days ago, requesting that I would take charge of the vessels and property belonging to the African Inland Commercial Company, with which I accordingly complied. The ball entered near his hip, and worked down to the thick of the thigh. It was a most malicious and treacherous attack. Mr. Lander told me that there were Bonny, Brass, and Benin canoes; so that from these circumstances I am of opinion that some of the slaves, or other Europeans, have been the promoters of this murderous affair. Colonel Nicolls has forwarded a statement of the transaction to Government, and if proper steps are taken the whole must be brought to light. Mr. Lander's clothes and papers are all lost. I have had a great deal of trouble with the expedition, and now it will be considerably increased; but the value of Fernando Po in all cases of difficulty is incalculable, and I shall now communicate to you a little information relating to this island and the slave trade. On New Year's-day at daylight there were four vessels in sight, two brigs, and two small vessels, schooner rigged, in company with one of the brigs; one of them anchored, named the Renown, of Liverpool, M'Nabb master, belonging to Sir John Tobin, three months passage. Two hours afterwards the other brig and two small schooners anchored; they turned out to be His Majesty's brig Trinculo and two slaves, carrying the other brig and two small schooners; they turned out to be the Gaboons, belonging to Prince's Island; 54 slaves and a crew of 15 men on board each. The slaves were surveyed by the officers of His Majesty's vessels, the Curlew, Griffin, and Trinculo, and condemned as unfit to proceed to Sierra Leone. Captain Warren, son of Admiral Warren, wrote to Colonel Nicolls, on service, requesting him to allow the slaves to be landed here, which request was immediately complied with. The spectacle was horrible; there were several children that must have been torn from the breast, for when landed, it was found necessary to give them in charge to the women to take care of; so much for Prince's Island, that nest for piratical slaves. If Colonel Nicolls had not three Government steamers under his control, he would not have been able to stop the coasting trade, by destroying their nests in the rivers. At present the Government vessels only cruise about and pick up a slaver occasionally.—Times, May 2, 1834.

The session of the States-General was closed, as we stated it should be, on Tuesday by the Minister for the Home Department in the King's name. We subjoin the Minister's speech, with other extracts:—"THE HAGUE, APRIL 29. "SECOND CHAMBER OF THE STATES-GENERAL. "The sitting commenced at half past 7 o'clock. There were 14 members present.

A Royal resolution dated yesterday was read, by which His Excellency the Minister of the Interior was commissioned to close the session of the States-General on this day in His Majesty's name. The two Chambers having joined together Baron Roell, the President, took the chair at 11 o'clock. The Royal resolution for closing the session was then read. A deputation of eight members, composed of members of both Chambers, was appointed by the President to receive his Excellency the Minister of the Interior. In a few minutes the "collemy the Minister of the Interior, and having taken his seat in front of the throne, delivered the following speech:—

"Noble and Mighty Lords.—The examination and fixing of the budget of the state, the determination of the means of providing with due regard to economy for all the necessary expenses and for confirming public credit, the continuation of the work of national legislation, the regulation of the usual levy of the militia—such are the important objects which have engaged your attention in the sitting which I am to-day commissioned to close.

"The result of your deliberations has afforded new proofs of the happy unanimity of sentiments between the Government and the representatives of the people, by which our country is so favourably distinguished.

"From the political communications that have been made to your assembly, you have perceived that we have been again disappointed in the prospect of a final regulation of the affairs of Belgium.

"The King, who suffers no opportunity to escape of giving proofs of his wish for a final arrangement, laments with you that it has not yet been effected. It is encouraging, however, that the prospect of which I speak has by no means vanished; that there is, in the contrary, a well grounded hope of seeing it realized, and that we may be enabled to look forward with firmness and just confidence in its Government for an equitable result.

"In the name of the King I declare the present session of the States-General to be closed."

His Excellency left the Hall, attended by the Deputation, and the Assembly broke up.

Letters from Copenhagen say that large purchases of corn have been made in Denmark for the Russian Government, and that 150 merchantmen, freighted in Holland, were expected to convey the corn to Russia. In spite of these large purchases the price of corn had not risen.—Times, May 2.

PUBLIC SALES will be continued TO-MORROW MORNING, the 9th inst., at the Stores of the Undersigned, of Earthenware, Glass, Saddlery, Harness, Stationery, Bottled Ale, Hollands, Spices, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Sugar, Rice, &c. &c. Also a few bales Chintees. THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on MONDAY MORNING next, the 11th inst., at the House of Messrs. WOLFF & BARTMAN, of Lace Veils, Shawls, Collars and Dresses, Bobinet, Crape Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Bandannas, Printed Muslins, &c. &c. Also one case Leshorn Hats, all without Reserve. THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

SALE OF CATTLE. CHRISTOFFEL HENDRIK OLIVIER, of Graaff-Reinet, will cause to be Sold by Public Auction, to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY, the 19th August next, at the Place of Mr. JAK UYS, Pampoenkraal, about 400 head of Cattle, among which are slaughter Oxen and ditto Cows, also a few teams of colored draught and young Oxen—well worth the attention of Butchers and others. Graaff-Reinet, July 24, 1834.

NOTICE. THE Widow F. J. DE VALLERS, intending to discontinue herself of her Affairs, offers for Private Sale her well-known Corn Farm called Hooge Kraal, situate in Thomas Kloof, sowed with 43 muids of Wheat, 40 ditto of Oats, and 7 ditto of Barley. The greatest part of the Purchase Money can be kept at Interest, under sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Seller, offering the Purchaser the privilege to have all the Slaves belonging to the said Farm for hire during the period of their Apprenticeship. For further particulars application is to be made to A. J. REIS, sq.

MARKET AT THE PAARL'S PONT. A MARKET will be held every MONDAY for the Sale of Cattle, Grain, and every sort of Cape Produce, on principles peculiarly favorable both to Buyer and Seller; to commence on MONDAY, the 11th of August. J. ADDEY.

SWELLENDAM FAIR. THE Swellendam Agricultural Society will hold their half-yearly Fair on SATURDAY, the 29th September next, at the Village of Swellendam—a General Meeting of the Members will also take place on the same day. Swellendam, F. W. REITZ, Hon. Sec. Aug. 1, 1834.

FAIR AT THE OLD SALT RIVER. THE next Fair at the Old Salt River, will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th September, to commence at 10 o'clock A.M.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. J. D. JACKSON has removed from No. 13, Plein-street, to 51, Longmarket-street, (the House lately occupied by Mr. EAGER) between the Heeregracht and St. George's-street. N.B. Business will re-commence on MONDAY next the 11th inst.

REMOVAL. MR. & MRS. HULL respectfully apprise their numerous MR. & kind Friends, that in deference to their valued suggestions they have removed to a more central situation, viz.—No. 79, LONG-STREET, near the corner of Strand-street, where Mrs. HULL receives Pupils for the Piano Forte. Mr. HULL undertakes the settlement of complicated Accounts, and gives Instruction in Book-keeping, &c.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of JOHANNES CHRISTOPHEL GRAMHJENSEN, sen., are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned within Two Months from this Date, and those standing indebted to said Estate, are same warned to discharge their debts within the same period. Zwart River, M. D. OTTO, As. } Executors. July 15, 1834. M. OTTO, Ms.

GERRIT HENDRIK MEYER, Administrator of the late Johan Diedrik Sievers, calls upon all Persons having Claims on the Joint Estate of the deceased, and his surviving Widow Sarah Maria van Laar, so forward the same, with proper Vouchers, within Three Months from this date to his Dwelling-house, No. 20, Strand-street. Cape Town, August 7, 1834.

AT the Place of Mr. JAN MINNAAR, Sr., behind the Paarl, are a young black Ox, and a ditto red Heifer, with a star before the head, and a white belly. The Owner can obtain the same on paying the expense of this Advertisement.

50 RDS. REWARD. DESERTED, since 3 years, my Slave, Orange; has much the resemblance of a bastard Hottentot, with curled Hair and yellow Complexion, stout make, and about 5 feet and a half high, has a surley look, and a swelling at one ear, and understands the Mason's trade; he has been seen for a long time in the District of Swellendam, where he passes himself for a free Person, and is now supposed to be at Kat River.—Any Person lodging him in Prison shall receive the above Reward, and those detaining him Prosecuted. Drakenstein, July 29, 1834. F. MARAIS.

TO LET.—a House, situate No. 7, Zieke-street, at Caledon's-square.—Apply at No. 32, Plein-street.

TO LET.—with immediate possession, the commodious and pleasantly situated House and Garden, Zaasveld.—Apply to Mr. R. J. VAN DER RIET, No. 62, Wale-street. JAMES DUNBAR. N.B. Wanted 4 Labourers.—Apply as above.

FOR HIRE.—2 Tailors' Boys, at a moderate Hire.—Apply to R. C. HORTS, No. 33, Buitengracht.

THE Undersigned intends, in consequence of his advanced Age, Selling, in the month of SEPTEMBER or OCTOBER next, his pleasantly situated place, de Kleine Schuur, 5 miles from Tulbagh, in 7 Lots.—The Day of Sale will be notified hereafter—and the Place remains meanwhile for Private Sale. M. CERFFE.

SARAH MARIA VAN LAAR, Widow of Mr. JOHAN DENLOF SIEVERS, hereby gives notice, that her Husband departed this life on the 3d of July last, at the age of 67 Years, and about 6 Months.

TO MERINO WOOL FARMERS, IN PARTICULAR. FOR Sale, that extensive, well situated, fertile, and complete Farm, KARN MELKS RIVIER, in the Field-Corony of Vette Rivier, in the District of, and about 40 miles from SWELLENDAM.

late the property of Mr. JAN GYSDERT DU PREEZ, and now in the occupation of Mr. ALEXANDER. This well-known and beautiful Estate is in extent 3,270 Morgen, or about 8,000 English Acres of Land, and is held upon the moderate quit-rent of £3 per annum to Government. It has a productive VINEYARD, of 18,000 Stocks, and a fine GARDEN and ORCHARD, well stocked with choice Fruit Trees. The cultivatable Land is sufficient for the reception of about 60 Muids of Seed, and is, besides the Vineyard and Garden, Irrigated by a copious supply of Water all the year round. Besides the large extent of arable Land, the Estate is well adapted for Cattle and Horses, but more especially for the improved Breeds of FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, from the nature of the Pasture and its constant supply.

THE HOMESTEAD consists of conveniently and compactly arranged substantial and EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS, fitted for a Farming Establishment of the first order, viz.— 1. A Dwelling House, with two large Halls, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Pantries, Kitchen, Dairy, with Brand Solder, or Fire-proof Cellars. 2. A Dwelling House, with Sitting-room, Bed-room, Kitchen, and a Smith's Shop attached thereto, with two Forges. 3. A Dwelling-house, with four Apartments. 4. A Dwelling-house with three Rooms and a Stable for 30 Horses. 5. A large Wine Store, a wagon-maker's Shop, and House for two wagons. 6. A new two horse Mill, capable of grinding 3 muids per day. 7. A Granary fitted to store about 1,800 muids. 8. A Store fitted up expressly to receive Salt, a NATURAL SALT PAN being in the immediate Neighbourhood. 9. Slave and Servants' Lodges. 10. Poultry House. 11. Three walled Kraals or Folds, each very extensive. 12. Two Kilns for the burning of LIME-STONE, which there is an abundance on the Farm. This Estate being on the high Post Road from the Interior to Cape Town, as well as that from THE SEA PORT BEAUFORT, from which place it is distant only 24 miles, or 8 hours ride with an ox-wagon, is well adapted for a MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT; And, both for profit and pleasure, the surrounding country being full of Game, offers a most desirable opportunity for the investment of Capital. The terms will be made very easy, and further particulars may be known from the Undersigned, at his Land Registry Office, No. 2 Church-square. JOHN CENTLIVRES CHASE.

ON MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, the Undersigned will cause to be Sold at the Post Office, for account of the Underwriters of the French Whaler, L'Harmonie, a Pirogue, with its Appurtenances, and three Casks. F. DE LETTRE, French Consular Agent. Cape Town, Aug. 7, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE. IN the course of next Month will be sold in the Village of Caledon, 1,600 excellent fat Sheep and Goats, 80 slaughter ed draught Oxen, and 30 slaughter Cows, which will be brought up from Graaff-Reinet by Mr. C. C. MULLER. Caledon, July 25, 1834. A. P. KEYSER. N.B. The Day of Sale will be notified hereafter, and a long Credit given. MILCH COWS. ON the 14th instant, will be sold at the Commission Sale of Mr. R. J. JONES, on the Parade, 6 Cows, of an excellent breed; among which, are 4 Milch Cows. Cape-Town, August 7, 1834. E. A. BUYSKES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. A VERY good complete Ox Wagon, fit for Travelling.—For Particulars apply to the Undersigned, at No. 2, Church-square. E. A. BUYSKES, General Agent.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situate No. 102, Loop-street, containing 4 Rooms, Kitchen and a Cellar underneath, the Property of Mrs. the Widow J. C. LOTTER, the greatest amount of the Purchase Money can be kept at Interest under security to the satisfaction of the Seller. Cape Town, August 6, 1834. W. DEMPERS, q-q.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE Place, Daalbosch Fontein, situate at Twenty-four Rivers, well adapted for the breeding of Cattle and the cultivation of Grain, with an adjoining piece of Freehold Land,—two-thirds of the Purchase Amount can be kept at Interest, under security, of the said property.—Application to be made to the Undersigned, or to Mr. F. BOUYEN, at Twenty-four Rivers. Worcester, July 29, 1834.

FOR SALE or TO LET, at Rondebosch, 4 miles from Cape Town, a commodious House, with Stabling, Coach House, Garden, &c.—For Particulars enquire of the Proprietor, BENJAMIN GRAYSON.

400 MUIDS OF WHEAT. THE Undersigned offers for Sale 400 Muids of Wheat, to be delivered on the 1st September next at St. Helena Bay for 15 Rds., and at Hoedjes Bay for 20 Rds. (less per 40 muids) than the highest Market-price in Cape Town. Samples can be obtained at Mr. R. J. VAN DER RIET'S, No. 62, Wale-street, Cape Town. M. MELCK. Berg River, July 20, 1834.

DESERTED. SINCE one Month and a half, my Slave, Simon, a native of this Colony, about four and a half feet high, stout make, has a scar across his nose, caused by a knife, a slanting cut on his right foot, and some old marks between the shoulder blades, caused by punishment with a cat-o-nine-tails, he was last seen in the mountains of Franschhoek.—Those lodging him in Prison will be Rewarded, and those harbouring him Prosecuted. J. MAREE. Bot River, District of Stellenbosch, July 24, 1834.