

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Master's Office, Cape Town, Nov. 10, 1835.
EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Albertus van Jaarsveld, late of Koerlaend-drift, Berg River, in the District of Stellenbosch, deceased, are required to take Notice that the said Albertus van Jaarsveld died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the Deceased, and surviving Widow, Anna Elizabeth Marais, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Stellenbosch, on Wednesday, the 22d December 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; and 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 Executrix 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, Nov. 10, 1835.
EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Hendrik Jacobus Pienaar, Esq., of the Great-Nest, Belaart, deceased, are required to take Notice that the said Hendrik Jacobus Pienaar, Esq., died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and surviving Widow, Elizabeth Johanna van Jaarsveld, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate at his Office, Graaff-Reinet, on Tuesday, the 22d December 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; and then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the said Master appointed Executor or Executrix 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, Nov. 10, 1835.
THE paternal and maternal Relations of the minor, Charles Van Fleet Broekhoff, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the paternal and maternal Relations of the said Minor will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury-Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 1st of December 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; and then and there to see some Person or Persons as shall then be appointed by the said Master to be Tutor or Tutors Dative of the said minor, in the place and stead of the late Board of Orphans Masters, and Johnstone Christopher Fleet, Esq., (deceased), to act conjointly with Johannes Achilleus Lodewijk Stuur, Esq., the Testatorial Co-Guardian.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

RECEIVED per Wellington and Olympia, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, a large and assorted Inventory of Ironmongery and Brassware, viz.—

STUCKVATS AND RIDERS FOR SALE.—The Undersigned having disposed of the Stores by Private Contract, advertised for Sale or Hire in last Friday's Paper, will hold a Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., of

56 Rider Casks, of 250 gallons each,

The whole without any reservation, to clear the Stores. In the mean time they are open for Private Sale.

HUDSON, DONALDSON, & DIXON.

Nov. 12, 1835.

To the Subscribers of the proposed Joint Stock Bank.
NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the proposed Joint Stock Bank are hereby requested to pay their Deposits of One Pound per Share to the Undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the 28th inst., on which day a Meeting of the Shareholders will be held, at the Commercial Exchange, at 11 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing 9 Directors, for the Management of the Company's Affairs in the terms of the Prospectus.

HAMILTON ROSS.

A. DENYS.

R. W. EATON.

Under the Insolvent Estate of HENDRIK JOHANNES OPR of Stellenbosch, Farmer.

SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 26th November next, at the Dwelling House of the Insolvent in the Village—A Bullock-Wagon, with Yokes complete, some Smith's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Household Furniture, Glass, and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, and other Articles.

The unexpired term of Apprenticeship of 'September,' of Mooinahibie, aged 53 years, a Labourer.

And further, at 11 o'clock precisely, paramorpholy on the spot, before a Special Commissioner of the Court.

EDW. DURHAM.

Ironmongery and Timber Stores, 3, Grange-street, Cape Town, Nov. 12, 1835.

A MATEUR THEATRE.—The Tragedy "Abellino de la Grotto Bandit" having some time ago been performed, by the Private Company "Kunst en Smak" will perform, TOMORROW EVENING, Nov. 21, the new Tragi-Comical Play, with Song, in 3 Acts, by an Amateur, called

"ABALLINO JUNIOR, OR DE KLEINE BANDIT;"

Followed by MONSIEUR TONSON, Farce in 2 Acts, Translated from the English by Mr. B. J. VAN DER SANDT.

P. GODF. WATERMEYER, Trustee.

PIETER KORSTEN, Trustee.

Cape Town, 22d October 1835. Insolvent.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.—The Undersigned Executor is in the Estate of the late Hendrik Johanna Kroonhof, Widower of the late Jan Potgieter, will cause to be sold to the Highest Bidder, on MONDAY MORNING the 30th inst, at 11 o'clock a.m., the well-known House and Premises, situated in Waterstaat, Cape Town, forming part of the property of the deceased.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the 2d Undersigned, or at the Sale Room of Mr. J. ELLIOT.

N. HOLLEN, Executor.

W. S. BUSSINNE, Am. Executor.

Under the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK Uys, Jr., from behind the Paarl, in the District of Stellenbosch.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 9th December next, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, will be sold on the Premises, by order of the Supreme Court, and in the presence of a Commissioner from that Court, to the highest Bidder, the well-known Place "De Hoop," belonging to the above Estate, situated behind the Paarl, in extent 96 square rods Freehold, and 370 morgen and 4 square rods perpetual Quaintreit; also the Harvest-thorn, 20 muids of Cora having been sown.

Conditions of Sale are to be seen at the Offices of the Master and of the Undersigned, No. 29, St. George's-street, at the latter of which the Title Deeds and Diagrams may be likewise seen.

D. J. ASPELING, Jun., Sole Trustee.

M. A. P. HIERNA, Auctioneer.

Cape Town, November 18, 1835.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—The Undersigned has now unpacked a large and well selected assortment of Goods for the present Season, consisting chiefly in light West of England Cloths, of the most fashionable colors, plain Cashmeres, Merinos, Cashmereets, cravat and plain Gambroons—Summer Cloths—drab, white, and fancy, Canbous; Moloskins, Drills, Satinets; white, buff, and printed Quilts; Valencias, Choles, Silk and Velvet Waistcoats; Silk and cotton Hosiery; plain and fancy silk Stocks, Opera Ties; black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs, Snifters, silk and India Rubber Braces; patent Riding Belts. Extra fine long Cloth Shirts, silk Umbrellas, &c.

TO LET. A WET NURSE with her Child.—Inquire at the Office of this Paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

Nov. 14. St. Helena schooner, T. Long, from Algoa Bay

No. 5, this port. Cargo, Colonial produce, Passengers

Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Cooper, and 2 children, Messrs. Shield, Staright, Van Schoor, Troup, and Okes, Capt. Maxwell, and 8 steerage passengers.

15. Antigua Packet, ship, T. Macknight, from Manila Aug. 6, to Liverpool. Cargo sundries.

16. Mary bark, J. Robson, from whaling to St. Andrews.

17. Friends Good-will, cutter, W. Coke, from Douglas Isle of Man, Sept. 2, to this port. In ballast.

18. London, bark, C. Lamb, from Calcutta Sept. 4, to London. Cargo, sundries. Bring a few letters.

19. Skerne, brig, J. A. Clerk, from Mauritius Oct. 25, to this port. Cargo sugar, Passengers, Mrs. Donovan, and Mr. Parr.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

Nov. 13. Lord William Bentinck, Sydney.

13. Victor, to London.

13. St. Clair, to Saldanha Bay.

14. Buffon, to Bombay.

14. Giraffe, to Swan River.

15. Kynana, to Algoa Bay.

16. Woodlark, to London.

Vessels in Table Bay.

Ship—Antigua Packet.

Barks—Olympus, Pierre Adolphe, Integrity, Rhyme, Mary, Courier, William Thompson, London, and Sesostris.

Brigs—Skene, and Brian Bora.

Schooners—Olivia, and St. Helena.

Cutter—Friends Good-will.

Sailed out of Simon's Bay.

Nov. 11. Mailed, to America.

15. H. M. S. Romney, to England.

Vessels in Simon's Bay.

H. M. S. Thalia.

Ship—Captain Cook.

MARKT PRYZEN.

Tot den 18 November 1835.

1 ton per pond Aloes per pound .. 4 — 51 St.

Anamidene, per 1,000 .. Almonds, per 1,000 .. 1½ — 16 Rd.

Apples, per lb. .. Apples, per lb .. 8 — 10 St.

Abricots, per ditto .. Apricot, ditto .. 8 — 10

Aardappelen, per mud. .. Potatoes, per mud. .. 5 — 9 Rd.

Azyn, per legger .. Vinegar, per leag. .. 42 — 45

Balken, per stuk .. Beans, each .. 0 — 7

Besjeawas, per lb. .. Berry Wax, per lb .. 0 — 0 St.

Boeren, per legger .. Brandy, per leag. .. 29 — 32

Brandewijn, per legger .. Brandy, per mud. .. 119 — 120 Rd.

Boonen, per mud. .. Beans, per mud. .. 15 — 19

Drooge Ossenhuizen .. Dry Ox Hides .. 4 — 6

Eenden en Makonkes .. Ducks & Mice, do. .. 1 — 1

Eieren per mud. .. Eggs, per mud. .. 14 — 16

Faer, per 100 ponden. .. Hay, per 100 lbs. .. 2 — 4

Honing, ditto .. Honey, per lb. .. 2 — 2

Houtskolen, per zak .. Charcoal, p. sack. .. 2 — 3

Haver, per mud. .. Oats, per mud. .. 3 — 4 Rd.

Kaf, per 16 zakken .. Chaff, p. 16 zakken. .. 35 — 40

Kazen, Kaap, per lb. .. Cheese, Capo, p. lb. .. 0 — 0 St.

Lime, Shell, p. 4-as. .. Stone ditte .. 1 — 2 Rds.

Koora, 10 Madden .. Wheat, 10 muids. .. 80 — 113

Linen, per mud. .. Lentil, per mud. .. 11 — 16

Meet, lyn per 100 lb. .. Flour, fine, p. 100lb. .. 9 — 9½

Melies, per mud. .. Maize, per mud. .. 6 — 7

Roggje, per mud. .. Rye, per mud. .. 4 — 5

Stroo, per 16 zakken .. Straw, p. 16 sacks. .. 23 — 25

Rozynen, per pond. .. Raisins, per lb. .. 4 — 6 St.

Tabak, per pond. .. Tobacco, per lb. .. 20 — 25

Tavel, per stuk. .. Wine, ordinary p. 3 — 5 Rds.

Oafstantiden pr. pond. .. Elephants' Teeth, lb. .. 2 — 2½

Oalknuten per 100. .. Walnuts, per 100. .. 16 — 18 St.

Plankens, per voet. .. Planks, per foot. .. 7 — 8

Pereen, per pond. .. Pears, per lb. .. 4 — 10

Persikken, ditto .. Peaches, ditto .. 3 — 8

Vendera, Strais, pr. sk. .. Peathers, Ost. ea. .. 12 — 48

Uren per mud. .. Onions, per mud. .. 5 — 6 Rd.

Varkens, genemate .. Pigs, fattened, ea. .. 25 — 30

— ongekaste .. — unfattened, ea. .. 6 — 10

— speen .. — sucking .. 2½ — 3½

Vel, of talk, per pond. .. Suet or Tallow, p. lb. .. 10 — 15

Vijgen per pond. .. Figs, per lb. .. 10 — 12

Wol, Schapen p. lb. .. Wool, per lb. .. 20 — 24

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NARIGT.—Do Ondergeleekenden zullen met hunne publieke Verkooplugen van Suiker, Koffy, Rijt, Britische Manufacturen, enz. enz. aankondigen, elken Woensdag, tot dat hunne geheele voorraad sal syn van de hand geset.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

ZONDER RESERVE.—Publieke Verkooping, op Heden 2 Morgen te 10 urem precies, aan het Pakhuis van den Ondergeleekenden, in de St. Georgestraat, van eenige restante Hollandse Goederen, als:

Dubbelde en enkele Princesschier, Rhynwyn, in kisten van 2 en 4 dozinen, Likeurkelders, Vloe- of Rydtug-matten, Loodwit, Haarlemmer Olie, Spykerbalsen, geen Hollandsche maar Hollandse Medicijnen, Van den Veens en Maag Elixer, Voor en Kamerdeurposten, Styfels, Behangspapier, Pijpen, Stoelen, en meer andere artikelen.

R. W. EATON, See.

Kaapstad, 27 November 1835.

Op Morgen Naamdag, te 4 urem precies, zullen aan het Zeehoofd publiek verkocht worden, 2 Moleneesten, enige Madeira Pijpen, halve Leggers, en andere fusten, Kabeltuw, enz. zorg. P. H. WOUTERSEN, Agent.

De twee Hollandse Keurhengsten, benevens de 2 Lakenveldsche Bullen en een Vaar, zullen precies te 12 urem opgevoerd worden voor de Beurs.

JAMES ORCHARD.

ONTVANGEN van de bronne Post, en bijnae dingen, dat bijnae weinige dagen vertrekken, en heeft ruimte voor Passagiers.—Adres by JAMIESON, WINGATE & Co. Heerengracht.

WITTE en bruine Paas, 12 en 24 yards. Hartjes Baftas, 12 en 24 yards. Meeslegeruit. Chambrys, Druggets. Moleskins, Cadotons, Naaskint, Gecko, Zwarte Prints, kleine patroon. Pijn Zomer Prints, Fyn gedrukte Muslins. Voerstuk, nieuwje patroon. Glaaghams en Seersacken. Bisschops Laken. Nainsook en Muil Moslin. Nagemakte Cambrie.

Gedrukte Dassen, Blauwe Drucken, Blauwe Romaal do. Verona do.

Ongeglaasd Buskruit. Touwerk, Zeildoek, JAMIESON, WINGATE & Co. Heerengracht.

WYNEN—Ontvangen per Janet, SANDEMANS beste Port en Sherry. JAMIESON, WINGATE & Co.

HUISRAAD, enz.—Op de Verkooping, van den Hr. Jones, op Zaturdag Morgen den 28 der 28, zal worden verkocht, een hoeveelheid Huisraad bestaande in Keukengereedschap, Messen en Vorken, Zadel, enz. almede een in Londen gemaakte Stanhope, en een Phæton, met enkele Tuig, het eigendom van een Familie, de Kolonia verlateerde.

DICKSON, BURNIES & Co.

ONTVANGEN per "Wellington," en "Olympus," en te koop naast het Pakhuis van den Ondergeleekenden, een groot en wel uitgeschoot assortiment Yzer en Koperwaren, enz. Yzeren randen, koperen Kas, insteek en met hout belegde Sloten; koperen en yzeren Doozen, Lade, Capoerd en Hangsloten, koperen en yzeren Grindels en Schuiven, Knallen, haak os nog Scharnieren, koperen en yzeren Raamkathalen, alle soorten van Spijkers en Schroeven, Koper en Yzerdraad, No. 3 tot 24, Koper en Yzerdraadwerk, dito Zeven, met van 8 tot 40 gaantjes, koperen en yzeren Ketels, Roosters en Koepelpannen, Vischketels, Tafel en Dinersmessen en Vorken, Britannia metalen Soepkranen, Koffylansen, Trækottan, Suikerpoten en Melkannenjes.

Timmermans, Looijers, Metalmars en Schinemakers Gereedschappen, Smid en Huishalshagen, Aanbeelden, 31 doorme grotten yzeren Pijpen, Schapen en Tuinscharen, B Yderen, Haken, Houwelen, Schoffels, Rydtug, Veren en Witzel, Engelsche Klinkers, Leyen, berviel om op te leggen, Leidekkers, Spikera en Hamers.

Peterburg Decien en Planken, gegoten yzeren Perspompen.

N.B. Mogt te koop enige Brahmas patente Perspompen, met koperen busen en roeden, geschikt voor Brouwerijen, Stokeryen, Wyndhuizen en diepe Putten.

EDW. DURHAM.

Yzer en Houtwinkel, Gravestraat No. 3.

VERKOOPING in den Insolventen Boedel van Rys ARNOLDS MAURITIUS CLOETE, van Malibroek, Kapoech District.—Rds. 35.412, 2, 1.—Op Zaturdag den 2 Dec. ten 12 urem, zal publiek worden verkocht, de Eigendomsplaats genaamd THE VINEYARD, met twee stukken Eigendomsland, groot 14 morgen en 226 kwadrat roeden. En een annex behelst stuk zeer goed behouwd Eeuwigdurend Erpachterland, groot 30 morgen en 200 kwadrat roeden, gelegen in het Kaapstads District, te Rondebosch, langs de Liesbeek rivier.

Dit Eigendom zal eerst worden opgevoerd in twee oderscheidende percelen, het Eigendom en Erpachterland, en daarna gesamenvatting in een perceel. De Koopcondities syn te zien by den Heer JOHN BLOKE, Alsfager, Burgstrat.

Na de Verkooping van de Plaats, zal het aldara synde Huijsraad mede worden verkocht.

W. HAWKINS.

N.B. Rydtuigen en personen te paard, kanaan niet binnen de Poort worden toegelaten.

Op Zaturdag den 29 der 28, zullen positief zonder Reserve worden verkocht, ter Commissie Vendutie van den Hr. JONES, op de Parade.

4 Dozinen Desertijessens en Vorken, met zilveren Reffens, 2 do. Tafelklossen do. do. do. do.

2 Muzikale Klokkens, en 6 Horologien.

HET Zuid-Afrikaansche Tydskrif voor de maanden Sept. en October II, is verkrybaar by den Tresorier.

KAAPSHE MADEIRA WYN BENOODIGD.—By H. E. F. Geselschap "Kunst & Smaak" verschot synde, hét Kluchtig Treurspel ABALINO JUNIOR, gevuld van MONSIEUR TONSON, weder te verlorenen, zoal (indien er binnen acht dagen een geroegaam geval Interne-syn) te Vertooning plaats hebbet.—Het Plan der Loge ligt ter teekning ten huize van den Heer N. J. Lutz, Breestraat No. 16.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOPSHE BRAND ASSURANTIE COMPAGNIE.—Berigt aan Inteekenaren.—De Inteekenaren worden verschot het eerste paayement van £ 2. 10, au den Ondergetekenden te voldoen, op of voor den 1 Dec. aast.

R. W. EATON, See.

Heerengracht, 31 Nov. 1835.

W. HAWKINS, Agent der Oost-Indische Compagnie.

VENKOOPING van Vestgoed te PLUMSTEAD, VILLAGUE, nabij Wynberg.—Maandag Ochtend den 7 December, aanstaande, te 10 urem, zal aan den hoogsten Biedder worden verkocht.—Een kostbare Eigendom Huis, met annex Erpachterland. Dit Eigendom zal worden opgevoerd in percelen eerst by opslag en daarna het geheel vereist, dat tenders voor dese, meldende de pris in Sterling geld per 110 Gallons onder maat, vergeleken van monstas, zullen worden ontvangen op dit Bureau, tot 12 urem op Vrydag aantstaande, den 4 December.—De voorwaarden des in het kontraktaan kunnen worden gezien op aanvraag van my Bureau.

R. W. EATON, Agent.

Kaapstad, 27 November 1835.

W. HAWKINS, Agent der Oost-Indische Compagnie.

VENKOOPING van Vestgoed te PLUMSTEAD, VIL-

LAGE, nabij Wynberg.—Maandag Ochtend den 7 December, aanstaande, publice te laten verkoopen, syc Eeuwige-Rerfplaats, aan Karsriver, Distrik Saccheland, synde enige extra Zaaif en Vreiplata, beplaat met 40.000 Wyngardstokken, 600 vruchtbomen en een grote Moestuin, hebende overschouw lopend water het geheel daar door.—Voorts syn geheele Inhoud, bestaande in 50 Wagen en Rydpaares, 70 Aantallenmerries, een groot gat Aanteelbeesten, Schapen en Bokken, Almoele Bouw- en Kiefergeredeschappes, alto 6 Wagens, Ploegen, Eggen, 60 Leggers aan Vatwerk, enz. enz.; verschillende soorten Huisraad, bestaande in Stoelen, Tafels Kasten, Rustbanken, en eindelyk een Vlaamsche Bulle en een Vaar, zullen precies te 12 urem opgevoerd worden voor de Beurs.

JAMES ORCHARD.

DE Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelrechten, in kwaliteit als Executoren Testamentair van wyleen, ALETTA JACOBUS JOHANNES SMUTS, en negatieve Weduwe

FREDERICKA VERSPLIJT, in voornemens, op den 9 December aantstaande, te 12 urem, op de Plaats De Hoop, gelegen in het Stellenbosche Distrik, toebehorende aan den insolventen Boedel van WILLEM FREDRIK UYS, public aan de meestbiedenden te doen verkoopen, den ongeexperideen dienstyd van de navolgende Apprenticens, behorende aan gezegde SMUTS en negatieve Weduwe, als:

July, van Mosambiek, oud 42 jaren, Werkjongan, in dienst by den Heer W. Proctor.

Frederick LODEWYK GAUM, geb. KIEBRANDT, Eisscheresse, en

FREDERICKA VERSPLIJT, Gedagaad.

Kolonts de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

Notule in Hoile Geregtshof van de Koloniën.

de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

Toschen JOHANNA FREDRIKA GAUM, geb. KIEBRANDT.

TE WEREN:

ZY HET KENNELKYK.

DAT FREDRIK LODEWYK GAUM, de Gedagaad in dese gedagaard synde, om te antwoorden JOHANNA FREDRIKA GAUM, geb. KIEBRANDT, zyn Hoeftvaart, behoorlyk geassisteerd door JAN HENDRIK HOFMAYER, haren Curator ad Litum, in een Actie tot Dissolute van den band des huwyls, uitvoerig opgedelen, enz. enz.

De Verkooping sal worden gehouden op de Plaats Kliplof

Notule in Hoile Geregtshof van de Koloniën.

de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

Toschen JOHANNA FREDRIKA GAUM, geb. KIEBRANDT.

Eisscheresse, en

FREDERICK LODEWYK GAUM, Gedagaad.

Kolonts de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

TE WEREN:

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En dat op den 5den daag van November, is het jaar ones Heeren 1835, voor den Ed. Sir JOHN WYLDE, L. L. D. RIDDER, Hoofd Justicier, en de andere Regters van het Hoile Geregtshof, is gerecompteerd, de gez. Eisscheresse gesigneert door den Heer W. Proctor.

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dadelijk, om zich in persoon naar de plaats te begeven, en vertrok te half elf uren in den avond, en kwam na Fort Cox den volgenden morgen, kort na het aanbreken van den dag, aan. Macomo in tegenwoordigheid van den Kolonel ontboden synde, wierd die klage hem voorgelezen, alsmede de door hem gebezigde uitdrukkingen. De Kolonel vroeg hem toen, of dit de dankbaarheid was, welke hy hem betoonde, omdat hij hem uit het bosch had gebracht? Eindelyk berigtte hy hem, dat hy hem binnen yf' minuten zeggen moet, of hy zich naar het bosch zoude begeven, of sich aan zyn besluit onderwerpen. Macomo raakte dadelijk des Kolonels voeten aan, of wees duidelijk op dezelve, ten teken van onderverwing. De Kolonel sprak vervolgens op eene achtertoon, over de ongepastheid der door hem gebezigde taal, hem den aard van hoogverraad uitleggende, alsmede van de daaraan verbonden straf.—Eene herroeping der beleidende expressien opgemaakt synde, wierd dezelve door Macomo geredelyk ondertekend. De zaken in zo verre in der miiane afgedaan synde, gaven Kolonel Smith en Macomo elkanderen de hand, als een teeken van vriendschap. Kort daarna, vertrok Kolonel Smith naar Blokdrift, en maakte aanvang, met een onderzoek naar al de omstandigheden, op den dood des Kaffers betrekking hebbende, en waarvan het volgende eens korte achets is: De Kaffers, een hunner ossen tot in een Fingo kral nagespoed hebbende, eischen teruggaaf, huane vordering, volgens gewoonte, met hevige bedreigingen vergzelende, hetgeen de Finges vol verontruste, dat zy eene boodschap afsenden naar Fort Thompson, om den blystand der troepen. Ten gevolge hiervan, vertrok eene patrouille onder Kapitein Bain, naar de plaats, en kwam aldus aan, toen de Kaffers en Finges werkelijk aan het stryd waren, elkanteren hasagien toewerpende. De patrouille deed dadelijk in het midden der strydgers, en dreef hen uit een, zoo ver als de Chumivierker. Het schijnt echter, dat enigen der patrouille streden stroom over getrokken zyn, en dat het tooneel een einde nam, met het doden van een der vliegtuigen.

Het blijkt niet, dat deze man in de schermutseling met de Kaffers betrokken is geweest, noch is er, zoo als ik vermeen, enige reden voor zynen dood opgegeven. Kapitein Bain, was op dien tyd niet tegenwoordig; maar de Hottentotten die hem achtervolgden, waren onder bevel van eenen jongen Vaandrig Norton. By het einde van het onderzoek, wylde Kolonel Smith met zeer veel kruik uit, over de nooddankelijkhed, om de eischen van regtaardheid gestand te houden, hetzey ten opzichte van zwarten of blanken, de tegenwoordig synde Kaffers verzekerende van een volkomen bescherming van persoon en goederen, van de syde des Britschen Gouvernementen. Wy vermenen, dat Kapitein Bain, thans te Fort Beaufort, onder arrest is.

Donderdag Morgen.

We hebben op het oogenblik enige hoogst belangrijke mededeelingen van de Hoofdkwartieren in de nieuwe Provincie ontvangen. Het blijkt, dat eene grote Byeenkomst der Kaffer-Officierheden to King Williams Town, gehouden is, waarby Kolonel Smith, het voorzitterschap heeft bekleed; zynde de gelegenheid wierden verscheidene belangrijke zaken onder behandeling gebragt. De Opperoefhoofden Macomo, Tyale en Ushala, wierden solemnelijk bekleed met het gezag van Magistraten, onder het Britsche Gouvernement. Afgegaant van Crelli, waren mede tegenwoordig; en zy wierden door Kolonel Smith, voor de vergadering berigt, dat tenzij de 25,000 stads voor den eersten January, volgens het traktaat wierden gesonden, hy dan de Kei soude overtrekken, en desevel met geweld van wapenen nemen.

Sedert het schryven van het bovenstaande, hebben wy een rapport ontvangen van verschiedene strooyerpen door de Kaffers gepleegd, op de Boeren, woonachtig langs den linker over van de Koonap. Verschiedene paarden en een hoornvee zyn weggevoerd.

BEGRAVENISPLEGTHEDEN DER VYFTIEN SLAGTOFFERS, VAN DE MACHINE INFERNALE, (HELSCHE-MOORDTUIG), OP DEN 16 AUGUSTUS jongsll.

Parys had heden een skelig en allertrouwigstanzien. In meest alle de wyken waren de winkels gesloten. Tot kort voor negen uren, des morgens waren de straten genoegzaam ledig en men hoorde nauwelijks nu en dan het geras van een enkel rydtuig; doch, in de Rue St. Antoine, schenen daarantegen alle de inwoeners der Hoofdstad, die der baan en zelfs der naburige straten byen te zyn, om de plegtigheid bywonen en de laatste eer aan de ongelukkige slachtoffers van het snood bestaan van den 28 July te bewijzen. Noot, mischeien, heeft men in enig vorig tydrik of onder eenig Gouvernement een meer opregte, meer algemeene, meer verhevene deelname aan den dag niet leggen, dan by deze droevige gelegenheid.—Men kan zonder vergroting op vyf' tis maal honderd duizend, het getal der personen schatten, die den trein uitmaakten. Waarlyk, de Koningen der arde krygen geen prachtreke uitvaart. Reeds om acht uren, waren alle de Legionen en Linietroepen, welke bestemd waren, om de statie voorzagten, aan wezyde van de Rue St. Antoine, van de St. Paulus Kerk, tot aan de Place de la Bastille geschaard. Om negen uren precies, begaf zich de stoet in de volgende orde op marsch:—

Twee escadrions Huzaren.

Den batallion van het 46ste Regiment.

De Iste Legion van Parys.

De lykkar van Sophie Remy.

Hare ouders en bloedverwanten.

De 4de Legion der Barne.

De lykkar van het kind Goré genaamd.

Dito van Ardonin.

Dito van Juglar.

Dito van Labrouste.

Elk onmiddelyk gevuld door de nabestaanden der overledenen.

De 2de Legion van Parys.

De lykkar van den Granadier Benneter.

Dito van den Granadier Ricard.

De 3de Legion van Parys.

De lykkar van den Granadier Leger.

Dito van den Sergeant Prudhomme.

De 4de Legion van Parys.

De lykkar van Kapitein Villate.

De 5de Legion tot welke de dappere Rieussec had behoord.

De lykkar van Luit.-Kolonel Rieussec.

Dito van Kolonel Reffe.

Dito van den General La Chasse de Verigny.

Eelkar onmiddelyk gevuld door de nabestaanden der overledenen.

De 6de Legion van Parys.

De lykkar van den Granadier Benneter.

Dito van den Granadier Ricard.

De 3de Legion van Parys.

De lykkar van den Granadier Leger.

Dito van den Sergeant Prudhomme.

De 4de Legion van Parys.

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Dito van den Granadier Ricard.

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uent for, and that after one or two visits she dismissed him, as well she might, for his medicine had nearly proved fatal to her. But the Reader, no doubt, will smile when he hears of his cross-questions to the witnesses!—“Did I not inform you that I charged you nothing for my advice and attendance, but merely for my medicine? To this subterfuge piece of mockery-chicanery and sophistry no satisfactory answer was given, and his prevarication with respect to charging only for his medicine was in the first instance evidently what is commonly called killing two birds with one stone, as it is a well-known fact, that no Surgeon in this Colony could furnish his patients with more exorbitant medical bills!—When asked by the Magistrate what he had to urge in his defense, he merely replied that he had served his time as an Apothecary; upon which the Magistrate observed that would not suffice; that he must put down the fine; that he had contravened the 82d Ordinance.

The jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court not extending so far as to enforce the payment of the fine, the proceedings of the Court were necessarily forwarded to the Attorney General for prosecution; but, mark what followed, that Gentleman's reply was—“Declined prosecuting, seeing no grounds for prosecution!”

May it be a fair question to ask what is the duty of the Attorney General? Is it *ad libitum*? Is it at pleasure?—We know that his salary is fifteen hundred pounds per annum, a sum adequate to the aggregate amount of the annual salaries of thirty Curates of the Established Church in the Mother Country; one would therefore be led to suppose that his Worship would condescend to perform what should be considered an act of duty, i.e., to prosecute all criminal cases brought before him? What then is a criminal case if the contravening a Government Ordinance be not? But it would appear in the eyes of his Worship that the 82d Ordinance is an exception to all the rest, a mere blank!—The Attorney General is considered the *primum mobile* of the law in this Colony—the mainspring—the Prosecutor General; but if the mainspring ceases to act, all the machinery depending thereon must fall to the ground.—Now, the Scripture saith,

“Thou shalt not wrest judgment.” By which I presume is meant, that justice is not to be withheld by any distortion, prolixity, or complication; where judgment is to be considered indispensable; this is the law of God, which admits of no thwarting. But when we consider secular laws, the case is altered entirely.

Anacharsis, the Scythian Sage, in his travels, whilst at Athens, being in conversation with Solon, that great Legislator observed, that the laws of Athens were written laws; upon which Anacharsis replied, “Give me leave to tell you, that these written laws are just like spiders webs, the weak and small may be caught and entangled in them, but the rich and powerful will break through them, and despise them.” Upon another occasion, “he compared laws to cobwebs, which entangled little flies, but wasps and hornets break through them.” On another occasion he said to Solon, “I would you should empower wise men only to deliberate and debate upon affairs, and leave the determination and decision of them wholly to fools.” Pausanias, King of Lacedaemon, being asked why it was not permitted to make any change in the ancient customs of Sparta—“Because,” said he, “at Sparta the laws command men, and not men the laws.” It was a saying of Plato, “That the city is miserable where the magistrates command the laws, and not the laws the magistrates.” Monsieur Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai, was wont to say, “That the King has supreme power over the people, but the laws supreme power over the King.” But how different was the saying of Themistocles, the Athenian. A person once observed to him, that he would make an excellent magistrate; if his behaviour towards the citizens was more impartial. “God forbid,” replied Themistocles, “I should sit down upon a tribunal, where my friends should find no more credit or favor than strangers.”

I beg to be excused this digression from the tenor of my statement, I shall, therefore, proceed:

Finding myself disappointed with respect to the legal prosecution of my case, through the medium of what I was led to consider the true channel, I addressed a memorial to His Excellency the Governor in the month of October, 1834, the reply to which was, His Excellency the Governor sees no reason for interfering with the decision of the Attorney-General in this case. Would it not appear from this that the latter has power to decide upon cases, without the interference of the Judge? May it not, in some respect, be compared to prejudging?

I then addressed a memorial to the Honorary the Colonial Medical Committee under cover to their Secretary, on the same subject, but with still less success; as the members of that Board did not think proper even to acknowledge the receipt thereof.

Finding myself in this instance, as I conceived, singularly dealt with; as the first authorities under the Crown will condescend to answer a Memorial or Petition of the humblest subject, particularly when official, I next addressed a letter to the President of the Committee, in the month of February of the present year on the same subject, but with similar success—no reply. I must confess that upon this occasion I felt not a little hurt; as I had urged and specified my case more particularly, and was led to suspect that the individual in question must be a favorite in some quarter. I should wish to know what is the duty of the Medical Committee? Is it merely nominal? I should think, however, not, as will appear from the *Government Gazette* of 17th October, 1834.

His Excellency the Governor has deemed it expedient to establish, under the provisions of this Ordinance No. 82, an Honorary Colonial Medical Committee, to be composed as follows, viz., a President with four Members (with an additional Medical Officer from the Garrison, and the health Officer in case of emergency, together with a Secretary—the names of the President and Members being specified) and those gentlemen are hereby appointed accordingly.

“By Order of His Excellency the Governor.
(Signed) JOHN BELL, Sec. to Gov.

“Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 16, 1834.”

It is to be observed, that, formerly, the Medical Committee took cognizance of the Medical practitioners of the Colony, that none could be admitted to practise without their sanction and approbation to the Governor, having first examined the medical documents of the applicants. They had likewise the superintendence of the Vaccine Institution. Of the latter authority I had experienced a specimen a few years ago, and nearly to my cost, for having ventured to vaccinate some children brought to me for that purpose, it being, at that period, contrary to a wholesome Ordinance then in force, that the scene ended in the death of one of the fugitives, as before stated.

It does not appear that this man was at all engaged in the fray with the Fingoes, nor has any reason, as I have heard, been assigned for his death. Capt. Bain was not present at the time; but the Hottentots who were in pursuit were headed by a young Eegee named Norton. At the conclusion of the investigation, Col. Smith expatiated with great force on the necessity of maintaining the claims of Justice, whether in reference to black or white, assuring the Caaffers present of full protection by the British Government of person and property; otherwise I should forfeit the above penalty for the next offence! How different is the mode of procedure in my present case!

I have been thus explicit respecting the Medical Committee, as one would be led to suppose that they would be the first to support the profession by virtue of the authority vested in them; and I may venture to affirm, that the individual in question would not be permitted to contravene the 82d Ordinance in Cape Town or Graham's Town.

Having thus far detailed the particulars of my case for the year 1834, and having had no redress to my repeated importunities to the constituted authorities during that period, I was induced to address a joint memorial to the Governor, signed by another surgeon and myself, on the 26th of August of the present year, together with a letter to the Secretary to Government, requesting his interference in the absence of the Governor, to which I received the following reply:—

“Cape Town, 4th September, 1835.

“Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th August, enclosing a memorial from you and Dr. —, requesting the interference of Government in enforcing the provisions of the 82d Ordinance at Graaf-Reinet, where it appears an unlicensed person continues to practise as physician and surgeon, in contravention to the law contained therein.

In reply I have to inform you that Government does not see fit to interfere in such cases, unless serious consequences can be proved to have resulted from such unlicensed practice; but it is competent for the memorialists to prosecute for the penalty, and if the same should be recovered for the Crown, to move His Excellency the Governor to grant them their expenses therefrom.

“(Signed) JOHN BELL, &c. &c.

Now it would appear that the quack may proceed and be guilty of theft (for quackery is theft), provided he does not exactly kill his patients. I have already shewn that Government thought fit to interfere decidedly in my own case on the contravention of an Ordinance with respect to illicit vaccination, without any reference to a Court of Law. Query?—may not law, as well as justice, be made nugatory? But the Scripture on another occasion saith, “thou shalt not pervert judgment,” hence it would appear that framing Ordinances and seeing them duly put in force, are mere objects of choice, as some individuals may be subjected to the utmost rigor and scrutiny of the law, whilst others may freely infringe upon them publicly without restraint or notice, fulfilling the observations of Anacharsis, already noticed, where he compares laws to spiders webs, and cobwebs. Being thus so far disappointed in my applications to Government, yet considering that perseverance in the attainment of any object is supposed to be an essential point, I once more addressed a letter to the Honorable the Secretary to Government, on the 16th September of the present year; but my answer was merely a reference to his last letter of the 4th September, without any comment. The case, therefore, so far rests in my office.

According to a Corsican Newspaper, of the 15th July, the Grand Duke of Tuscany has lately sold the small island Pianosa for 6000 crowns to a Russian Company. This island, the old Plauasia of the Romans, situated between Corsica and Elba, is tolerably fertile, partly covered with wood, and only inhabited by a few families. The above Newspaper also states that the Russian Ambassador at Florence had much trouble in persuading the Grand Duke to the cession of Pianosa. This is a proof that Russia entertains distant designs, and while it menaces Turkey, Persia, and, through the latter country, even British India, it also wishes to get a secure footing in the Mediterranean, so as to obtain the trade there. It calls the attention of the French Government on this seemingly insignificant event.—*Amst. Handelsblad*, July 14, 1835.

The Municipal Corporations Bill has been at last carried into the House of Commons. It is to be printed and taken into consideration on Monday next. Ministers have expressed their desire, through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the House should give to this important measure a calm, full, and deliberate discussion, so that their decision should be marked by judicial integrity, as well as firmness. On the other hand, the leaders of the movement party have already expressed their hopes that the House will never consent to pass the bill in its mutilated shape, while they directly throw upon the House of Lords the responsibility of the results. A meeting of the friends of ministers in the Lower House is to take place on Monday, with a view to the adoption of some specific course of proceeding on this momentous occasion; we are justified, therefore, in concluding that, whatever may be the issue, the House of Commons will enter upon the question with a strong sense of its importance, and unmoved by factious considerations.

The position in which ministers are placed by these events is one of unprecedented embarrassment. Treated on the one hand by the prospect of direct hostility between the Peers and the people, and on the other by the advance of democratic principles beyond the point of safety, they can hardly act without provoking bitter animosities, and precipitating those very evils one way or the other, which, as ministers of the crown, it is their special duty to avert. It is now idle to ask who is the cause of this state of things. The Peers have exercised the functions which the constitution has confided to them; it is in vain to reproach them for their indifference to public opinion, and for that inaccessible pride of place which keeps them aloof from the sympathies of the people. The consideration to which we should now direct our attention is not a reprisal upon the Lords, but a remedy for the mischief they have endeavoured to accomplish. If we desired to take revenge upon their lordships for their ingenious and persevering resistance to those measures in which the feelings of the country at large are so deeply interested, nothing could be easier. The progress of odium is rapid, and their lordships appear to cultivate the ill-will of the middle and lower classes as if it were something that reflected honour upon them. But there is more responsible work in hand. Great principles are at issue, and the contest is not about the Lords, but about the bills which the Lords have resolved to mangle or reject. Should their lordships persist in a career that is finally calculated to transfer the legislation of the Lower House from the bills to their lordships, it will be then time enough to ascertain those questions upon which the validity of the constitution rests. But while the constitution presents the means of remedy, we are not justified in raising an alarm from circumstances which have arisen out of the uses of the constitution itself.

Those who encourage popular clamour at this crisis, and believe that they are serving the interests of the people, cannot surely perceive the difficulties in which they place an Administration that has stood again an unexampled opposition, and maintained popular principles in the very heart of an antagonist oligarchy. There is excitement enough already, Mr. Attwood hints at 150,000 members of the political unions who are ready to start from their ambush, and the Tory organzans threaten us with 50,000 yeomen and armed bands of leathern patriots. But is this demonstration of physical strength necessary? Is it wise or needful to resort to violence, which would defeat its own end, when we have already proved that the moral revolution in which we are embarked must eventually terminate, if we will permit it, in a bloodless triumph? Have not the people already achieved a succession of victories? Did they not wring Catholic emancipation from the reluctant hands of the Duke of Wellington? Did they not procure an extensive reform in the elective franchise, and the constitution of the House of Commons? Did they not procure the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, the repeal of local church oppressions in Ireland, the commutation of tithes, the reduction of the Irish church establishment, the recognition of the vital principle that tithe is national property, a reduction of taxes to the amount of six millions? and did they not demonstrate to the Kingdom, during the dying struggle of Sir Robert Peel's administration that the power of the Tories is at an end? And shall they now because the Lords have mutilated the Corporation Reform Bill, resort to dangerous extremities? Every step they have made during the last five years has been an accession of advantages. If it were unnecessary five years ago to raise the cry of revolution, it is less necessary now that they have gauged their power.

Last Saturday evening news came from Fort Cox, purporting that Macomo had threatened to “take to the bush, or in other words,” to re-commence hostilities, in consequence of having had one of his amapakati shot by a party of the military under Capt. Bain.

King William's Town, Nov. 11.

“Last Saturday evening news came from Fort Cox, purporting that Macomo had threatened to ‘take to the bush, or in other words,’ to re-commence hostilities, in consequence of having had one of his amapakati shot by a party of the military under Capt. Bain.

On receiving this information, Col. Smith immediately resolved to proceed in person to the spot, and he accordingly set off at half past 10 o'clock at night, and arrived at Fort Cox soon after break of day the next morning. Macomo being called into the Colonel's presence, the complaint was read to him, together with the expressions he had used. The Colonel then asked him whether that was the gratitude which he had expressed to him for bringing him out of the bush? Finally he told him he must stay in five minutes, whether he would take to the bush, or submit to his decision. Macomo instantly touched, or pointed very significantly to his feet in token of submission. The Colonel then, in a milder tone, remarked upon the impropriety of the language he had used, explaining to him the nature of high treason, and the punishment consequent thereon. A retraction of the obnoxious expressions was then drawn up, which Macomo readily signed. Matters being so far amicably settled, the Colonel and Macomo shook hands in token of friendship. Shortly after this the Colonel proceeded to Block Drift, and there entered on an investigation of all the circumstances attending the death of the Caffr in question, and of which the following is said to be a brief outline:—The Caffers having traced an ox of theirs into a Fingo kraal, the Caffers having traced an ox of theirs into a Fingo kraal, demanded restitution, according to custom, accompanying their demand with violent menaces, which we alarmed the Fingoes, that they sent off a messenger to the Fort (Thompson) for military assistance. Agreeably to this a patrol, under the command of Capt. Bain, proceeded to the spot, and arrived there while the Fingoes and Caffers were in actual conflict, throwing assegais at each other. The patrol immediately rode among the combatants, dispersing them, and driving them as far as the Chumie River. It appears, however, that some of the Caffers having crossed this stream, and ultimately reached the Hottentot village, where they were headed by a young Eegee named Norton. At the conclusion of the investigation, Col. Smith expatiated with great force on the necessity of maintaining the claims of Justice, whether in reference to black or white, assuring the Caffers present of full protection by the British Government of person and property; otherwise I should forfeit the above penalty for the next offence!

“By Order of His Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) JOHN BELL, Sec. to Gov.

“Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 16, 1834.”

It is to be observed, that, formerly, the Medical Committee took cognizance of the Medical practitioners of the Colony, that none could be admitted to practise without their sanction and approbation to the Governor, having first examined the medical documents of the applicants. They had likewise the superintendence of the Vaccine Institution. Of the latter authority I had experienced a specimen a few years ago, and nearly to my cost, for having ventured to vaccinate some children brought to me for that purpose, it being, at that period, contrary to a wholesome Ordinance then in force, that the scene ended in the death of one of the fugitives, as before stated.

It does not appear that this man was at all engaged in the

fray with the Fingoes, nor has any reason, as I have heard, been assigned for his death. Capt. Bain was not present at the time; but the Hottentots who were in pursuit were headed by a young Eegee named Norton. At the conclusion of the investigation, Col. Smith expatiated with great force on the necessity of maintaining the claims of Justice, whether in reference to black or white, assuring the Caffers present of full protection by the British Government of person and property; otherwise I should forfeit the above penalty for the next offence!

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