Master's Office, Cape Town, December 18, 1834.

EDICT.

THE Next of Kin and Creditors of *Jacob Philippus Facolyn Gous*, late of the Cape District, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said *Jacob Philippus Facolyn Gous* died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the Deceased, and surviving Widow *Anna Gysberta van Schalkwyk*, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Saturday, the 31st of January next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Person or Persons as shall then be appointed by the said Master to be Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid, and Tutor or Tutors Dative of the minor Heirs of the Deceased.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, December 18, 1834.

EDICT.

THE Next of Kin and Creditors of *Catharina Hendrina Barnard* late of the District of George, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said *Catharina Hendrina Barnard* died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the Deceased, and surviving Husband *William M'Cornick, and all others whom these presents may concern*, will be held before the Resident Magistrate at his Office, George, on Wednesday, the 4th of February next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely: and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, December 18, 1834.

In the Estate of the late HESTER ROSSOUW, *administered by the late Orphan Chamber.*

EDICT.

THE Next of Kin and Creditors of *Hester Rossouw*, late of the Paarl, in the District of Stellenbosch, deceased, are required to take Notice, that *Paul Johannes Rossouw*, Paul's Son, the Executor Dative appointed to the Estate of the said late *Hester Rossouw*, having refused to act as such, a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the Deceased, *and all others whom these Presents may concern*, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Saturday, the 31st of January next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Person or Persons as shall then be appointed by the said Master to be Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid, in the place and stead of the said *P. J. Roux, Pa.*

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

CEDAR WOOD.

AT the Commission Sales of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, every SATURDAY MORNING, will be Sold, Without Reserve, a quantity of Cedar in Planks and Logs.

Public Sale,

Without the least Reserve, at Eerste River.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 5th and 6th January 1835, at the Place *Vergenoegd*, situate at Eerste River, in this District, of part of the Estate of the late J. C. FAURE, Sen., Esq., consisting of—

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY;

A new Bullock Wagon, a 3-leaguer Wagon, two ordinary ditto, a Dray, a covered Wagon, a new covered Cart, two other Carts, Leathers, Yokes and Ropes, Ploughs, Harrows; Bellows Anvils, and other Smiths' Tools; a Winnow-ing Machine, Muid and Chaff Sacks.

CELLAR UTENSILS.

8 good Stuckvats, containing six leaguers Liquid; 10 ditto in sorts; Teak-wood Tubs; Leaguers, half ditto, Pipes, quarter ditto, Aums, half ditto; 80 leaguers of Wine, from one to five years old, and which can be recommended as being of a good quality; 2 Brandy Stills, Cocks, &c. &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads (with and without Curtains), Stretchers, Mirrors, feather Beds, Mattresses, Wardrobes, Pictures, Cooking Utensils, a Dutch Eight-day Clock, a Barometer, Glass and Earthenware, Teak-wood Churns, Milk Pail, &c. &c.

DRAUGHT AND BREEDING CATTLE.

150 Draught Oxen, of a Bastard European Breed, 180 Bastard European Breeding Cattle, and Cows in Milk, with Calves, well worthy the attention of the Public, a thoroughbred Bull, bred from a Friesland Cow, at the Place of Mr. MELK, a thorough-bred Dutch Cow in Calf, by the thourough-bred Bull *Jury*; Sheep and Goats a span of Wagon Horses, saddle Horses, sixty Mares, Colts of a Bastard English breed, a Mule Stallion, the Harvest of the year (in stacks), consisting of Weat, Barley, Oats, Rye, and Hay; and, lastly, a large Boat, nearly new, with its Appurtenances, laying at Mosterd Bay, Hottentot's Holland; together with a Seine of forty fathoms, and what further will be exposed for Sale.

FAURE & KORSTEN, Vendue Adm.

N.B. Those purchasing to the amount of 500 Rds, and upwards will have a Credit of one Year; those purchasing to the amount of 1000 Rds. and upwards two years, provided a Bond be passed with Sureties, bearing interest Three Months after the Day of Sale, to the satisfaction of the Seller.

SALE OF HORSES.

ON SATURDAY the 10 of January 1835, will be sold at the Place of Mr. MARTINUS THEUNISSEN, at Koeberg, for account of Mr. DANIEL JACOBUS MALAN, on a credit of three months,

Without the least Reserve,

30 young Horses, and
5 Mules.

Vendue Office, Stellenbosch, 16th Dec. 1834.
FAURE & KORSTEN, Vendue Adm.

In the Insolvent Estate of MICHAEL DE KOCK.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

Of very valuable LANDED PROPERTY, *situate in the Gardens; superior modern London-made Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and other Effects.*

ON MONDAY, the 29th December, 1834, and the following days, at half-past 9 o'Clock precisely, (on account of the number of Lots,) will be sold by Auction, peremptorily to the Highest Bidder, by order of the Supreme Court, in thirty-four Lots, all that valuable and most desirable Property called *Welgedaan*, situate in the Gardens, and extending each way to the Residences of Sir JOHN WYLDE and Colonel BELL, enclosed in substantial Walls; with a large portion of contiguous Land most eligibly situated for Building, containing in the whole between 3 and 4 morgen.

Welgedaan comprises a very spacious and elegant Dwelling House, calculated for the Residence of a large Family of the first distinction, containing on the ground floor two very handsome Drawing Rooms, 24 by 18; a noble Saloon, 37 by 18; a Dining Room, 24 feet in length and a Sitting Room, 16 by 15. These Rooms are all floored and ceiled in a very superior manner, and fitted up throughout at great expense, in the very best style of modern English taste.

The upper part of the House contains five spacious airy Sleeping Rooms, commanding a very delightful prospect of the Valley and of Table Bay.

The Offices are numerous and convenient, consisting of a Kitchen, Store Rooms, four Servants' Apartments, Coach House and Stabling, with very spacious double and single Wine and Grain Stores, which may be let at profitable Rents if not required by the Proprietor.

The Grounds are extensive, and are well fenced and shaded with Oaks.

The Land is exceedingly productive, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

The Buildings are in substantial repair; the Roofs have been newly constructed within the last few years, and are planked throughout with Teak. A perpetual stream of Water runs along the upper side of the Property without the Walls, to the use of which it is intitled, under regulations which will be made known at the time of Sale.

This Property will first be sold in seperate Lots, then particular Lots will be put up together, in order to enable the Purchasers to obtain larger allotments, if they desire it; and finally, the whole Property will be put up together in one Lot in the usual manner,—*vide* the Conditions of Sale.

Lot 1, comprises the HOUSE, Office, a large Yard, and a portion of the Ground, measuring 1 morgen, 623 square roods, 63 feet.

Lot 2, consist of a very excellent Store, 91 by 22, with a Teak Roof, an adjoining Store, 40 by 18, which may be easily converted into a Dwelling House at a small expense, and a Yard.

The remaining Lots vary in their dimensions, but have been laid out in conformity with a design which has been formed for the appropriation of this part of the Property to the erection of second and third-rate Houses,—a class of Buildings which is very must wanted for the occupation of respectable Tenants of limited income. The purity of the atmosphere at this elevation of the Valley, the contiguity of this Property to the Town and the Government Gardens, and the number of good Roads and respectable Residences with which it is surrounded, renders it, perhaps, without a single exception, the most eligible spot in Table Valley for such a mode of appropriation.

Conditions of Sale, and engraved Plans of the Property, may be had by the end of November, at the Master's Office, at the Commercial Room, at Mr. JONKS' the Auctioneer, on the Parade, and at the Offices of the Trustees.

On TUESDAY, the 30th DECEMBER 1834.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

The whole of the Household Furniture and other Effects in the Estate, consisting of very superior London-made Mahogany Chairs and Sofas; dining, sofa, card, work Tables, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes.

An excellent Piano Forte, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Lamps, very excellent Engravings in gilt Frames, elegant Chintz Window Curtains, Brussels Carpets, Clocks, Fenders and Fire Irons, Bedsteads and Bedding, Toilet and Washing Tables, Plate, plated Ware, Glass, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Five useful Carriage Horses, a covered Carriage, a Wagon, Drays, a Market Cart, a set of double Harness, and a set of Harness for eight Horses; Saddles, Briddles, Fustage, Wine Store implements, Garden Tools, &c.

The principal part of the Furniture was manufactured in London, under the direction of HENRY MURPHY, Esq. whose taste and judgment in these matters are well known to the Public.

R. W. EATON, } Trustees.
J. T. JURGENS, }

SALE OF APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.

In the Insolvent Estate of MICHAEL DE KOCK.

ON TUESDAY the 30th of December 1834, at 12 o'Clock at noon, will be sold by Auction peremptorily to the Highest Bidder, all such Right, Title, and Interest as the Trustees of the said Estate now possess in the services of the following 19 persons, who, prior to the 1st of December, were Slaves registered in the name of the Insolvent, viz:—Hercules, a very valuable house servant, Floris, a vender of fruit and vegetable, Jephta, Francois, Salomon, Diederick, David, Castie, Jammel, Louis, Mina, and her 5 children, named Gertruda, Jannetje, Hector, Carolina and Antonetta, Martha, Rosina and Jamila.

R. W. EATON, } Joint
J. T. JURGENS. } Trustees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The French Officer of the Ship "L'Harmonie," of Bordeaux, requests the Editôr of *De Zuid-Afrikaan* will have the goodness to correct the Article inserted in his Shipping Report, in his Paper of the 19th instant, stating *that he and the French Sailor were drowned*, as they have arrived, in the brig *Matchless*, in good health, in Table Bay.

Corrected Report.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Dec. 15. Matchless, brig, A. Ross, from the Crozets, Nov. 20, to this port. Cargo 10 tons of oil, and 2 ditto of blubber. Passengers seven men from sealing.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

Dec. 19. H. M. S. Wolf, 18 guns, E. Stanley, Esq., from Plymouth Oct. 1, to Bombay.

19. Georgiana, bark, J. Thoms, from Calcutta Oct. 20, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mesds. Trower and Disandt; Lt. Span and family; Lts. Trower, Cook, and Daycock; Assist-surgeon Claributt; Messrs. Ronald, Barrett, and child; and 3 servants. Brings a mail.

20. Kerswill, brig, J. D. Haswell, from Plymouth Sept. 19, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Capt. de Lancey, 75th Regt., and 2 in the steerage. Brings a mail.

20. H. M. S. Raleigh, 18 guns, M. Quinn, Esq., from Plymouth Oct. 12, and Madeira Oct. 25, to Mauritius and Bombay. Put in for refreshments.

20. John Perie, schooner, W. Thomson, from St. Helena Nov. 24, to this port. In ballast. Brings a few letters.

20. Coromandel, French ship, A. L. Conseil, from Bordeaux Oct. 13, to Bombay. Passengers, Mrs. Vrignauld, 2 children and servant; Messrs. Conseil and Stard. Put in for refreshments.

21. Minerva, schooner, S. Lingard, from Rio Nov. 23, to this port. Cargo coffee.

22. Galen, American ship, L. Borden, from Warren, R. I., Sept. 1, to whaling. Cargo 200 barrels oil. Put in for refreshments.

22. Nimrod, brig, P. W. Hepburn, from London Sept. 26, to Van Diemen's Land. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Meeds. Baker, English, and Hepburn; Miss Hawthorn; Messrs. Baker, English, and Leak, and child.

22. Belhaven, brig, M. Crawford, from Macao Oct. 4, to Cork. Cargo Teas. Put in for refreshments. Brings a few letters.

23. Charles Kerr, ship, J. Brodie, from Bombay Oct. 25, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mesds. Brodie, Brock, Walters, Cowen and Miller; Cols. Sulivan and Brock; Capts. Reed, Williamson, and Mountsteven; Lts. Doneland, and Phibbs; Dr. Lamb, Assist-surgeon Cowen, Messrs. Giberne and Blare; Master Miller, 1 child, and 1 servant; 63 men, 9 women, and 18 children, of H.M. 48th Regt. Brings a mail.

24. Tyrer, ship, L. Ellis, from Calcutta Oct. 7, to Liverpool. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Mash, and 3 children; Mr. Dougan, Dr. Jefferys, and Mr. Stalkertt. Put in for refreshments.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

20. Earl Bathurst, R. Smith, to England.
21. Iris, W. Mackwood, to Ceylon.
23. Athol, A. Malcolm, to Leith.
23. Lord Lyndoch, W. Johnston, to England.
23. H.M.S. Wolf, Capt. Stanley, to Simon's Bay.
23. Justinian, T. Reay, to Cork.
24. H.M.S. Raleigh, Capt. Quinn, to Madras.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.

Ships—Die Aufgehende Sonne, Lady Feversham, Coromandel, Galen, and Charles Kerr.
Barks—Georgiana.
Brigs—Calypso, Test, Giraffe, Mary Young, Warblington, Superior, Lord Hobart, Matchless, Claudine, Mary & Jane, Kerswill, Nimrod, and Belhaven.
Schooners—Olivia, Mary, and Jane & Henry, Minerva, and John Pirie.

VESSEL IN SIMON'S BAY.

H. M. S. Trinculo.

MARKT PRYZEN.

Tot den 24 December 1834.

Aloe per pond	Aloes per pound	4½ — 4¾	St.
Amandelen, per 1,000	Almonds, per 1,000	1½ — 1¾	Rd.
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb	8 — 10	St.
Abrikozen, per ditto	Apricots, ditto	8 — 10	
Aardappelen, per mud	Potatoes, per muid	4 — 5	Rd.
Azyn, per legger	Vinegar, per leag.	34 — 40	
Balken, per stuk	Beams, each	6 — 7	
Boonen per mud	Beans, per muid	10 — 12	
Besjeswasch, per lb.	Berry Wax, per lb	12 — 16	St.
Boter, dito	Butter, per lb	24 — 30	
Brandewyn, per legger	Brandy, p. leag	170 — 176	Rd.
Drooge Ossenhuiden	Dry Ox Hides	4 — 5	
—— Bokkevellen	—— Buck Skins	½ — ¾	
Eenden en Makouwen	Ducks & Musc. do	1 — 1½	
Erwten, per mud	Peas, per muid	8 — 12	
Garst, dito	Barley, per muid	3½ — 4½	
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	⅜ — ½	
Ganzen, dito	Geese, ditto	1½ — 1¾	
Kalkoenen dito	Turkeys, ditto	2 — 3½	
Houtskolen, per zak	Charcoal, p. sack	⅜ — ½	
Hooi, per 100 ponden	Hay, per 100 lbs	1½ — 2	
Honing, dito	Honey, per lb.	½ — 2	
Haver, per mud	Oats, per muid	3½ — 3¾	Rd
Kal, per 16 zakken	Chaff, p. 16 sacks	23 — 30	
Kaazen, Kaap. per lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	8 — 10	St.
Kalk, schulpe, per ½ aam	Lime Shell, p. ½ aam	1½ — 1¾	Rd.
—— Steen	—— Stone ditto	⅜ — ½	
Koorn, 10 Mudden	Wheat, 10 muids	50 — 102	
Linzen, per mbd	Lentil, per muid	9 — 10	
Meel, fyn, per 100 lb.	Flour, fine, p. 100 lb.	5 — 8	
Melies, per mud	Maize, per muid	5 — 6	
Olifantstanden pr. pond	Elephants Teeth, lb.	— 2⅜	
Okkernoten per 100	Walnuts, per 100	16 — 18	St.
Korenten, per lb.	Currants per lb	28 — 28	
Peren, per pond	Pears, per lb,	3 — 5	
Persiken, dito	Peaches, ditto	3 — 8	
Planken, per voet	Planks, per foot	— 7	
Roxynen, per pond	Raisins, per lb	6 — 8	
Rogge, per mud	Rye, per muid	3½ — 4	
Stroo, per 16 zak	Straw, p. 16 sacks	20 — 23	Rd.
Tabak, per pond	Tobacco, per lb.	8 — 10	St.
Tyger, Leeuwen & Strius	Lion, Tiger, & Ostrich Skins	3 — 4	Rd.
Vellen, per stuk	Options, per muid	5 — 6	Rd
Uyen per mud	Feathers, Ost. ea.	½ — ¾	
Veedern, Struis, pr. stk.	Pigs, fattened, ea.	30 — 40	
Varkens, gemeste	—— unfattened	6 — 12	
—— ongemeste	—— suckling	2 — 2½	
—— speen	Sweet Potatoes	10 — 12	St.
Vet, of talk, per pond	Suet or Tallow, p. lb.	8 — 12	
Vygen, per pond	Figs, per lb.	½ — ¾	Rd.
Wol, Schapen p lb.	Wool, per lb.	1 — 1½	
Wyn, ordinaire, per leger	Wines, ordinary p. leg	— 54	Rd.
Zoetelimoenen, per 100	Oranges, per 100	3 — 4	
Zuurlimoenzap per ¼ aam	Lemon Juice, ¼ aam	5 — 8½	
Zout per mud	Salt, per muid	3 — 4½	
Zoolleder, per ½ huid	Sole Leather, ½ hide	5½ — 6	
Zeep, per pond	Soap, per lb.	8 — 12	St.

CAPE TOWN,
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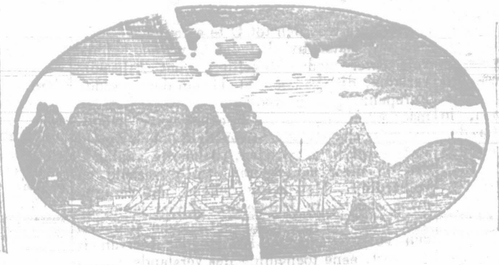
Prijzen van Inteekening.—In de Stad, per jaar, 16 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de Buiten-Distrikten, per jaar, 19 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds. 6 Sch.—Voor eene enkelde Courant 7 Pence.—Elk Kwartaal moet vooruit betaald worden.



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☞ Subscriptions and Advertisements to be Paid in Advance.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL V. DINGSDAG DEN 30 DECEMBER 1834. No. 256.

COMPENSATIE-GELD.

EENE PETITIE aan Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, omtrent het bovengemelde onderwerp, en verzoekende om relief in den tegenwoordigen benarden toestand der Kolonie, zal op het Kantoor van dit Blad, ter teekening van belanghebbenden leggen, tot Morgen Ochtend te 11 uren.

Dingsdag, December 30, 1834.

COMMISSARIAAT.

Levering van Garst en Haver, gedurende het jaar 1835.

NARIGT wordt by deze gegeven, dat er op dit Bureau Tenders zullen worden aangenomen, tot Maandag den 5 January 1835 te 12 uren, van zoodanige personen die genegen mogten zyn om

GARST EN HAVER

te leveren, voor het gebruik van dit Departement gedurende het jaar 1835.

De Tenders moeten de prys in Sterling geld vermelden, per 100 lbs. Engelsch gewigt, de hoeveelheden die de partyen voorstellen te leveren, en op welke tyden.

Monsters zullen vereischt worden.

Eenige verdere byzonderheden kunnen worden vernomen op aanvraag aan dit Bureau.

Commissariaat Bureau, Kaapstad 26 Dec. 1834.

In den Insolventen Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer JOACHIM WILHELM STOLL.

STELLIGE VERKOOPING.

Van kostbaar vastgoed, gelegen in de Strandstraat, en aan Groenepunt; uitmuntende in London en aan de Kaap gemaakte Huismeubelen, Zilver-, Pletty- en Glaswerk, Porsleinwaren; zeer keurige uitheemsche en Kaapsche Wynen; Likeuren, Vatwerk, Kelder-, Pakhuis- en Keukengereedschappen; alsmede eene uitgebreide Bibliotheek, bevattende de werken der volksgezindste Engelsche, Fransche en Hollandsche Schryvers; een aantal aandeelen in verscheidene Koloniale Genootschappen; het apprentieschap der Apprenticen van het mannelyke en vrouwelyke geslacht, tot dien Boedel behoorende, en die hoofdzakelyk Huisbedienden zyn; en twee Grafkelders, gelegen op het Kerkhof van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Gemeente.

OP Maandag, Dingsdag, Woensdag en Donderdag, den 12, 13, 14 en 15 January 1835, te 9 uren in den morgen van iederen dag precies, zal by veiling, stelliglyk aan den meestbiedenden worden verkocht, al de vaste en losse Goederen, tot dien Boedel behoorende, als geadverteerd in de "Gouvernements Gazette" van den 26 dezer, en welke in volgende Nommers van dat Blad, breedvoerigly zullen worden bekend gesteld.

Personen die begeerig mogten zyn, zich met goede en nuttige bedienden te voorzien, zouden wel doen, deze gelegenheid te baat te nemen; onder de Apprentices zyn de volgende: Andries van de Kaap, 30 jaren oud, Huisbediende, Christoffel van dito, 30 jaren oud, dito, Japie van dito, 33 jaren oud, Koetzier, Valentyn van dito, 55 jaren oud, Werksjongen, Goliath van Mosambiek, 55 jaren oud, Werksjongen, Candasa van de Kaap, 68 jaren oud, eene goede Kindermeid, Debora, 51 jaren oud, Naaister, met haar kind Saartje, 15 jaren oud, Huismeid, Rabika van de Kaap, 25 jaren oud, Stryster, met haar kind Willem, 4½ jaren oud, Amilie van de Kaap, 35 jaren oud, Huismeid, met hare 2 kinderen, Lea, 10, en Jan, 3½ jaren oud, Maria van de Kaap, 17 jaren oud, Lyfmeid, Salea van de Kaap, 14 jaren oud, Lyfmeid. Deze bedienden zouden voorzeker, behalve onder de tegenwoordige omstandigheden, nimmer van de hand zyn geweet geworden.

De uitheemsche Wynen, door den overledenen hoofdzakelyk voor zyn eigen gebruik ontboden, zyn door kenners erkend, van de beste soort te zyn; en verciechen daarom geene verdere aanbeveling; de Boeken zyn allen ingebonden en in eenen goeden staat.

En eindelyk, de Huismeubelen en voorniamelyk het Zilverwerk, bevattende eene groote verscheidenheid van zeer nuttige artikelen van de nieuwste smaak, zyn niet alleen van de beste hoedanigheid, maar mede in den volkomensten staat van preservatie.

N.B. De voorwaarden, waarop de Grafkelders verkocht zullen worden, zullen op den dag der Verkoopingen worden bekend gemaakt, en kunnen ondertusschen vernomen worden, op aanvraag by

W. F. BERGH,
Eenige Curator.

EENE HUUR.—Eene gezonde Mis[illegible] te bevragen in de L[illegible]-straat No. 86.

NOORDHOEK.

Publieke Verkooping.

OP WOENSDAG den 7 January 1835, zullen ter bovengem. plaats worden verkocht, by publieke veiling, zonder Reserve:—1 Stukvat, Leggers, Pypen, Brandewyn-ketels, oude Ploegen, Wagens, een oude Charet, Timmermans en Smidsgereedschappen; Tafels, Stoelen, Beddegoed, Sofas; Ossen, Koeyen, 1 Bul, Merries, en eene verscheidenheid Landbouwgereedschappen.

Alsmede 50 Merino Schapen, en eenige jonge Paarden.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen Tenders ontvangen van eenigen persoon, die genegen mogte zyn, Huurder van gez. Plaats te worden, tegen eene Jaarlyksche Huur. De Huurder moet de Gouvernements Belasting betalen, en de Plaats in reparatie houden.

Borradailes, Thompson & Pillans.

AAN WYNBOUWERS.—BENOODIGD.

OM inkoopingen te voltooyen, omtrent 150 leggers wyn van eene goede kwaliteit, en van den oogst van dit jaar te worden geleverd aan het Pakhuis, in January of February aanst.

TH. SUTHERLAND, Caledons-plein.

Den 29 Dec. 1834.

AAN ADVERTEERDERS.

Daar aanstaande Donderdag op Nieuwejaarsdag valt, zullen de Advertentien voor het Blad van Vryday slechts tot Woensdag te 4 uren 's namiddags worden aangenomen.

AAN INTEEKENAREN AAN DE PAARL.

De Inteekenaren ter bovengemelde plaats en derzelver omstreken, worden by deze verwittigd, dat de Heer J. D. HAUPT, *het Agentschap van dit Blad van zich genomen heeft in plaats van den Heer* P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, *die voor hetzelve bedankt heeft.*

30. Nieuwe M. 8u. 27m. 's Morgens.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 30 DECEMBER 1834.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH ATHENÆUM.

Jaarlyksch Examen.

Het jaarlyksche examen van dit Instituut, nam op Maandag den 15 dezer, eenen aanvang voor den Wel-Edelen Heer en Mr. D. Denyssen, als President van den Senaat.

Maandag den 15.—Het examen wierd heden bygewoond door den Edelen Sir John Wylde, L.L.D. Hoofd-Justicier, Sir John Truter en den Heer Regter Kekewich. Het examen wierd geopend met een toepasselyk gebed, door den Wel-Eerwaarden Heer A. Faure. De Hebreeuwsche, Grieksche en Latynsche klassen van Professor Changuion, wierden heden geexamineerd.

Dingsdag den 16.—Het examen der jongere klassen in de Hollandsche Letterkunde hield heden de aandacht van den Senaat bezig, en de gereede en vlugge antwoorden der Leerlingen, deeden hunnen Onderwyzer den Heer Marquard, op allen lof aanspraak maken.

Woensdag den 17.—De Grieksche en Latynsche klasse van Professor Pears, ondergingen hun examen op eene wyze, welke henzelven en hunnen Professor eer aan deed.

Donderdag den 18.—Deze dag werd doorgebragt men het examen der Engelsche klassen het van Professor Pears, in de Letterkunde en lezen; laat hem voortgaan, en er is geen Hedendaagsche Aardrykskunde, in deze takken van onderwys, alsmede in de beginselen der Oude en Hedendaagsche Geschiedenis van onderwys, spreidden de Studenten vele bekwaamheid ten toon;—maar in het Engelsch lezen waren zy zeer gebrekkig.

Vrydag den 19.—De Studenten in de Mathesis en Sterrekunde, ondergingen heden hun examen, onder directie van Professor Innes, hetgeen op *Zaturdag* den 20 wierd voortgezet in tegenwoordigheid van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, Sir. John Herschel, Sir John Wylde en den Wel-Eerwaarden Doctor Adamson.—De Hooge Personaadjes, die dit onderzoek bywoonden, zyn voorzeker de beste beoordeelaars van de vordering der Studenten in dezen voortreffelyken tak van onderwys; daar het toekennen van twee der drie gouden Eerepenningen aan de Studenten dezer klassen, geen geringen blyk oplevert van hunne vordering en de bekwaamneid en onvermoeiden yver van den Professor.

UITDEELING DER PRYZEN.

Maandag den 22.—Het belang hetwelk men stelde in den uiteindelyken uitslag van het examen, was klaarblykelyk uit de menigte menschen, (waaronder zich een aantal uit de schoone kunne dezer Stad bevonden,) die zich reeds vroeg in het local byeenvergaderd hadden. Te 11 uren kondigde men de aankomst aan, van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur en Lady D'Urban, en eene deputatie uit den Senaat, haalden hen by de deuren van het Athenæum in. Sir John Wylde, Sir John Herschel, de Heer Regter Kekewich, de Wel.-Ew. Doctor Adamson en Baron van Ludwig, waren mede tegenwoordig.

De gouden eeropenning toegewezen aan den besten Student in de Latynsche Letterkunde, wierd om gewedyverd door de Jongeheeren F. Berrange en A. Horak, het onderwerp ter wedyvering uitgekozen, was de geschiedenis van Alexander den Grooten, waarin de Jongeheer F. Berrange, de palm behaalde.

De tweede klasse van wedyveraars in denzelfden tak, waren de Jongeheeren J. Mabille, J. Faure, en C. Borchers. Onderwerp—vertaling uit het Latyn in het Engelsch, "*de Bello Civili*," waarin de Jongeheer Mabille, by uitstek uitmuntte—Dit examen had plaats door Zyne Edelheid den Hoofd-Justicier.

De volgende wedyveraars waren de Jongeheeren J. Lingovelder, H. Cloete en C. Smuts, van de Mathesis klasse van Professor Innes;—onderwerp—de grondbeginsels der Sterrekunde. Dit examen wierd gehouden onder het onmiddelyke toeverzigt van den grooten beoordeelaar van de grondbeginsels en de toepassing dezer wetenschap, Sir John Herschel. Het was waarlyk een belangryk schouwspel, om de wezenlyke nayver dezer jeugdige mededingers te aanschouwen, in de tegenwoordigheid van zulk eene uitstekende personaadje; zy gingen met de oplossing van het eene problema na het andere, voort, met eene naauwkeurigheid, welke hem scheen te behagen; en welke ongetwyfeld bewees, dat hunne oefeningen in dat vak, niet waren verzuimd: De snedigheid en bekwaamheid van den Jongenheer Smuts, om ieder problema hem voorgesteld, optelossen, scheen een ieder te behagen; twyfel aan het slagen zyner pogingen. Zyne uitstekendheid in dezen voortreffelyken tak wierd genoegzaam bewezen,

door de omstandigheid, dat de eerste gouden eerepenning hem wierd toegewezen.

De wedyvering der mededingers voor de gouden en zilveren eerepenningen, geeindigd zynde, wierden de Studenten die zich onderscheiden hadden, voorwaards geroepen, in tegenwoordigheid van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, om in de volgende orde voor den tafel van den Senaat te verschynen:

De Jongeheer C. Smuts,
——— J. Lingevelder,
——— F. Berrange,
——— H. Cloete, en
——— D. Marquard,

en wierden door Zyne Edelheid Sir John Wylde, op de volgende wyze aangesproken: De Senaat tot een besluit gekomen zynde, is het my ten deel gevallen, in deszelfs naam, eenige weinige aanmerkingen te maken: wy weten dat in alle standen des levens, publieke voorspoed, hoofdzakelyk afhangt van de verbetering der verstandelyke vermogens; en de wyze, myne jonge vrienden, op welke gy u heden hebt gekweten, toont aan, dat de zaden van zulk eene verbetering, in onze maatschappy wortelen schieten; en dat de weldadige oogmerken der Instelling, ten uitvoer worden gebragt. De eervolle onderscheiding waarop gy regt verkregen hebt, is een bewys van de ontwikkeling der verstandelyke vermogens in onze zamenleving; en ofschoon er weinige mededingers zyn geweest voor de voornaamste pryzen, verschaft het echter voldoening, om de vordering gadeteslaan, welke deze weinigen gemaakt hebben. Het is zeer te beklagen, dat in het afgeloopene jaar, het getal van kwekelingen op dit Instituut, aanmerkelyk verminderd is, hetwelk onze voornemens grootendeels heeft verydeld,—zoo veel wil ik in de tegenwoordigheid van den Senaat te kennen geven, en ik vertrouw opregtelyk, dat in den loop des aanstaanden jaars, er een voldoend fonds zal worden daargesteld, om eene Instelling van zoo veel publiek nut, te onderschragen, en ons instaat te stellen, onze oorspronkelyke voornemens ten uitvoer te brengen: Het is tevens zeer wenschelyk, dat wy hen zouden beschermen, die zich by deze gelegenheid hebben onderscheiden, en het moet ter vermeerdering van hun genoegen strekken, zulks te zien geschieden, in tegenwoordigheid van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur. Ten aanzien van het examen zelve, doet het my leed, dat ik niet zoo dikwyls tegenwoordig heb kunnen zyn, als ik wel gewenscht had, echter heb ik genoeg bygewoond, om voldaan te zyn, met de vorderingen van het Instituut, en dat de Studenten het nut van het Atheneum hebben doen blyken.—Het is jammer, dat de gouden eerepenning niet heeft kunnen worden geschonken aan eenen enkelden der Studenten, in de Engelsche klassen, echter heb ik het genoegen, te kunnen zeggen, dat de Mathesis klasse, zich op zulk eene wyze heeft gekweten, als waardoor elk der kwekelingen in dezelve het regt heeft verkregen, op eene goudenEerepenning. Hoe strelend moet het gevoel van ouders niet zyn, hunne dierbare panden dergelyke vorderingen te zien maken,—en welk een heerlyk genoegen moet de bewustheid niet doen smaken; dat zy de behulpzame handgeboden hebben, om hunne kinderen tot nuttige leden der maatschappy te doen vormen: en het moet hen even genoeglyk zyn, alles in hun vermogen aantewenden, ter onderschraging van een Instituut, dat ons jeugdig geslacht zulk een heilryk vooruitzigt aanbiedt! Dat het Zuid-Afrikaansche Athenæum voorspoedig moge zyn, is de vurige wensch myns harten. [Deze opgaaf is slechts eene flauwe schets van hetgeen door den Hoofd Justicier wierd bygebragt, on het is jammer, dat men zyne voortreffelyke aanspraak niet in haar geheel, heeft kunnen ter nederstellen.]

Zyne Edelheid, de drie gouden Eerepenningen vervolgens genomen hebbende, hing dezelve om de halzen van

C. Smuts, } die de palm in de klasse der
J. Lingevelder. } Mathesis hadden weggedragen.

En Fredrik Berrange, voor zyne bekwaamheid in de Oude Letterkunde.

De twee zilveren Eerepenningen, werden toegewezen aan

H. Cloete en
D Marquard.

Waarop Sir John, zyne jeugdige vrienden aldus aanspraak:—Ik kan my niet bedwingen nog eenige woorden tot U te spreken. Seder dat wy laatst by elkanderen waren, hebben vele uwer mede-kwekelingen het Atheneum verlaten, die heden met U om deze gouden Eerepenningen gewedyverd zouden hebben, maar wanneer gy er by in overweging neemt dat zy U slechts hebben verlaten, om de wereld successivelyk intetreden, behoorde zulks U des te meer aantesporen tot nyverheid en volharding. Het is my bekend, dat eenigen uwer, sedert de laatste drie of vier jaren, op den weg der nyverheid met rassche schreden zyn voortgegaan, en het gevolg hiervan is geweest, eene toeneming des verstands, welke uzelven tot eenen zegen en uwe ouders ter eere verstrekt. By het einde des aanstaanden jaars, kan het misschien ook uw deel geworden zyn, dat gy de groote wereld zyt ingetreden. Hoe strelend zal de gedachte voor U en hen dan niet zyn, dat gy uwen tyd wel besteed hebt, en dat gy dit gedaan hebt, daarvan levert de eer U thans aangedaan, het sprekendste bewys op. Het moet U groot genoegen verschaffen, de oogmerken uwer Ouders en Professors, en uwe eigene voornemens aldus verwezenlykt te zien. Ik hoop vuriglyk, dat er om de wil van uzelven en uwer vrienden, altyd een algemeene geest van nayver in hen aangewaken beschaving, onder U moge heerschen. En dit gezegd hebbende, wensch ik U veel geluk, met uwe eervolle onderscheidingen.

(Het vervolg hierna.)

Extract uit de Engelsche Courant.

VERNIELING VAN BEIDE HUIZEN DES PARLEMENTS DOOR BRAND.

Kort voor 7 uren in den avond, van gisteren, werden de inwoners van Westminster en van de Distrikten aan de rivier gelegen, in den grootsten schrik en verwarring gebragt, door het plotselyk uitbreken van een der verschrikkelykste branden, welke men sedert vele jaren herwaards heeft bygewoond. Zy, die zich in de onmiddelyke nabyheid van het rampspoedige tooneel bevonden, wierden weldra overtuigd, van de waarheid van den kreet, dat de Hooger en Lager Huizen des Parlements, en de daaraan grenzende gebouwen, in den brand stonden: de droevige mare verspreidde zich spoedig door de stad, en de vlammen toenemende en met eene verschrikkelyke snelheid al hooger en hooger opstygende, trokken niet alleen de aandacht tot zich, der voorbygangers in de straten, maar ook der duizenden personen, uit de groote meerderheid der inwoners van de hoofdstad, die zich binnen weinige minuten in aller yl, naar Westminster begaven. Wy kunnen ons ter naauwer nood te binnen brengen, dat de groote toegangen naar de stad ooit zoo opgepropt waren. Binnen minder dan een halfuur nadat de brand was uitgebroken, wierd het onmogelyk, het rampspoedige tooneel nader by te komen, dan aan den voet van Westminster brug, aan den Surry kant der rivier, of het einde van de Parlementsstraat, aan den anderen-kant, behalve door middel van eene schuit, of met behulp van eenen gids, wel bekend met de ligging, en die instaat was de menigte te vermyden, en Abdingtonstraat te bereiken, door de straten achter de Abdey gelegen. Deze plaats was echter in eenen korten tyd, even zoo opgeprópt met aanschouwers, als al de andere. Er was echter niets opvallends te bespeuren in de menigte, die naar de plaats schaarde,—in de vol beladene schuiten, welke op de rivier dobberden, onmiddelyk in front van het in brand staande gebouw, noch in de tallooze menigten, waarvan de bruggen, de kaayen en zelfs de platten der huizen wemelden;—want het was een zeer treffend ofschoon schrikverwekkend schouwtooneel, en de staatige vertooning der Abdey, welker bouwkundige schoonheden nimmer heerlyker aan het oog zyn blootgesteld geworden, dan door dezen noodlottigen brand, zouden voldoende geweest zyn, de aandacht van zoo vele duizenden tot zich te trekken. Maar zoo groot als de ramp, welke wybeklagen, inderdaad geweest is, had het gerucht dezelve uitermate vergroot. Er liep zelfs een gerucht door de stad, dat Westminster Hall en ook de Abdey, (Westminster Kerk), in den brand stonden.

Hoe en waar de brand is ontstaan, is nog twyfelachtig. Het algemeen gevoelen echter, is, dat dezelve is uitgebarsten in een gedeelte des gebouws, naast het Hooger huis, van waar dezelve zich met eene zoo groote snelheid naar het huis zelve heeft verspreid, dat voor 8 uren, de geheele rei gebouwen van de portico af, waar de Pairs intreden, tot den hoek waar het zich vereenigt met de Committee-kamers van het Huis der Gemeenten, in de vlammen stonden.

Even schielyk verspreidde het vernielende element deszelfs verwoestingen tot de oude Kapel van St. Stephen. alwaar het werk der vernieling spoediger eindigde, dan in het anderen Huis des Parlements. De grootere hoeveelheid hout, welke het zamenstel van het Huis der Gemeenten bevat, lost die gemaklyk op; en men moet verder aanmerken, dat door de ligging van het gebouw, en de ongelukkige omstandigheid dat de eb zeer laag was, een zeer geringe toevoer van water, en de toepassing van slechts twee brandspuiten, niet zeer voordeelig geplaatst, alles was, wat de onverdroten beyveringen konden aanwenden, in de vruchteloze poging om dit kostbaare gebouw voor eene algeheele vernieling te bevryden.

De brand van de rivier aanschouwd, was zeer grootsch en indruk makende. By de eerste beschouwing van denzelven, op het water, scheen het als of niets Westminster Hall, tegen de woede der vlammen kon bevryden. Er ontsprong een buitengemeen groote pilaar van helder vuur achter dezelve, en een wolk van witte ofschoon het gezigt benevelende rook zweefde er boven, door welke, wanneer dezelve door den wind gescheiden wierd, men dikwyls de uitstekende punten en de lantaarnen waarmede het gebouw vercierd is, konde aanschouwen. Te gelyker tyd scheen een bui van vuurige deeltjes op dezelve met zulk eene snelheid te vallen, als welke het verwonderingswaardig maakte, dat het geheele plat niet in den vollen brand geraakte. De Westminster-brug over zynde, konde men zich eerst een denkbeeld vormen van de byzonderheden van den brand; men was alleen zeer zeker, dat de brand buitengewoon groot was, maar deszelfs vernielende uitgestrektheid konde men niet bepalen. Westminster brug bedekt met personen die op haar traliewerk stonden, leverde een wonderlyk schouwspel op, daar de donkere massa der personen, een merkwaardig contrast daarstelde met de witte steenen, waarvan dezelve gebouwd is, en welke in het heldere maanlicht klaar en duidelyk te zien waren. De brug naderende kreeg men door derzelver boogen een gezigt van de gemengde hoop, in de strandstraat beneden de Speakers tuin byeenverzameld, en men kon het woeden der vlammen aanschouwen. Boven hen zag men de zwarte petten van de Fusileer Wachten, die in den tuin zelven waren, geplaatst, om het inkomen van ongenoodigde gasten voortekomen. Nog nader bykomende, kon men ieder tak der bomen, welke in front van het Huis der Gemeenten staan, duidelyk onderscheiden, door den alles overtreffenden glans van den brand. Zoodra als men de brug over was, had men het gansche droerige schouwtooneel voor zich. Van de regtergebouwen, waarin de Kantoren van het Parlement gelegen zyn, tot aan het einde van des Sprekers huis, barsteden de vlammen met geweld door al de vensters te voorschyn.

Het plat van het Huis van den Heer Lay, van het Huis der Gemeente en van den Spreker, waren reeds ingevallen, en het was zeer klaarblykelyk, dat de brand aldaar het hevigste geweest is. De Tower, tusschen deze gebouwen en de Jerusalem-kamer, stond geheel en al in den brand. Het plat was gedeeltelyk ingevallen, maar had de zolders nog niet geheel verbryzeld. De balken waren echter allen gloeyend. en door de vlammen, welke uit de gebroken vensters te voorschyn kwamen, koesterde men groote vrees, voor de andere gebouwen in Cutton-tuin. De brand, met groot geweld voortgaande, vernielde spoedig al het binnenwerk van dezen Tower, welke, zoo als wy vernemen, de Bibliotheek van het Huis der Gemeenten bevattede. Te 11 uren vertoonde het niets dan een geraamte, echter van boven tot beneden verlicht met de helderste en gloeyendste kleuren der vlammen. Boven het bovenste venster was een sterke balk, die van het eene einde tot aan het andere, in lichtelaaye vlam stond. Dezelve was klaarblykelyk de voornaamste steun van het bovenste gedeelte des gebouws, en daar de balk weldra door de vlammen verteerd zoude zyn, vreesde men dat het gansche gebouw spoedig zoude instorten. Op dit oogenblik hoorde men de brandblusschers duidelyk tot voorzigtigheid vermanen, en men zag hen gedurigly in het akelige licht, in den gevaarlyksten toestand, heen en weder vlieden. Te gelyker tyd hoorde men in andere gedeelten van het front naar de rivier, het breken van vensters, het neervallen van zamenstellen van hout, en de hevige slagen door het vallen van steenen te weeg gebragt, allen waarschynlyk uit derzelver plaats gebroken, om den voortgang der vlammen te stuiten. De brandspuiten wierden niet meer in werking gesteld op de gebouwen, wier verwoesting onvermydelyk was, maar bespoten slechts de naburige huizen, die nog geen vuur gevat hadden. Een weinig voor 12 uren, viel de Bibliotheek Tower met een groot gedruisch in, en kort daarna, steeg de vlam, als of dezelve nieuwe kracht bekomen had, in eene kolom op, welke bykans dadelyk daarop, veranderde in een dikke walm van de zwartste rook. Zoodra als deze rook verdween, wierd het vernielend woeden van den brand, des te zigtbaarder. Door eene menigte in volle vlam staande muren, zag men de Abdey met eene akelyke grootschheid fronssen over hare vervoeste en verstrooide naburen. In zoo ver men van de rivier kon oordeelen, was het werk der verwoesting voltooid aan de Parlements gebouwen, op hare oevers gelegen.

Het gezigt van den brand uit den hoek van Abdingtonstraat, was mede zeer grootsch. Voor eenigen tyd scheen de verrigtingen der blusschers slechts bestemd te zyn, om dat gedeelte van het Huis der Lords te sparen, dat bestaat uit den Tower, boven de verdekte gaandery gelegen. Al de overige gebouwen in die rigting gelegen, stonden in volle vlam, welke zich over het gansche gedeelte (met uitzondering van den vleugel,) van het naast gelegen gebouw, aan de linker zyde, in front van Abdingtonstraat, had verspreid. De vleugel van dit gebouw, hetwelk zich grootelyks boven de andere verhief, wierd gedurende eenigen tyd, even als de Tower, slechts gering door de vlammen benadeeld, en deze twee voorwerpen, die aan het woeden van den brand het hoofd schenen te bieden, en deszelfs verderven voortgang te stuiten, terwyl alles in lichtelaaye vlam stond, trokken de byzondere aandacht tot zich. De vlammen spreidden zich inderdaad niet boven deze twee punten uit, maar scheinen zich als uitteputten in derzelver vernieling. Dezelve vatteden bykans op hetzelfde oogenblik vuur, en geweldiglyk geduurende een half uur gebrand hebbende, vertoonde het gansche gebouw, van den ingang van het Huis der Gemeenten, tot den ingang van het Huis der Lords, eene lichtelaaye vlam.—Eindelyk storteden de daken en zolders in, en toen de rook en vonken, welke het gedruisch van de zware brandende massa, welke gevallen was, oprolgde, verdwenen waren, ontwaarde het oog niets anders, dan eene akelige puinhoop.

HALF DRIE UREN.

Westminster-Hall is, zoo als wy vernemen, geheel [illegible] gezwarr. Het vuur is nog sterk aan het branden, [illegible] uitloopen, welke het veroorzaakt heeft, maar [illegible] tracht om verder nadeel toetebrengen, schijnt verdoofd te zyn; het bepaald zich slechts binnen de muren van de twee reeds vervoeste gebouwen. De yver van de blusschers en soldaten, schynt echter niet verdoofd te zyn.—*Times*, [illegible] 17 October 1834.

THE

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

Annual Examination.

The Annual Examination at this Institution commenced on Monday the 15th instant, before D. Denyssen, Esq. as President of the Senate.

Monday 15.—The Examination was this day honored by the presence of the Hon Sir John Wylde, L.L.D. Chief Justice, Sir John A. Truter, and Mr. Justice Kekewich. The Examination was opened by a suitable prayer from the Rev. Mr. Faure The Hebrew, Greek and Latin classes under the direction of Professor Chanquion, underwent their examination

Tuesday 16.—The Examination of the Junior Classes in Dutch Literature occupied the attention of the Senate this day: the ready and expert answers of the Students to all the questions propounded, reflect much credit on their teacher Mr. Marquard.

Wednesday 17.—The Greek and Latin Classes of Mr. Professor Pears underwent their examination this day; in the latter branch the Students went through their Exercise in a manner creditable both to themselves, and their excellent Professor.

Thursday 18.—This day was occupied in the examination of Professor Pears' English Classes; the courses consisted of exercise in Grammar; in this branch, as well as in the rudiments of ancient and modern history, the Students showed much aptitude in the elucidation of the questions proposed!

Friday 19.—The Students in the Mathematical classes underwent the first course of their examination under the direction of their Professor J. Innes, Esq. this day, and was continued on

Saturday 20.—On which occasion the examination was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Wylde, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, &c. The exalted personages (amongst whom it is but due honor to repeat the name of Sir John Herschel) who were witnesses to this day's examination, must be the best judges of the Students' proficiency in this admired branch of education; but the adjudging two of the three Gold Medals to Students of this class must be admitted as no mean criterion of their progress and of the talent and assiduous attention of the Professor.

Distribution of the Prizes,

Monday 22.—The interest felt in the final result of the examination was apparent from the crowded state of the Class Rooms at an early hour this day; amongst whom appeared a goodly assemblage of the beauty and fashion of Cape Town. At 11 o'clock His Excellency the Governor and Lady D'Urban were announced, and a Deputation from the Senate waited on them at the College doors. There were also present Sir John Wylde, Sir John Herschel, Mr. Justice Kekewich, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, C. Brand, Esq. Baron von Ludwig, &c.

☞The Gold Medal awarded to the best Student in the Latin Classics was competed for by Messrs. Frederick Berrange and Andreas Horak, the subject selected for the competition was the History of Alexander the Great, in which Mr. Fred. Berrange had the advantage.

The second Class of competitors in the same branch were Messrs. John Mabille, J. Faure, and Charles Borgherds,; subject, translation of Latin into English from "De Bello Civili," in which Mr. Mabille showed decided superiority. The candidates in these branches went through their exercise under the particular inspection of His Honor the Chief Justice.

The next competitors were Messrs. J. Lingenfelder and Henry Cloete; and Master Cornelis Smuts of Mr. Professor Innes' Mathematical class.—Subject the Principles of Astronomy. The examination in this branch was conducted under the particular observation of that eminent judge of its principles and application, Sir John Herschel.—It was truly interesting to witness the undaunted emulation of the youthful candidates in the presence of so exalted an authority. They proceeded to the solution of problem after problem with an accuracy which appeared to gratify him; and which certainly proves that their studies, in this course especially, have not been neglected. The acuteness and aptitude of little Master Smuts, in solving every question propounded, appeared to interest every one: genius is pourtrayed in this interesting youth's countenance; let him persevere, and there is little doubt of his success. His superiority in this admirable branch of education is sufficiently shown by the fact of the first Gold Medal being bestowed on him.

The competition of the candidates for the Gold and Silver Medals being concluded, the successful students were called forward in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, before the Senate Table, in the following order:—

Master Cornelis Smuts, taking the right of his fellow collegians,
Mr. J. Lingenfelder,
—— Frederick Berrangé,
—— Henry Cloete, and
—— David Marquard,

and were addressed by His Honor Sir John Wylde to the following effect:—

"The Senate having come to a conclusion, it has fallen to me, in it's behalf, to make a few remarks.—We all know, in any condition of life, that public prosperity is chiefly dependent on intellectual improvement; and the manner, Gentlemen, in which you this day have acquitted yourselves, shows that the seeds of such improvement is taking root in our society, and that the beneficial objects of the Institution is carried into effect. The honorable distinction to which you have entitled yourselves is a proof of the mental capabilities we are preparing in our community; and, although there have been but few candidates for the principal prizes, it is satisfactory to witness the progress even those few have made. It is matter of much regret, that, within the last year, the number of pupils in this Institution has considerably diminished, tending, in a great measure, to do away with our intentions.—I wish to say this much in the presence of the Senate; and I sincerely hope that, in the course of next year, a sufficient fund may be raised to support an Institution of so much public usefulness, and to enable us to carry into effect our original intention. It is at the same time most desirous that we should patronize those who have distinguished themselves on this occasion; and it must be additionally gratifying to them to have this done in the presence of His Excellency the Governor.—With regard to the Examination itself, I regret that I could not have been present as much as I should have wished; nevertheless, I have witnessed enough to satisfy me with respect to the progress of the Institution, and that the children have proved the usefulness of the College.

It is matter of regret that the Gold Medal could not be bestowed on any of the students in the English Classics; nevertheless, I am gratified that the Mathematical Class has so acquitted itself as to entitle the pupils in that branch to a Gold Medal each.—How pleasing the progress of their offspring must be to the parents!—How pleasing for them to know that they are giving the means of adding to the general usefulness of their children; and it must be equally pleasing to them to do all they can for the support of an Institution which affords so happy an encouragement to our youthful [illegible]. That the South African College may prosper I need [illegible] remark to be my most sincere wish.—These sentiments are but the mere skeleton of what emanated from the Chief Justice; it is regretted that due justice cannot be done to his eloquent address.

His Honor taking the three Gold Medals suspended them round the necks of Cornelis Smuts and J. Lingenfelder, the successful candidates in the Mathematical Class; and Frederick Berrangé, for proficiency in the Classics.

The two Silver Medals were adjudged to Henry Cloete and David Marquard.

In doing which, Sir John addressed his young friends as follows—"I cannot satisfy myself without saying a few words more to you; since we last met, many of your fellow pupils have left the College, who would have been candidates with you for those Medals this day; but when you reflect that they only left you to enter successfully into the world, it ought to stimulate you the more to emulation in the course of industry and perseverance. I know some of you to have been running a race of industry for the last three or four years, and the result has been an intellectual improvement which must be a blessing to yourselves, and to your parents a pride. By the end of next year, you also may be off into the world,—How gratifying it must be both to you and them, the reflection that you have here spent your time well; and that you have done so, is proved by the distinction now conferred on you.—The realising thus your parents and your professor's views, as well as your own intentions, must be very pleasing to you.—I sincerely hope both for your own sakes and that of your friends, that there will always be a general spirit of emulation in search of improvement amongst you; and having said thus much, I wish you, gentlemen, much joy of your honorable distinctions.

D. Denyssen, Esq. delivered a speech, in which he thanked the Chief Justice for the sincere interest he always took, and continues to take, in the prosperity of the Institution.

After which Sir John Herschel addressed himself to the successful students in an appropriate speech, urging them to perseverence, and complimenting them on their success on the present occasion.—It was truly interesting to witness the evident pleasure with which the two youthful Astronomers listened to the address of this exalted Master of the subject in which they excelled.

At the conclusion of Sir John Herschel's address, Sir John Wylde spoke to the following effect:—

I am sure it will be impossible for me to let the opportunity pass without noticing the honor done us by the presence of Sir John Herschel on this occasion.—I sincerely trust that the principles he would inculcate will be duly appreciated—will be thought of, and treasured up by those to whom they were addressed.—He whose name is known all over the world as pre-eminent in science and in enlightened principles:—he whose name is of itself an oracle, to find him here for days giving his attendance on this interesting business before us, is, to myself, a matter of the greatest delight:—yes, it affords me pleasure I am not able to express, to find here one born in the same country with me, bred in the same College with me, inculcating those liberal and enlightened principles by which he himself is actuated. Proud, however, as I may be of these facts, let me be permitted to express my sentiments of a country rising every day more and more in my estimation. Here I know not Greek or Roman;—here I know not Dutch or English; but this I know, that it gives me delight to do all—to offer and exert all—for the benefit of the Colony. May we be all actuated by the principle of doing everything for the public good.—I sincerely hope at future elections of officers to this Institution no Gentleman will undertake the duties of a Director but such as will be willing to exert all for the public benefit.—I trust that the recent disappointments felt will induce them in the course of the ensuing year to use every exertion for the purpose of carrying into effect the original purposes of the College.—May our Institution flourish—may God, in his goodness, enable us to persevere in our undertaking; and may we [illegible] forward with still greater hope for further prosperity to the South African College.—(The amiable Chief Justice's address was received with great applause.)

Prizes of a secondary class were adjudged to the following students, viz.:—

Messrs. Berrangé, Fehrzen, Marquard, Auret, Spencer, J. Roux, M. Breda, S. de Kock, and W. Faure, of Professor Changuion's Classes; and to Messrs. Cornelis Smuts (who beside the Gold Medal had obtained three other Prizes), Jas. Gregory, W. Thomson, J. L. Leeb, W. Silberbauer, Jacobus Faure, John Mabille, and H. Cloete, of Professor Pears' Classes.—The business of the Examination was concluded by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Adamson.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

Albany, Dec. 16, 1834.

Sir,—The late dinner at George's to celebrate the termination of slavery throughout the British dominions, fully justifies, I fear, the opinion long entertained by the inhabitants of the interior, that the British merchants residing in Cape Town, have no community of interests, either with the old Dutch inhabitants, or with those settlers from the Mother country, who have made the Colony their home.

The circumstances connected with the dinner to which I allude, are—1, The party consisted almost exclusively of Englishmen. 2, The sentiments applauded by the Meeting irresistibly lead to the belief, that many of the English merchants in Cape Town are governed by prejudices which render them totally inaccessible to the evidence of facts, or that they are actuated by feelings towards the old inhabitants, which preclude the possibility of their living together in that harmony which has been so happily established between His Majesty's Dutch and English subjects in the interior.

To you, Sir, the inhabitants of the country Districts, are mainly indebted for the good understanding which prevails amongst them. From the *Zuid Afrikaan* they have learned that their English fellow subjects are equally alive to the interests, and equally intent on promoting the welfare, of their common country;—that they have actually taken the lead in petitioning for the redress of grievances, and for liberalizing the institutions of the country.

From the *Graham's Town Journal* they might learn, that their English fellow subjects in this district are capable of respecting their feelings when goaded by regulations which they themselves do not feel; and that they can rejoice with the slave on the acquisition of his liberty, and yet lament the injustice of which their country has been guilty, in refusing to make *full* compensation to their owners, and in deferring payment of even that price which has been arbitrarily fixed upon their property, to an indefinite period.

But to return to the dinner at George's. Why did the English *only* attend it? The reason is stated by Mr Merrington. He "regretted there had been of late a growing estrangement between the British and their fellow citizens." What, then, had produced this estrangement? The answer to this question also is found in the speeches which were delivered at the dinner.

One of the toasts, it appears, was, "The Champions of Emancipation;" and we are told that "a shout of applause followed the announcement of this toast." Why did they shout? To mark their approbation, it is to be presumed, of the conduct of those persons whom they designated "Champions of Emancipation," and their detestation of the conduct of other persons who opposed their views. Herein, Sir, consists the real cause of that "estrangement" which Mr. Merrington has noticed.

The slave owners in this Colony, and everywhere else, have declared again and again, that they *did not* object to emancipation; that they only claimed, on being deprived of their slaves, that compensation to which the law and the practice of England entitled them;—they have solemnly declared that they only opposed *emancipation without compensation*; and consequently to accuse them of being averse to the emancipation of the slaves under any circumstance, is so contrary to fact, and argues a feeling so inimical to their interests, that a "growing estrangement" was the inevitable consequence.

Every "shout" they raised convicted them of a disingenuous and unfriendly interpretation of their sentiments. Those "shouts" came from the heart (for genuous wine hateth dissimulation), and carried painful conviction to the minds of those to whom they tendered "the right hand of fellowship," that the price of their friendship was the sacrifice of honor, and the abandonment

of duties to their children, which nature has imposed upon them in strains far more pathetic than those which moved the revellers at George's.

I have said that every "shout" convicted them of a disingenuous and unfriendly interpretation of the sentiments of the slave owners; these are my proofs:—"During their long protracted labors," said Mr. Fairbairn, "these gentlemen (the Champions of Emancipation) have been known to us under various designations as a party. They have been called saints and robbers, wild enthusiasts and deep designing villains, philanthropists and murderers, negrophilists, and forty other names, the natural offspring of fear, contempt, or abhorrence." All of which, Sir, is quite contrary to truth; terms of reproach have been applied only to those persons who attempted to transfer private property to the public, without making the owners that full and immediate compensation to which the law entitled them. The respectable English merchants assembled at George's hotel on the first of December, "shouted," therefore, though I hope they were not aware of it, because Mr. John Fairbairn reflected on their Dutch fellow colonists in a speech remarkable only for its audacious violation of truth!

Then, Sir, the names of Fox, and Pitt, and Burke, and Sheridan, and Brougham, and Grey, produced more "shouts." Now, as the rabble route, which loves shouting for its own sake, was totally excluded from the dinner at George's, it is to be presumed that the gentlemen had some reason for shouting. Why then did the names of those enlightened statesmen produce that effect? Was it because, on the authority of John Fairbairn, they believed the slave owners had been at issue with the great men he mentioned on the general question of slavery? If they knew that none of those eminent persons had objected to compensation, it may, I fear, be imputed to them with some show of justice, that they "shouted" because great names were used with the unneighbourly intention of imputing to the slave owners opinions they never entertained, and of wounding the feelings of their Dutch fellow citizens.

Then, Sir, the names of Montesquieu, and Locke, and Voltaire, and Gibbon, and Hume, and Adam Smith, and Paley, and Franklin, called forth fresh "shouts" from English gentlemen, who had perceived a "growing estrangement" between the British and their fellow citizens!! Why did they shout? If they did not mean to impute to the slave-owners opinions at variance with those of this "immortal army of historians, moralists, philosophers, wits, and statesmen," why did they shout? I hope the shouters have some satisfactory answer to this question, otherwise their proffered "right hand of fellowship" must be deemed no better than an unfeeling mockery.

Allusion was then made to the Poets, and the English Merchants assembled at George's again shouted tumultuously."!!!

Let me beseech you, Sir, to tell your countrymen, that there is no community of feeling on those great questions which now occupy public attention between the British inhabitants of Albany and a portion of the English Merchants residing in Cape Town; and that when those gentlemen celebrate, as a "splendid triumph," an act of injustice, sanctioned only by an *ex post facto* law, that their proceedings will excite in the inhabitants of this District nothing but indignation, or an earnest desire to heal the wounds which folly, thoughtlessness, or malice, may have inflicted on their fellow-colonists.—I am, &c. AN ENGLISH SETTLER.

(*Extract from the "Times," of Oct. 17, 1834.*)

DESTRUCTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY FIRE.

Shortly before 7 o'Clock last night the inhabitants of Westminster, and of the districts on the opposite bank of the river, were thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm by the sudden breaking out of one of the most terrific conflagrations that has been witnessed for many years past. Those in the immediate vicinity of the scene of this calamity were quickly convinced of the truth of the cry, that the houses of Lords and Commons and the adjacent buildings were on fire: the ill news spread rapidly through the town, and the flames increasing, and mounting higher and higher with fearful rapidity, attracted the attention not only of the passengers in the streets, but if we may judge from the thousands of persons who in a few minutes were seen hurrying to Westminster, of the vast majority of the inhabitants of the metropolis. We scarcely ever recollect to have seen the large thoroughfares of the town so thronged before. Within less then half an hour after the fire broke out, it became impossible to approach nearer to the scence of the disaster than the foot of Westminster bridge on the Surry side of the river, or the end of Parliament-street on the other, except by means of a boat, or with the assistance of a guide, who, well acquainted with the localities, was enabled to avoid the crowd and reach Abingdon-street by the streets at the back of the Abbey. This locality, however, was in a very short space of time as densely thronged with spectators as any other. There was, however, nothing surprising in the multitude that flocked to the spot—in the crowded boats that floated on the river immediately in the front of the blazing pile—or in the countless numbers that swarmed upon the bridges, the wharfs, and even upon the housetops; for the spectacle was one of surpassing though terrific splendour, and the stately appearance of the Abbey, whose architectural beauties were never seen to greater advantage than when lighted by the flames of this unfortunate fire would of themselves have attracted as many thousands to the spot. But, extensive as the mischief we have to deplore really was, rumour had magnified it most fearfully. It was currently reported through the town that Westminster-hall, and even the Abbey itself, were in flames.

How and where the fire originated are still matters of doubt. The general belief, however, appears to be, that it broke out in some part of the buildings attached to the House of Lords, from whence it spread to the House itself with such vast celerity, that before 8 o'clock the whole range of structure, from the portico, by which the Peers enter, to the corner where it communicates with the committee-rooms of the House of Commons was in flames.

As rapidly did the devouring element extend its ravages to the ancient chapel of St. Stephen's, where the work of destruction was sooner over than in the other House of Parliament. The greater quantity of timber which the fabric of the House of Commons contained will readily account for this; and it is further to be observed, that from the situation of the building, and the unlucky circumstance of the tide being unusually low, a very scanty supply of water, and the application of only one or two engines, not very advantageously placed, were all that the most strenuous and the most zealous exertions could bring to bear in the vain attempt to save that interesting edifice from absolute destruction.

The conflagration, viewed from the river, was peculiarly grand and impressive. On the first view of it from the water, it appeared as if nothing could save Westminster Hall from the fury of the flames. There was an immense pillar of bright clear fire springing up behind it, and a cloud of white, yet dazzling smoke, carreering above it, through which, as it was parted by the wind, you could occasionally perceive the lantern and pinacles, by which the building is ornamented. At the same time a shower of fiery particles appeared to be falling upon it with such unceasing rapidity as to render it miraculous that the roof did not burst out into one general blaze. Till you passed through Westminster-bridge, you could not catch a glimpse of the fire in detail—you had only before you the certainty that the fire was of greater magnitude than usual, but of its mischievous shape and its real extent you could form no conception. Westminster-bridge, covered as it was with individuals standing on its balustrades, was a curious spectacle, as the dark masses of individuals formed a striking contrast with the clean white stone of which it is built, and which stood out well and boldly in the clear moonlight. As you approached the bridge you caught a sight through its arches of a motley multitude assembled on the strand below the Speakers garden, and gazing with intense eagerness on the progress of the flames. Above them were seen the dark caps of the Fusileer Guards, who were stationed in the garden itself to prevent the approach of unwelcome intruders. Advancing still nearer, every branch and fibre of the trees which are in front of the House of Commons became clearly defined in the overpowering brilliance of the conflagration. As soon as you shot through the bridge, the whole of this melancholy spectacle stood before you. From the new pile of buildings, in which are the Parliament offices, down to the end of the Speaker's house, the flames were shooting fast and furious through every window. The roof of Mr. Ley's house, of the House of Commons, and of the Speaker's house, had already fallen in, and as far as they were concerned, it was quite evident that the conflagration had done its worst. The tower, between these buildings and the Jerusalem Chamber, was a-light on every floor. The roof had partially fallen in, but had not yet broken clean through the floors. The ratters, however, were all blazing, and from the volume of flame which they vomited forth through the broken casements, great fears were entertained for the safety of the other tenements in Cotton-garden. The fire, crackling and rustling with prodigious noise as it went along, soon devoured all the interior of this tower, which contained, we believe, the library of the House of Commons. By 11 o'clock it was reduced to a mere shell, illummated however, from its baze to its submit in the most bright and glowing tints of flame. the two orial windows, which fronted the river, appeared to have their frame-works fringed with innumerable sparkles of lighted gas, and, as those frame-works yielded before the violence of the fire, seemed to open a clear passage right through the edifice for the destructive element. Above the upper window was a strong beam of wood burning fiercely from end to end. It was evidently the main support of the upper part of the building, and as the beam was certain to be reduced in a short time to ashes, apprehensions were entertained of the speedy fall of the whole edifice. At this time the voices of the firemen were distinctly heard preaching caution, and their shapes were indistinctly seen in the lurid light flitting about in the most dangerous situations. Simultaneously were heard in other parts of the frontage to the river, the smashing of windows, the battering down of wooden partitions, and the heavy clatter of falling bricks, all evidently displaced for the purpose of stopping the advance of the flames. The engines ceased to play on the premises whose distruction was inevetable, and poured their discharges upon the neighbouring houses which were yet unscathed. A little after 12 o'clock the library tower fell inwards with a dreadful crash, and shortly afterwards the flame, as if it had received fresh aliment, darted up in one startling blaze, which was almost immediately quenched in a dence column of the blackest smoke. As soon as this smoke cleared away, the destructive ratages of the fire became more evident. Through a vista of flaming walls you beheld the Abbey frowning in melancholy pride over defaced and shattered neighbours. As far as you could judge from the river, the work of ruin was accomplished but too effectually in the Parliamentary buildings which skirt it shores.

The appearance of the fire from the corner of Abingdon-street was also exceedingly striking. For a length of time the exertions of the firemen appeared to be principally directed to save that part of the House of Lords which consisted of the tower that rose above the portico. All the rest of the line of building was enveloped in flames, which had extended themselves along the whole (except the wing) of that part of the adjacent building to the left that fronts Abingdon-street, and the upper stories of which were committee-rooms, while at the basement were the stone steps leading to the House of Commons. The wing of this building, however, which rose high above the rest, the upper part being a portion of Bellamy's, and the lower being used as a receptacle of the great coats, &c., of members of the House of Commons, was for some time, like the tower above the portico at the entrance to the House of Lords, but slightly injured by the flames, and these two objects seeming to bound the ravages of the fire, and to offer successful resistance to its further progress, while all between them was in one uninterrupted blaze, attracted universal attention. The flames did not in fact extend beyond these two points, but seemed to exhaust themselves in the destruction of them. They took fire nearly at the same moment, and burning furiously for nearly half an hour, the whole structure, from the entrance of the House of Commons to the entrance of the House of Lords, presented one bright sheet of flame. At length the roofs and ceilings gave way, and when the smoke and sparks that followed the crash of the heavy burning mass that fell had cleared away, nothing met the eye but an unsightly ruin, tinted with the dark red glare reflected from the smouldering embers at its feet.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE DONE.

The Painted Chamber, and the whole of the House of Lords and Commons, including the Library, and Mr. Ley's house, are entirely destroyed; and the south wall of the Library has fallen in: part of the Speaker's house is also destroyed.

The Parliament offices, at the west end of the House of Lords, which are entered from Abingdon-street, by the gateway at the Star and Garter public-house, are saved, together with all the books and papers they contained, and all the books from the Library. The books and furniture of these two buildings were removed early by the police, and placed in the yard adjoining, and in the terraced garden, covered over with carpets and tarpaulins.

A marble mantelpiece in the Speaker's house, valued at £200, was taken down and removed to a place of safety, with other property, in the rooms that were consumed.

The King's Entrance from Abingdon-street and the Grand Staircase are also preserved, the communication with the rest of the building having been cut off.

Westminster-hall, for which the greatest anxiety was evinced by every one, is safe. Engines were conducted into the body of the Hall, and their supply directed through the large window at the south-west end over the entrance to the late Houses of Lords and Commons: all beyond that entrance and window appeared to be a complete ruin. The glass of the window is of course broken, but the mullions remain entire.

The Courts of Law remain uninjured, or it is believed have only sustained some very trifling damage.—*Times, Oct. 17, 1834.*

COMPENSATION MONEY.

THE Petition to His Excellency the Governor upon the above subject, and praying for Relief in the present precarious state of the Colony, will lay for the Signatures of those interested therein, at the Office of this Paper, until TO-MORROW MORNING, at Eleven o'Clock.

Commissariat.

SUPPLY OF BARLEY AND OATS, DURING THE YEAR 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'Clock on MONDAY the 5th January, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

BARLEY AND OATS,

for the Service of this Department, during the year 1835.

The Tenders to express the price in Sterling at per 100 lbs. English weight, the quantities the parties propose to deliver, and at what periods.

Samples will be required.

Any further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

Commissariat Office,
Cape Town, 26th Dec. 1834.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOACHIM WILHELM STOLL, Esq. *Deceased.*

PEREMPTORY SALE.

OF very valuable Landed Property, situate in Strand-street, and at Green Point; superior London and Cape made Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Crockery-Ware; very high flavored Foreign and Cape Wines; Liqueurs; Fustage; Cellar, Store, and Culinary Utensils; together with an extensive Library, comprising the works of the most popular English, French, and Dutch authors; a number of Shares in different Colonial Associations; the Indentures of the male and female Apprentices belonging to this Estate, who are chiefly House servants; and two Vaults situate in the Burial Ground of the Dutch Reformed Community.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of January 1835, at 9 o'clock in the FORENOON of each day precisely, will be sold by Auction, Peremptorily to the Highest Bidders, the whole of the moveable and immoveable property of every description, belonging to this Estate, as advertized in the *Government Gazette* of the 26th instant, and which will be more fully particularized in future numbers of that Paper.

Persons wishing to provide themselves with good and useful Servants, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity; among the Apprentices are the following—Andries, of the Cape, 30 years old, House-servant; Christoffel, of ditto, 30 years, ditto; Japie, of ditto, 33½ years, Coachman; Valentyn, of ditto, 55½ years, Laborer; Goliath, of Mosambique, 55 years, Laborer; Candaza, of the Cape, 68 years, an excellent Nurse; Debora, 51 years, Sempstress, with her child Saartje, 15 years, Housemaid; Rakiba, of the Cape, 25 years, Laundress, with her child Willem, 4½ years; Amilie, of the Cape, 35 years, Housemaid, with her two children Sea, 10 years, and Jan, 3½ years; Maria, of the Cape, 17 years, Ladiesmaid; Salea, of the Cape, 14 years, ditto. These Servants would certainly never have been parted with, except under the present circumstances, as they all bear excellent characters.

The Foreign Wines having been chiefly ordered by the deceased for his own private consumption, have been acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the very best description, and therefore need no further comment.

The Books are all well bound, and in good condition.

And finally, the Furniture, more particularly the Plate, comprising a great variety of very useful articles of the newest patterns, are not only of the very best quality, but in the highest state of preservation.

N.B. The Conditions upon which the Vaults will be Sold, will be made known on the day of Sale, and may in the mean time be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

W. F. BERGH, Sole Trustee.

TO WINE FARMERS.

WANTED to complete purchases, about 150 Leaguers WINE, of good quality, of this years vintage, to be delivered into Store in January or February next.

Apply to THOS. SUTHERLAND,
29th Dec. 1834. Caledon Square.

NOORD HOEK—PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th January 1835, will be Sold by Public Sale, Without Reserve, the whole of the Stock, consisting of one Stuck-vat, Leagers, Pipes, Casks, Brandy Still, old Ploughs, Wagons, old Chariot, Carpenter's and Smiths' Tools, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Sofas, Bullocks, Cows, 1 Bull, Mares, and a variety of Implements of Husbandry; also,

50 Merino Sheep, ond some young Horses.

The Undersigned will receive Tenders from any person inclined to become Tenants of the said Estate, at an annual rent; the Tenant paying the Government Taxes and keeping the premises in repair.

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