

(Continuation from the Paper)  
accordingly, and commit such person to prison, therein to be detained until the day to which such trial or examination shall be so adjourned."

Whereupon it was moved by the Attorney-General, and seconded, in amendment, that in the 11th line, between the words "confined" and "and;" the following be inserted:—"apart from persons undergoing punishment for other offences."

"For the Amendment:—The Hon. C. S. Pillans—J. B. Ebden, Esqrs.—Attorney-General—Acting Colonial Secretary—His Excellency the Governor, (an original and casting Vote).

Against the Amendment:—The Hon. M. van Breda—L. Cloete, Esqrs.—Auditor-General—Treasurer-General—Officer next in Command.

Majority 1 for the Amendment.

Moved by the Treasurer, and seconded in amendment, that the words "if practicable" be added to the above amendment.

Against the Amendment:—The Hon. C. S. Pillans—J. B. Ebden, Esqrs.—Attorney-General—Auditor-General—Acting Colonial Secretary—His Excellency the Governor.

For the Amendment:—The Hon. M. van Breda—L. Cloete, Esqrs.—Treasurer-General—Officer next in Command.

Majority 2 against the Amendment.

Clause, as amended, passed.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 20th Clause:

"XXV. And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court, or any Circuit Court, by which any person shall be convicted of wilful vagrancy, shall and may adjudge such person to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour, either on the tread-mill or otherwise, in any gaol or house of correction, apart from persons undergoing punishment for other offences, for any period not exceeding six months; and when such person shall be convicted of wilful vagrancy, and of having been thrice or oftener previously convicted of the said offence, to adjudge such person to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour in manner aforesaid, for any period not exceeding one year, nor less than six months."

Votes—same as on the Motion relative to the 3d Clause.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 21st Clause:

"XXVI. And be it further enacted, That neither such adjudication aforesaid, nor the payment of any such sum, shall have the effect of barring or preventing the person to whom it was adjudged, from suing for and recovering in any competent Court any further sum which he may lawfully entitled to claim, from any person whomsoever, by reason of any special damages occasioned to him by his having been so discharged,—the name of such person, and if such shall have been the case, that such person has behaved well during his imprisonment, and signed by such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Votes—same as on the Motion relative to the 3d Clause.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 25th Clause:

"XXVII. And be it further enacted, That when any person, who has undergone imprisonment in any prison within this Colony, shall be lawfully discharged therefrom, it shall be lawful for the Resident Magistrate or the Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to the person so discharged a certificate, specifying the date at, and the prison from which such person is so discharged,—the name of such person, and if such shall have been the case, that such person has behaved well during his imprisonment, and signed by such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, for the space of ten days from the date of such certificate, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person, or under any circumstances whatsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 27th Clause:

"XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That when it shall become in manner hereinbefore provided, the duty of any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet to cause any person to be brought before any Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, he shall send the prisoner under sufficient guard to the next Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, residing on or near the road along which the prisoner is to be forwarded, who shall in like manner cause the prisoner to be forwarded on to the next Field-Cornet, and so in succession until the prisoner shall have reached the place of his destination:—and in case no other Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet resides on or near the road along which the prisoner is to be forwarded, then the Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet in whose charge the prisoner is, shall in like manner forward the prisoner to the next inhabitant residing on or near such road, who, and the other inhabitants residing on or near such road next in succession, shall in their turns receive the said prisoner and forward him on until he shall have reached the place of his destination: Provided always, that when it shall appear to his expedient to do it, shall and may be lawful for any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, to cause the person or persons by whom the prisoner was apprehended, or whom in manner hereinbefore provided, he shall direct to proceed to give evidence before such Magistrate or Justice, touching and concerning the prisoner, to convey the prisoner to such Magistrate or Justice. And every person, who shall fail to do or cause to be done any thing which he is herein required to do or cause to be done, or to obey any lawful order given by any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, in order to the safe custody and transmission to the place of the detention of any such prisoner, shall thereby incur and be liable to a fine of not less than ten shillings, and not exceeding one pound sterling. And no person shall be entitled to claim or demand any sum as expenses incurred by him by reason of any thing done by him in forwarding any such prisoner in manner hereinbefore provided."—Carried unanimously.

Votes—same as on the Motion relative to the 3d Clause.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 21st Clause:

"XXIX. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall break or escape out of any gaol or house of correction before the expiration of the term for which they were committed or ordered to be confined by virtue of this Ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof in the Supreme Court or any Circuit Court be adjudged by such Court to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour as aforesaid, for any period not exceeding one year, nor less than six months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of imprisonment, which they were undergoing at the time of their escape from prison."

Votes—same as on the Motion relative to the 3d Clause.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 22d Clause:

"XXX. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall be apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, shall, such charge is frivolous or vexatious, or that there were no reasonable grounds of suspicion against the person so charged, it shall and may be lawful for such Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet to adjudge the person, by whom such person is charged with vagrancy, was apprehended and brought, or cause to be apprehended and brought, before him, to pay to such person so charged the sum of one shilling sterling for every entire day, and part of a day, which shall have elapsed from the time of his apprehension until the time of his discharge, and to grant to such person so charged a certificate of such adjudication, in the form contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked (C). And if any person so adjudged to pay such sum as aforesaid, shall fail, forthwith, or on production to him of such certificate, to pay the same to the person to whom it is due, for any sum whatever in respect of the appearance of the Justice of the Peace, and the Clerk of the Court, or any other person duly appointed to conduct any prosecution at the public instance in such Court (and in the absence of such Clerk of the Peace or other such last-mentioned person, then such Justice) shall respectively do, and cause to be done, every matter and thing touching and concerning the payment of the expenses of witnesses attending to any trial or examination on a charge of wilful Vagrancy of any person named therein, until the same shall be proved to be false, forged, or counterfeited, be received as evidence, and be deemed and taken of itself to prove the truth of the contents thereof."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 23d Clause:

"XXXI. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the Ordinances, entitled respectively "Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for regulating the payment of the expenses of witnesses attending to any trial or examination on a charge of wilful Vagrancy of any person named therein, until the same shall be proved to be false, forged, or counterfeited, be received as evidence, and be deemed and taken of itself to prove the truth of the contents thereof."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 24th Clause:

"XXXII. And be it further enacted, That when it shall appear to any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, after such examination as hereinbefore directed of any person, who has been apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, that such charge is frivolous or vexatious, or that there were no reasonable grounds of suspicion against the person so charged, shall be entitled to, or allowed, any sum whatever in respect of the appearance of himself, or of any of his family or household, as witness to the trial or examination of the person so charged."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 25th Clause:

"XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That when it shall appear to any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, after such examination as hereinbefore directed, of any person, who has been apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, that such charge is frivolous or vexatious, or that there were no reasonable grounds of suspicion against the person so charged, shall be entitled to, or allowed, any sum whatever in respect of the appearance of the Justice of the Peace, and such Justice of the Peace, and the Clerk of the Court, or any other person duly appointed to conduct any prosecution at the public instance in such Court (and in the absence of such Clerk of the Peace or other such last-mentioned person, then such Justice) shall respectively do, and cause to be done, every matter and thing touching and concerning the payment of the expenses of witnesses attending to any trial or examination on a charge of wilful Vagrancy of any person named therein, until the same shall be proved to be false, forged, or counterfeited, be received as evidence, and be deemed and taken of itself to prove the truth of the contents thereof."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 26th Clause:

"XXXIV. And be it further enacted, That when it shall appear to any Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, after such examination as hereinbefore directed, of any person, who has been apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, by reason that such charge was frivolous or vexatious, or made without any reasonable grounds of suspicion against the person so charged, shall be entitled to, or allowed, any sum whatever in respect of the appearance of himself, or of any of his family or household, as witness to the trial or examination of the person so charged."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 27th Clause:

"XXXV. And be it further enacted, That when it shall appear to any Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, after such examination as hereinbefore directed, of any person, who has been apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, by reason that such charge was frivolous or vexatious, or made without any reasonable grounds of suspicion against the person so charged, shall be entitled to, or allowed, any sum whatever in respect of the appearance of himself, or of any of his family or household, as witness to the trial or examination of the person so charged."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 28th Clause:

"XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That when it shall appear to any Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, after such examination as hereinbefore directed, of any person, who has been apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, by reason that such charge was frivolous or vexatious, or made without any reasonable grounds of suspicion against the person so charged, shall be entitled to, or allowed, any sum whatever in respect of the appearance of himself, or of any of his family or household, as witness to the trial or examination of the person so charged."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 29th Clause:

"XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That when it shall appear to any Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, after such examination as hereinbefore directed, of any person, who has been apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, by reason that such charge was frivolous or vexatious, or made without any reasonable grounds of suspicion against the person so charged, shall be entitled to, or allowed, any sum whatever in respect of the appearance of himself, or of any of his family or household, as witness to the trial or examination of the person so charged."—Carried unanimously.

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 30th Clause:

"XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, on the application of any person intending to travel from any place to any other place within the Colony, and for any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, on the application of any person intending to travel from any place to any other place in the District in which, or in the District adjoining to that in which, the Field-Cornet of such Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet is situated, provided such applicant shall first satisfy such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-

Cornet, that he or she is possessed of the means, or that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he or she will be enabled to procure the means of honestly subsisting himself or herself, and such of his or her family, travelling with him or her, as shall be, if males, under the age of eighteen years, and, if females, under that of sixteen years, during his or her journey, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 25th Clause:

"XXXIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 26th Clause:

"XL. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 27th Clause:

"XLI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 28th Clause:

"XLII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 29th Clause:

"XLIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 30th Clause:

"XLIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 31st Clause:

"XLV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 32nd Clause:

"XLVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when the person by whom any person so charged with wilful vagrancy was apprehended and brought before him on charge of wilful vagrancy, was apprehended and brought before any Field-Cornet or Provisional Field-Cornet, Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, charged with the superintendence of such prison, to grant to such applicant a certificate, specifying the names of such applicant, and those of such of his or her family as aforesaid, who are to travel with him or her, the date and place on and at which such certificate is granted, and the place to which such applicant intends to travel, and signed by such Magistrate, Justice, or Field-Cornet, or Provisional Field-Cornet. And no person named in any such certificate, and producing the same, shall, during any period of time, which may reasonably be necessary to enable such person to accomplish his or her journey, and while such person is travelling in the direction of the place so specified as that to which he is travelling, be liable to be apprehended or detained in custody by any person whomsoever, as being a wilful vagrant."

Motion made and question put, that the following be made the 33rd Clause:

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

### DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

**ZONDER RESERVE.**—Op aant. Maandag te 10 ure zal worden verkocht, by Publicke Vendita een grote verscheidenheid Stukgoederen, Laken, Cassimier, Koffy, Suiker, Rys en Tabak, ens. aan de Pakhuizen van de Ondergeteekenden.

**Hamilton Ross, & Co.**

**Verkooping van een grote verscheidenheid, van Heeren in London gemaakte Kleederen.**

**D**E Ondergeteekenden zullen op Zaturdag Octwend, ten Huis van de Heeren WOLFF & BARTMAN, een Verkooping houden, van een grote verscheidenheid, van Heeren in London gemaakte Kleederen, bysonder geschoekt voor Somerdag, bestaande in Manellen en gekleede Klediken, van verschillende soorten van Laken, fancy Onderkant, lakenkatoen en plienische Baasties, drieën Broeken, ens. een Almude een hoofdelen Matrosen Klederen, te weten: duffelsche haatzen en Broeken, blauwe dito, Flanelen en Katoenen Hemden enz.

**Dickson, Burnies & Co.**

**ONTVANGEN per HINDA, en te koop by den Ondergeteekenden, Zeep, Fransche Brandewijn, Olieën, Verv, Schoonmakersgaren, Strengaren, Prints, enz. Almades en klein Assortement Messenwerk.**

F. STILL & Co. St. Georges-straat.

**Publike Verkooping, in den Insolventen Boedel van FRANCISCAUS XAVIERIUS JUNGERS, van Koerberg.**

**ZAL** op Maandag den 20 deser, te 10 ure, in den morgue, op des Insolvents pleats Oliphants Fontein, gelegen aan Koerberg, worden verkocht, al de losse Goederen aan den gemedien Boedel behorende, bestaande in Tafels, Stoelen, Ledekanten, Beddegoed, Vensterordynen, Spiegels, en andere Huismebulen, Pleity, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, Bouw dito, als Ploegen, Eggens, enz. 2 Wagens, 2 stel Tuigen, Zadel en Toomen, 40 Trekossen, Koeyen, 18 Wagenpaarden, een Aanbeeld Blasbalg, Smidagerdeschappen, en verschiedene andere Artikelen.

J. T. JURGENS.  
AND. BRINK, Dz. Curatoren.  
J. G. STEYTLER.

### 3. SLAVEN GEDROST.

**10 Rds. BELOONING VOOR JEDER.**

**O**p den 4 Febr. Il. Abraham van die Kolonie, ons 23 jaren, is kort van postuur, grot koue, heeft gekroast haars, korte teenen en een staarsch voorkomen en tekenen van straf op den rug, was gekleed in een brin laken baatje en had vier vooringvallen by sich.—Hij is kort na zyne opproding in den stad gesien geworden, alwaar hy zich by een vorige gelegenheid eenen tyd heeft opgegeven.

Op den 29 Maart Il. Geduld van Mosambiek circa 40 jaren oud, is lang en schraaf van postuur, heft groote handen en voeten, gemedien tekenen op het gezigt, voor het hoofd, een oval kol, en een nyer knieen is verbrand, waardoor het wel wit te haelte.

Op den 29 Maart Il. Thelemaches van Mosambiek oud 40 jaren, is kort en middelmatig van postuur, heeft helle beenen, een deftig voorkomen en een langwerpig gemedien rand, en drie a vier dikke eetlen op den schouder, alsmede tekenen van straf op den rug.

Mee veronderstelt, dat eerstengelijc zich voor eenen Bastard en laatzemelden zich voor Prysangers uitgeven.—Die hen binne eenen maand te Huis of in den Tronk bezorgt, sal voor ieder bovenstaende belooning ontvangen en die heu ophoudt in regien vervolgd worden.

De respectieve Veldkornets worden vriendelyk versocht, hy ootdekkend heu to doen apprechenderen, en naer de gevangeenis te zenden of kenne te geven.

C. A. HAUPT.

Groot-Draakstein, 26 Sept. 1834.

**MELKKOEYEN EN MERINO SCHAPEN.**

**E**N aantal Europeesche en opechte vaderlandsche Koeyen, alsmede een ingevoerde Devonshire Bul, benveneen enige Merino Oryen Lammen en Rammen van het heste soort, al (indien niet vooraf uit de hand verkocht) op Zaturdag den 11 Oct. ter verkooping van den Heer JONES worden opgegeven, tot welken tyd enige der Koeyen te zien, en bysonderheden te vermoeden zyn, op iederen morgen tot 7 uren en iederen namiddag tot 5 uren, by den Heer J. DYASON, in die Kerkomstraat.

**PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.**

In den Insolventen Boedel van W. HANNAIS van de Kaapstad.

**OP MORGEND** den 4 deser, zullen op de Commissie verkooping van den Heer R. J. JONES worden verkocht, alle goederen tot opgem. Boedel behorende, bestaande in alle soorten Huisraad, ens. enz.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz. enigen Curator.

**VERKOOPING.**

In den Insolventen Boedel van JAPIE JAOUA, van de Kerkstraat. Koekjebakker.

**OP VRYDAG** namiddag den 10 deser, precies to half 4 ure zal publiek worden verkocht, ten synen woonhuisse al hetgoed tot opgem. Boedel behoort, bestaande in alle soorten huishoud. fraye Taartpannen. Soelkerhout vormen, enz. enz. Bedden, Lediakanten, en een kleine Kwantiteit Negotiegoederen, alsmede een frany, blauwe, Chinasche Tafelservies.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz. enigen Curator.

**PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.**

In den Insolventen Boedel van AREND BRINK, Cz. van de Langestraat. No. 46. Kaapstad.

**OP VRYDAG** namiddag den 10 deser, precies te 10 ure in den morgue, zal publiek worden verkocht, ten synen woonhuisse al hetgoed tot opgem. Boedel behoort, bestaande in Huisraad, fraye Taartpannen. Soelkerhout vormen, enz. enz. Bedden, Lediakanten, en een kleine Kwantiteit Negotiegoederen, alsmede een frany, blauwe, Chinasche Tafelservies.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz. enigen Curator.

**VERKOOPING.**

In den Insolventen Boedel van JAN JACOBSZ, Gz. van de Kaapstad.

**OP ZATURDAG** den 11 Oct., precies te 11 ure, zullen op de Commissie Verkooping van den Heer R. J. JONES worden verkocht, 2 Slaven tot opgem. Boedel behorende, alsmede eenen parson, enz. enz.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz. enigen Curator.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**D**E Ondergeteekende biedt uit de hand te koop, zyne Plaats genaamde de Duyker Vallei, gelegen in het Kaapsch Distrik, geschikt voor Handel met Buitelanden, heeft een goed voorraad van Water het gehele jaar door, en is ook zeer geschikt, voor eenen Slagter.—Er kan ook een zeer voordeel Melkery opgezicht worden. Het geld kan op renten llyven, mit dat de kooper goede securiteit stelt.

D. FALLAS.

**VERHUIZING.**

**D**R. BROWN is verhuisd naar No. 53, Strandstraat, over PALLAS & POLEMAN.

**BENOODIGD.**—Een mochtuer persoon die het tuinieren verstaat, kan een zeer voordeel situatie bekomen, op aankondig aen het Kantoer van dit Blad.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP MORGEND.

**V**AN eenen verscheidenheid manufacour en andere goederen aan de Pakhuizen van T. TENNANT, & Co. in de Langestraat.

**MORGEND EN NAMIDDAG VERKOOPING,** op aantstaande MAANDAG en DINGSDAY den 6 en 7 DEZER.

Aan de Pakhuizen van T. TENNANT, & Co. in de Langestraat.

**V**AN eenen verscheidenheid versche Goederen, gelend van de 'Fortitude,' bestaande in:

Gebekte en ongebekte Baftas en Punjums, smalle en brede Voerchijs, katoenen Checks en gestrepte Drugges Dulevelster, Ginghams, Nankinets, Moleskins en Fustians, gedrukte katoenen Doeken, witte en gestrepte katoenen Hemden, zieldekoeken in moleskint Broeken, Onderbaatjes, zwarte en gekleurde Gry, Zai, katoeno Koord, fyn sche Doeken, Gorljen Franje, Zuiddeek en eenre grote verscheidenheid andere goederen.

WOLFF & BARTMAN.

**PASSAGE NAAR LONDON.**

**D**E schielzelende Hrik 'Howard,' Kap't. SPARKE, zal de Tafelbaai verlaten, voor de bovengelegen Haven, op aantstaande Maandag, en heft uitgaende gemakken voor Passagiers. Adres by den Kapitaan in het Huis van Mejufrans HUNGS, of by.

HEIDEMAN, CARFRAE & Co.

### HEDEN MORGEN

#### BINNEN VERKOOPING.

**Cornelis de Hock, Jun.**

ONDERWYZER EN ANSPREKING.

**Z**AL op den 15 deser maand (October) VERHUISEN, uit de Houstraat No. 83, naer de Langstraat, No. 85, op den 16 deser, in eenen huis van de Heer JONES, eenen verkoopende boek van de Houstraat, in het Huis voornam gecroepende boek van de Jongejuvfr. MILS, alwaar hy in zyne boegenvang, be trekkingen zal blijven continueren.

Onderwaal zal mede worden gegeven in de ENGELSCHIE TAAL.

De Jongejuvfruwen MEYER zullen mede hun Onderwyz voorstellen in alle soorten van FANCY WERK, LIJNDWERKEN, ens. enz.

**Stellige Verkooping van Vastgoed te Stellenbosch.**

**D**E Ondergeteekende in hunne kwaliteit als Administrateurs des Boedels van wylens JOHANNES MULLER, Joachims, sullen op Maandag den 20 Oct., stelliglyk aan den Meesthiedenden by publicke veiling laten verkopen, al vast en losse Goederen, van den overlevenen en zyne overgeblevene Huisraow, bestaande in:

A. Een Erf of stuk Grond, gelegen in de Pleinstraat, Stellenbosch, waarop de volgende steige en gryfelyke Gebouwen staan, te weten:

1. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis, nu genemt No. 4, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

2. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 5, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

3. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 6, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

4. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 7, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

5. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 8, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

6. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 9, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

7. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 10, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

8. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 11, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

9. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 12, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

10. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 13, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

11. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 14, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

12. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 15, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

13. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 16, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

14. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 17, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

15. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 18, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

16. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 19, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

17. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 20, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

18. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 21, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

19. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 22, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

20. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 23, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

21. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 24, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

22. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 25, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

23. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 26, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

24. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 27, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

25. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 28, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

26. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 29, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

27. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 30, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

28. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 31, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

29. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 32, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

30. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 33, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

31. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 34, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

32. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 35, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

33. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex, nu genemt No. 36, onder den brandhoed, bevattende een luchtig voorhuis.

34. Een groot en gryfelyk Woonhuis annex,



## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

of this Colony." This is so much in accordance with the language made use of by the Editor of the *Advertiser*, in his paper of the 24th September last, that if we did not consider him too honest and innocent, we would almost swear him to be the only adviser, schemer, and author of that application. Meanwhile, will any person consider the object of the Meeting applied for of that nature as to expect that only three or four days' notice,—if any such notice be given at all in the papers, will be sufficient to obtain the sense of the Public, and, to enable them to express the same on that occasion? Without the least fear of contradiction we answer, No!—It is a subject of the most vital importance to the Colonists, as it involves their dearest rights and privileges, a subject from which depends the question whether the Colonists themselves are at liberty to condemn the constitution of a Legislative Council here, or whether the Editor of the *Advertiser* is entitled to do so for them; finally, a subject in respect whereof every sincere friend of the Colony will be of a contrary opinion to that of the *Advertiser*. We therefore do not hesitate to declare, in the name of our fellow Colonists, that we consider the Meeting, for which leave has been granted, on the 8th instant, to be one composed of a party consisting of a few individuals from the Anti-Colonial Faction, having no other views but to give that Meeting surreptitiously the appellation of a Public Meeting, in order, under that name, to counteract the unanimous voice of the whole Colony. We declare the proposed Meeting to be unlawful, and revolting against, the Colonial interests, the future tranquillity, order, and safety of this Colony, in as far as they may take resolutions and condemn measures, entirely approved of by all Colonists.

The whole Colony is satisfied with the present Legislative Council, so long as we shall not enjoy the privilege of electing our own representatives.—Should we, however, go and pray with success for a Legislative Assembly, let us then beware to betray the least ingratitude towards the Members of the Legislative Council, who have evinced so much anxiety for the repose and safety of this country in their last sittings, with respect to a Law against Vagrancy. Let this by no means be the cause for praying for a Legislative Assembly, and let them only do so, who have in vain sought to counteract that law by instigation in the papers. Whether, prior to the 8th inst., public notice will be given of this Meeting, we do not know, but we earnestly advise our fellow colonists, and all true friends of this Colony, to be on their guard, and to try to attend the Meeting on the 8th inst., should notice be given thereto, either publicly or privately, and to be at their posts in order to see whether they will there be supported in their interests, or betrayed, by those who have already, since the proposal of the law on the 9th of May last, against Vagrancy, laid snares for them, by means of the well known Anti-Colonial Paper, the *S. A. C. Advertiser*.

We advise our fellow colonists, for their own sake, for the interest of their lives and property, yea, even for the sake of humanity, to repair thither, if they have any regard for the future welfare and prosperity of their country.

No one can, no one will do this better than they themselves, as God helps them that help themselves.

The Public are hereby informed to be cautious in receiving Notes of Rds. 100, with a round red Stamp, bearing date 24th April, 1828, and signed G. J. ROGERS and H. CLARKE, P. Son, Esquires, as we understand that similar Notes have been stopped at the Bank and by another Gentleman on the 1st instant.

### Original Correspondence.

To THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

Sept. 24, 1834.

SIR,—You seemingly make out a monstrous case against the Legislative Council, by charging them with "an attempt to reduce not only the slaves, but along with them the whole free coloured population, and all the laborers in the Settlement to a condition more dangerous, more debasing, and more hopeless than the worst species of slavery ever sanctioned by law." As a calm observer, and indifferent to the matter at issue between the *Advertiser* and the *Public*, I cannot really acquiesce in the soundness of your reasoning, ready as I am upon other occasions to pay tribute to the genius which sways the destinies of the Cape.

To my dull apprehension, the Attorney General, the late Acting Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Ebden, are agreed in the main with the majority who voted for the Vagrant Law. Views of majority,

Colonel Wade proposes that a request be made to His Majesty's Government to grant the proposed Ordinance, by giving allowed lands and the rights thereto appurtenant; and the wives and children of vagrants will thus have a provision during the incarceration of the latter, which secures removal, the first, second, and seventh articles of the recorded dissent.

The civilization of the aborigines follows as a matter of course, and their ability also of earning a livelihood, which remove the third article of the recorded dissent. The propensity to wandering will thus be checked, and inducements to habits of industry afforded, which remove the fourth article of the recorded dissent.

The number of Justices will be augmented in accordance with the provisions of the abolition act, and as the number of vagrants would be necessarily restricted by providing the aborigines with lands, the law could be carried into operation with trifling expense, which remove the eighth article of the recorded dissent.

The Council adjourned at 5 o'clock, until Saturday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock.

(Notice of Motion, the same as at the last Sitting.)

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

Reason of His Excellency the Governor's dissent from the majority of the Legislative Council upon the third reading of the "amended Bill for the suppression of Vagrancy."

If my Votes could have availed to turn the majority, I should have voted against the third reading of the Bill. I have been throughout anxious that so important a subject should have the fullest and freest discussion without interference or impediment, and, therefore, I have offered few or no remarks upon the Bill in its progress, except in the in-

stance of voting for the Attorney-General's amendment in the 19th Clause, when I saw that my votes would be effectual to carry it.

I, however, dissent from the majority upon this Bill:—1st. Because there are several clauses in it which appear to me so fraught with danger to the liberties of His Majesty's Colonial Subjects, and to one numerous class of them more especially, that I cannot but regard them with apprehension and alarm; and while I feel sure that they will be so regarded at home, and will never be allowed by the King in Council, I fear that the having enacted them will essentially prejudice the Colony in the opinion, not only of His Majesty's Government, but of the English Nation.

And now, Sir, as the abolition act provides for the future apprenticeship, for a fixed term, of the slave population, as the aborigines will doubtless receive the benefit of the recommendation to be made in their favour by grant of the unappropriated lands, what becomes of the charge you have preferred against the Council? where do you find the "eighty thousand colored people who will be compelled to enter into the service of the Boers and Settlers on such terms as they might dictate?" Recal the charge, and confess that you have erred.—I am, &c.

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

CHAMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
SITTING NO. 24—Monday, the 8th September, 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.

A Memorial from several Retail Dealers in Wine, Spirituous Liquors, and Malt Liquors, in Cape Town, was laid upon the Table.

Vagrant Ordinance:—Memorials, relating thereto, from Hottentots and other Free People of Color, at the Missionary Institution at Paalstadt—from heads of parties at the Kat River Settlement—from JOHN FAIRBAIRN—were laid upon the Table.—Motion made and question put, that the Memorials relating to the Vagrant Ordinance, be read and received:—Carried unanimously, and Memorials read and received accordingly.

Because the aboriginal inhabitants of this Colony will be chiefly affected by the proposed Ordinance;

Because the aboriginal inhabitants have been dispossessed of the lands within this Colony, on which they were accustomed to subsist by the produce of their flocks, by killing game, digging roots and bulbs, and gathering wild honey, without any due provision having been made for their subsistence by grants of land or otherwise;

Because no adequate means have been used by the Government of this Colony to civilize the aboriginal inhabitants, and enable them to earn their subsistence, by instructing them in any trade or pursuit whereby they might obtain their livelihood;—and therefore,

Because it would be unjust to punish them for following their natural propensity to lead a wandering life, without, in the first place, offering every inducement which can reasonably be afforded, to lead them to adopt habits of industry;

Because it is very doubtful whether the benefits resulting from any Vagrant law, compensate the evils arising from it, especially in a new country into which Settlers are immigrating every day;

Because the proposed Vagrant law is oppressive and vexatious in its enactments, and infringes the reasonable liberty of the subject;

Because it is inconsistent with the dictates of humanity, inasmuch as it makes no provision for the wives and children of Vagrants, during the incarceration of the latter;

Because from the impossibility of finding a sufficient number of fit Magistrates, residents of this Colony, and the want of adequate Prison accommodation, the law cannot be carried into effectual operation without incurring great expense.

Motion made and question put, that this Ordinance be read a third time.

For the Motion:—The Honorable C. S. Pillans, M. van Breda, L. Cloete, Esquires; the Auditor-General, Treasurer-General, and the Officer next in Command,

Against the Motion:—The Honorable J. B. Ebden, Esq. the Attorney-General, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Majority 3 for the Motion.

Ordinance read a third time accordingly.

By the President of the Council.—Motion made and question put, that this Ordinance do now pass.

Votes same as above.—Majority 3 for the Motion.

Ordinance ordered to be brought up to His Excellency the Governor, for His Excellency's consideration.

His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable the Acting Secretary to Government, the Honorable the Attorney-General, and the Honorable J. B. Ebden, Esq., expressed their intention of recording the reasons of their dissent from the majority of the Legislative Council upon the third reading of the "amended Bill for the suppression of Vagrancy."

The officer next in command proposed to the Council, resolutions to be adopted, and transmitted with this Ordinance to His Majesty's Government:

To the effect of such views upon the dissenting opinion of the minority.

The aboriginal inhabitants will not be chiefly affected by the proposed Ordinance, by giving allowed lands and the rights thereto appurtenant; and the wives and children of vagrants will thus have a provision during the incarceration of the latter, which secures removal, the first, second, and seventh articles of the recorded dissent.

The reprise which the crafty policy of Russia appears at present to have given to the tottering empire of Turkey may have lessened in the eyes of some European politicians the interest connected with the affairs of the East; yet, no Briton who values the welfare of his country, and above all the security of her East Indian possessions, can lose sight of the schemes of that Machiavellian Cabinet, one of whose tricks,

"Ad. That the Districts of Worcester, Graaf-Reinet, and the greater proportion of the Field-Cornets be subdivided,—the number of Justices of the Peace augmented,—and the several gaols throughout the Colony be better adapted for the purposes of punishment."

"4th. Recommending for the several reasons set forth, the repeal of the 2d section of the 50th Ordinance, and of all existing laws for the prevention or punishment of Vagrancy, and proving that His Majesty will allow the Ordinance providing for the suppression of Vagrancy now passed."—Orde-

dred to be printed.

The Council adjourned at 5 o'clock, until Saturday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock.

(Notice of Motion, the same as at the last Sitting.)

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

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## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

### Peremptory Public Sale at Stellenbosch of Landed Property.

The enfeeblement of the Turkish empire has long been observed by the world, but the period of its dissolution has been hastened by Russian intrigues,—at first the Greeks were encouraged to revolt, and the efforts of the Arabs to recover their long-lost privileges were viewed with compunction, until at length the approach of Ibrahim Pacha to Constantinople gave the signal for one of those master-strokes of Machiavellism, and Russia distinguished herself in sending her troops to protect the Sultan to the annoyance and horror of all the Mahomedans in Turkey, who hate the Sultan, as a renegade from the religious and political system of his forefathers.

In every part of the East, in every district of Asia from China to the Bosphorus, there are Russian spies and agents scattered and maintained, for the purpose of supporting her plans: there are thousands of Armenians as dealers, pedlars, and merchants, living among all the tribes from the Caspian to the Indus. The Persian empire is at the mercy of Russia, as well moveable as immovable, consisting in—

A) An Erf or plot of Ground situated in Plain-street, Stellenbosch, on which is erected the following substantial and handsome Buildings, viz.

1st, A large and comfortable Dwelling House, now marked No. 4, with thatched Roof and broad Zolder, containing an airy Hall, dining Room, Parlour, bed Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, and several very useful Out-buildings, such as Stable, wagon House, servants' Rooms, Fowl House, &c. &c., with a large and well cultivated Garden behind.

2d, Three neat and comfortable Hire Houses, with every convenience within, and having large Yards, with Out-buildings, &c. &c.

B) An Erf or plot of Ground situated in Kirk-street, Stellenbosch, in Block No. 2, marked La P. No. 5, comprising—

1st. A fine large Dwelling House, under Thatch, with Hall, Parlours, bed Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, a large Yard with Stable, servants' Rooms, Fowl House, &c., and a large and productive Garden behind.

2d, A neat and comfortable Hire House adjoining.

C) An Erf or Plot of Ground situated as above, in Block No. 2, marked La. 9, R. S. & T., comprising a large and substantially built Dwelling House, with large Hall, Parlours, bed Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, a large Yard with Stable, servants' Rooms, Fowl House, &c., and a large and productive Garden behind.

The Persian Monarch is the older—his decease may soon occur; therefore a respite is allowed to the Sultan; but in Persia intrigues are fomented the most injurious to England, The death of Abbas Mirza, the second son of the Schah, formerly promoted by the influence of Russia to the rank of hereditary Prince, seemed for a time to have stopped the growth of Russian power, but his son, Mohammed Mirza, follows in his footsteps; the latter like his father, spurred on to conquest by Russian partisans, is at the head of an army disciplined and guided by Russian officers, and is employed in the subjugation of the kingdom of Cabul, on the frontiers of the British Indies; he lately took Herat, and was about to attack the city of Candahar. His success, his connexion with Russia, and his recognition by her as "hereditary Prince and successor to his father and grandfather," although contrary to the usages of the country, have insured many adherents; but his uncles, the sons of the Schah, who are governors in other provinces, are not disposed to admit his pretensions, and may dispute, on the death of their father, the succession to the throne. The Prince who governs the province of Kerman, near the Persian Gulf, is said to have good chances in case of a collision. A civil war is expected, and Russia will be enabled to fish in troubled waters: yet accusations are afloat here against the British ministry, in their neglecting this frontier, so necessary for the protection of India. Rumour speaks of an attempt on the part of the British Government to conclude a commercial treaty with Persia, for which purpose the person some time ago Ambassador in London was about to proceed thither, but which journey he lately declined, on the ground of his presence in his own country being more conducive to his personal interest, in case of the death of the Schah. It was asked, why could not the treaty be concluded in Persia? and the reply was, that more money was expected by the Persians on going to London.

Among the prejudices which education creates among certain classes, is one connected with the capacity and talents of the Asiatics, who are supposed to be inferior in mental and physical energy to the Europeans; but in Russia this fanciful distinction is not allowed to subsist. That empire, composed as it may be of portions of Europe, Asia, and America, is one and indivisible; the line of frontiers between Europe and Asia, which geographers labour to trace along rivers and mountains, vanishes before the gaze of the Czar; he sees his empire as a whole, and teaches his subjects to look upon it as such, and to labour to make it a sixth part of the globe. Its great want are maritime outlets, hence the struggle for the Dardanelles and for the Baltic, and hence the wish to reach the Gulf of Persia also.

Of the intention to subvert the British establishments in India, the letter written by the Czar to excite revolt there, and the original of which was sent two years ago by Lord W. Bentinck to the Government in London, is considered a sufficient proof.

On other occasions it would have been met, with a cry for revenge, but now the destinies of the British people are placed in hands who do not anticipate danger even from open enemy. The treaty concluded at St. Petersburg on the 29th of January last, by Achmet Pacia and the Cabinet of the Emperor Nicholas, and of which the English Government, on receiving a crude notice, expressed his satisfaction in a semi-official organ, is spoken of as highly dangerous.

The provisions for the evacuation of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were applauded, although no specification was known of the manner in which the Russo-Wallachian army of 15,000 men, lately raised there and disciplined by Russia, were to be employed. Silistria too, is to be retained when ever he may please. Money, and other specious advantages, have been granted to Turkey, and what is the equivalent?

Another secret article, which cedes to the Czar the right of possession to an extensive district between the Caspian and the Black Sea, thereby giving him power over the whole of Armenia, and which of course rivets the chains of Turkey and of Persia, is another encroachment on the security of the British East Indies!

On the 24th March last, Geduld, of Mosambique, about 40 years of age; is of a long and slender make, has large hands and feet, incisions on his face, a scar on his forehead, and marks, occasioned by a scorch, on one of his knees.

On the 29th March last, Telemachus, of Mosambique, 40 years of age, is of short make; has a serious countenance, an oval incision on his shoulder, and marks of punishment on his back.

It is supposed that the first mentioned represents himself as a Bastard, and the two last mentioned as Frize Negroes. Whoever returns them within a month from this date to the Undersigned, or lodges them in prison, will receive the above Reward, and those harbouring them will be prosecuted.

Instructions will be given in both the English and Dutch Languages.

MISSES MEYER

Instructions will be given in both the English and Dutch Languages.

WILL REMOVE on the 15th instant, from No. 35 Hout-street, to No. 85, Long-street, corner of Hout-street, in the House formerly occupied by Miss Mills, where he will continue to exercise his above mentioned professions.

Oct. 2, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE

Under the Insolvent Estate of FRANCISCUS XAVIERUS JURGENS, of Koerberg.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Insolvent's Place, Oliphant Fontyn, situate at Koerberg, all the Moveable Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Window Curtains, Looking-glasses, and other sorts of Household Furniture, Plate, China, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, Farming Implements, such as Ploughs, Harrows, &c. 2 Wagons, 2 sets of Harness, Saddles and Bridles, 40 draught Oxen, Cows, 18 Wagon Horses, an Anvil, a pair of Bellows, Blacksmiths' Tools, and various other Articles.

On the 4th February last, Abraham, of this Colony, 28 years of age; he is of a short stature