

at Delagoa Bay. Many persons had fallen victims to the climate. Mr. Pickman, one of the old Natal settlers, died on board the *Comet*. It is added, that every individual of Tri-kard's party has perished, except Tri-kard himself and one of his sons; but where they are is not stated.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

Cape Town, June 26, 1838.

SIR,—The desperate recklessness of the anti-colonists—that recklessness which owes its origin to hell-born pride, insatiable lust of power, dominion, and pelf, and to the conviction that with them it must be all or nothing; as they have no midway,—no alternative but 'triumph' or RUIN.—That recklessness, so desperate, so determined, so unyielding, so savage, requires on the part of each and every one of us, that generous self-denial which will merge all minor interests in the grand focus of strict and uncompromising union.—It will require all our energies, time, talents, patience, and perseverance, to track the hissing snakes, and the unclean beasts of prey to their loathsome hiding-places; therefore let us not suffer ourselves to be tempted to take our eye off them for one instant;—least of all, let us not be tempted to waste our strength against each other.

With respect to the remarks of the Editor of the *Mediator* this day, I beg leave briefly and respectfully to state my opinion on the subject.—The Editor of the *Zuid Afrikaan* is not singular in having preserved his incognito: a certain highly-gifted gentleman, for whom I have a great esteem, has not disdained to set the example.—What he has done for some months, the Editor of the *Zuid Afrikaan* need not be ashamed of doing.

I am not aware of "inconsistencies" on the part of the *Zuid Afrikaan*, though I have often lamented the apathy of the Shareholders in not assisting it with literary aid. At the same time I should forfeit my self-esteem if I suffered any false delicacy to prevent my availing myself of this opportunity to pay my humble but hearty tribute of praise to the gentleman who has so long borne the heat and burthen of the day.—I have known him long (for as one of the first Subscribers to the *Zuid Afrikaan*, I have ever had a warm interest in its welfare), and although he is not, nor did he ever profess to be, a great writer, I have found him to be what is far better, that is to say,—a good man;—guileless, candid, modest, impartial;—in one word,—a true Christian.

Agreeing as I do with what the Editor of the *Mediator* has said, alas! too truly said, respecting the result of our meetings and remonstrances, still I may take the liberty to assert, that it is nevertheless a duty we imperatively owe to our own characters to meet whenever occasion demands—to meet, agitate, remonstrate, petition, and protest to the very last moment.—Oh! there is something sublime in that composed energy which enables men to "hope against hope,"—to fight the good fight to the very latest moment in the very teeth of Despair.

Cape Town, June 29, 1838. †

SIR,—In your notice to correspondents in this day's *Z. A.*, you say, that "with the consent of '*, we will omit that part which relates to ourselves." Now I beg leave to forward to you my reasons for requesting permission to withhold that consent.—The language of flattery has been ever abhorrent to me, and really my opportunities for indulging in the delightful task of giving praise to whom praise is due, have been so very rare, that I hope you will not think me unreasonable for requesting to be allowed the agreeable privilege in this instance, although at the risk of trespassing on that amiable modesty which is ever the attendant upon genuine merit.

Allow me to congratulate you on the pleasing result of your agitating the question relative to the removal of the Seat of Government. You have seen the *Gazette*, of course, therefore I need say no more than that I remain,
Your's very respectfully,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS,
MARCH 6, 1838.

THE INTRODUCTION OF FREE LABOURERS INTO THE COLONIES.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.—GUIANA.

LORD BROUGHAM.—It appeared that the regulation made in March, 1837, respecting the importation of labourers, who could be apprenticed by indenture in British Guiana, limited the terms to three years.—But no man could find it worth his while to import cargoes—for such was the word—cargoes of human beings for an apprenticeship of three years.—Therefore an application was made on representations, which convinced the Government, that, unless an extension of time was given to those engaged in the traffic, they could not import any such cargoes. The noble Lord's statement was, that, in consequence of that representation, it would be impossible for any man to make such apprenticeships for a less period than five years in the colony of Guiana. For the purpose of removing all obstacles, and of facilitating and encouraging the importation of such apprentices, the noble Lord (Glenelg) thought the time should be extended to five years, instead of three. Government endeavoured, with their eyes open, to encourage that traffic, which they were bound to discourage, and for the sake of rendering it as easy as possible they increased the time. Nothing was so easy as to think of importing freemen, of importing labourers, and of increasing lands; but he would call their attention to what was considered by all those who considered the subject in the east and in the west, to be the most cruel and inevitable abuses of that traffic, and which, in fact, it had already proved to produce.—After a lengthened review of the system and progress of slave trade, and its abolition, he complimented the abolitionists in having carried the great question. He then proceeded to say, that one of the best slave masters ever known had complained, not of the want of hands, but of the evil of the decrease of two and a half per cent. amongst them. He maintained that the interest of the slave required that the blank should be filled up, and he introduced labourers from China and Asia, and prevailed upon a Committee of the House of Commons to examine into the subject; but the House of Commons gave the proposition no encouragement; but then looking to the traffic between Asia and the Mauritius, he never could hear the name of Guiana and the Mauritius without his suspicions being aroused.—Sir George Murray had admitted, that long after the slave trade had been made felony, by an act in 1811, 25,000 slaves had been introduced in the Mauritius by a contraband or felonious traffic, or rather that 25,000 capital felonies had

† We insert this letter, to show why the foregoing, without any omission, has been inserted.—We were in the hands of our Correspondent.—Ed.

been permitted to meet the extraordinary demand for labour, and the great desire for new hands, as they were called to gratify the taste of the planters, or as they were sometimes called, agricultural labourers, to give a more pleasing sound to the ears of the country gentlemen. They were bound to put an end to a traffic by which men were captured, cramped, or kidnapped under pretence of being carried over free, and were instantly put into shackles. The noble Lord, at great length, proceeded to comment on the Order in Council in terms of severe reprobation. He objected to the Order in Council fundamentally. But this he had to add, that at the time it was issued, there was not one tittle of regulation included in it, though some inefficient arrangements had subsequently been made. No regulation was made as to the tonnage of the vessels; no specification as to the number of slaves to be allowed; no regulation of the height between decks; none as to the quantity of water; none as to provisions; no arrangement as to surgery, even if two or three hundred souls were dying. All was left in vague generalities! The whole document was not worth the paper it covered. But the officers of the courts were to take care, that due attention was paid to these matters. But did this order in council go all over India? No such thing! It was confined to Calcutta! Did it extend to the whole coast of Africa? No such thing! All those places were omitted where abuses were most likely to be most frequent. The noble and learned lord next proceeded to advert to the case of negro labourers, whose apprenticeship he hoped to see terminated in August, 1838, instead of 1840, as was proposed. Of these men he observed, that just at the moment they were to earn as much wages as would support them at the moment, they were preparing for them the competition of wholesale cargoes of labourers from another part of the world, of men of other habits, who were able to live upon nothing (hear). An Asiatic would engage himself for a handful of rice and a pinchful of pepper; if such an attempt were tried in the counties of England, the Colonial Office, would be besieged by county Magistrates and Lord Lieutenants. But the unfortunate Africans had to contend against every evil, and every misery. Two ships, fitted out as slavers, to carry two hundred each, were immediately afloat after this Order in Council was issued. The whole order was couched in such terms that no restrictions were imposed by it, no regulation as to equipment, or other necessary provisions, were imposed. To this project Mr. Nicholai gave a positive refusal, saying that the proposition was neither more nor less than a renewal of the slave trade. The noble lord opposite (Aberdeen), when he presided at the Colonial Office, in a despatch to Sir J. C. Smith, said, that if under the name of apprentices the planters were suffered to recruit the numbers of their labourers, it would be nothing less than a direct encouragement of the slave trade, and would furnish a plausible if not just imputation against this country, as to its sincerity in abolishing that traffic. The government would find that in any negotiation with foreign countries to procure the abolition of the slave trade, this order in council would be like a millstone round their necks. They in effect declared by that order, that the main door was closed to the traffic, but that they had left the postern open through which it might still be carried on. They had declared, by way of security against this practice, that any indenture entered into in Africa would be void, and that it would be void if entered into anywhere, unless attested by two or more justices of the peace. They might, however, take them to the Mauritius, to Mozambique, Timor, or Bourbon, at any of which places they would not have two, but twenty magistrates, all planters, who would be glad to attest the indentures. He did not impute fraud or trick to the parties to this order in council, but he did impute to them supineness, negligence, and ignorance—positive ignorance, of what they ought to have been acquainted with. Another thing was obvious, that this sort of traffic would not be confined to the natives of India, but would almost necessarily extend itself to the eastern coast of Africa. But let them see what happened at the Mauritius. The people there did not understand the Hindoostanee language, but a gentleman who did understand it, discovered from the Asiatic Apprentices brought there, that they were discontented, for in their own country they lived happily and comfortably with their families, and had hoped for the same as apprentices, in which they were disappointed, besides being deprived of keeping those holydays which their religion prescribed. Mr. Scott, himself an Indian, stated that very few of these men had reason to congratulate themselves on their bargain—a bargain into which they were cramped or kidnapped. They left Calcutta under the idea that they were going to the Company's village, a way in which the Mauritius was designated most ingeniously and plausibly for a deceitful purpose. It was clear, therefore, that these men were trickingly, cunningly, deceitfully, falsely, crimping, and kidnappingly—(a laugh)—taken away from their homes by the agents of the planters. He admitted that it might be difficult to describe to these men, who had never even seen the sea, the nature of an island; but if that could not be done, how much more hopeless must be the expectation of explaining to them the nature of a voyage, and the labour in sugar plantations, hoeing under a tropical sun for five years, a period and description of labour under which the hardest sons of Africa sink and perish. This was what the order in council did, and such was the wholesale traffic which this order not only encouraged, but rendered inevitable. They were not without evidence of the mortality amongst these apprentices on the voyage. On board the *William Wilson*, out of 224 apprentices, no less than 31 died on the voyage, while out of 72 on board the *Adelaide*, no less than 24 perished during the voyage, owing to the pestilential hold. Greater mortality than this he had not often heard of, even on board slave ships. Under all these circumstances, he thought it his duty to drag before their lordships this ill starred order in council. The noble lord concluded by moving that the order in council of the 12th of July, 1837, was improper, inexpedient, and ought not to have been issued.

LORD GLENELG denied that the Order in Council could be viewed as a renewal of the slave trade, and said that previous to the Order in Council the law of Guiana admitted the importation of labourers without restriction.—In 1836, however, a law was passed by the local Legislature, making certain regulations respecting employers and those under indenture.—By that law a restriction was imposed, by which the term of apprenticeship was limited to seven years.—When the law came to this country, although it was an improvement upon the previous system, he felt it his duty to object to it on several grounds.—He thought the period of seven years too long, and this as well as other points were remedied by the Order in Council.—He caused the seven years to be reduced to three, with the proviso, that if before the expiration of the three years the apprentice could prove that he had sufficiently compensated his employer for the expense of bringing him to the Colony, he was to be *instanter* free.—If, however, the apprentice should be brought from any of the West India colonies, which had had slaves, the

term of apprenticeship was to be for one year only, with a similar proviso as to being free, at any moment they could pay the expense to their employer of importation. The protection of all these apprentices also was transferred from the local to the special magistrates appointed under the Abolition Act, and employers were deprived of all power of applying the lash to any laborers. The employer was also obliged to produce proofs, under the hands of two justices, that any such laborers imported were acquainted with the purposes for which they were brought, and that their apprenticeship was purely voluntary. An application was subsequently made with respect to Indian laborers, that the term of apprenticeship should be extended to five years, on the ground that a less period of time would not remunerate the employers for the expense of their importation. A very elaborate calculation was submitted to him, which appeared to him after a careful examination to justify the increased period, and he did accordingly extend the period to five years. There was another advantage also secured to the apprentice—his passage home to his family was secured to him at whatever period he became free, but certainly at the expiration of his five years. The order in council would cease to have effect in 1840, and from that period no fresh engagements of this description could be entered into. It should also be remarked, that those apprentices were not only under the protection of the executive government in these colonies, but that they had up to the hour of their embarkation the protection of the Indian government, which, knowing the sentiments at home, would take care to have them attended to, and in point of fact no apprentice could be embarked in India without the special permit of the governor. He contended that the Indian government had taken the most decisive measures to carry the law into effect." The noble lord next observed that the result of the experiment to be made in 1840 involved matters of the highest consideration. In the laudable anxiety of persons out of doors to do justice to the negro race, they seemed totally to forget what was due to the colonists. His earnest desire was to see justice done to the colonists, while rescuing the negroes from slavery. He called upon their lordships not to sanction any measures which would have the effect of bringing ruin upon possessions which constituted so vast a source of wealth to Great Britain. For these reasons he would oppose the resolutions.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that in 1834 it appeared that laborers were brought from the continent of India, into the Mauritius, yet no notice was taken of the subject, up to the 1st of May, 1837.

"Meagre of intelligence" as the papers which had been laid before their lordships were, yet they had enough of this description of transactions to show them the absolute necessity of Government being most acute, active, and vigilant, in protecting these laborers." He asked how, under the circumstances he had mentioned, this description of hiring laborers had gone on without attracting the attention of her Majesty's Government, and that up to the 1st of May, 1837, there should have been no law passed upon the subject, and that even when the law was at length passed, it should have been a law of such a nature, as that he (the Duke of Wellington) could not avoid characterizing it as being entirely inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended. He certainly felt most strongly the truth of all the remarks which had fallen from the noble lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in respect of the importance of their West India colonies, and also in respect of the importance of the crisis which was approaching, not only in relation to the proprietary, but also in relation to the cultivators and inhabitants of that part of the world. He hoped their lives would be happier than they were at the present moment. That would depend altogether on their becoming hereafter an industrious and laborious class of people. But if they were to pass their lives in idleness and laziness, as he apprehended from what he had read in these papers and other documents that they unfortunately would, then and in that case not only would the proprietors suffer considerably, but the cultivators themselves would be ruined, and those beautiful establishments which had contributed to the prosperity and glory of the country, would have again established in them the trade and traffic which they all now deprecated so much. He (the Duke of Wellington) thought that it fully appeared from the documents laid on their lordship's table, that the influence of the exportation of these laborers from Bengal had produced a great and good effect on the Mauritius, and that effect had been produced not only on their fellow laborers the apprenticed negroes, but even on the minds of the planters themselves. (Hear, hear). They now felt more confident in the prospect of being able to derive some advantage from the law of the apprenticing of negroes, when the period arrived when they should be set at entire liberty. He (the Duke of Wellington) confessed that these views of the state of things in the Mauritius was calculated in his mind to raise a favorable idea of the importation of such laborers, and he wished, if possible, that the same advantage should be extended to other colonies more distant. He could easily conceive the difficulty would be greater, but he thought the advantages likely to result from it would more than compensate for any difficulty that might be found to lie in the way of its introduction. Certain, however, he was, that it would be necessary to take more precautions than had been hitherto taken, in order to protect the interests, the health, and lives of those who might be induced to enter into and embark in such commercial speculations. It would be necessary to exercise more vigilance and more active interference should be exercised. If this should produce the effect of causing persons interested in the industry of the West India colonies, to introduce workmen from the east, whose good example would be attended with beneficial results, he would not consider any amount of trouble or expense thrown away if it only succeeded in effecting so desirable an object. The noble lord had contended that it would be a hardship on the negroes to introduce into these colonies negroes who would work for 2d. a day. He must say, that considering the great facilities which negroes in Guiana and Jamaica had of procuring subsistence, and the apprehensions, perhaps well-founded, which all appeared to entertain, that at the expiration of their apprenticeship they would cease to work—he could not help thinking that it would be desirable to introduce Bengali workmen, if they could be had even at the rate of 2d. a day. He confessed, however, that he never would be satisfied to see the system continued, unless he saw at the same time some effectual security for the performance of the bargain made with the laborers and their comfortable and safe removal from Bengal to the West India colonies, as well as for their safe return, at the expiration of the contract, to their own country. He never could be satisfied that the Order in Council was sufficient for this purpose. Before he had come down to the house he had drawn up the general heads of what appeared to him to be reasonable alterations of the Bengal order in Council. He would now take the liberty of reading them to their lordships, merely by way of suggestion. He was desirous of calling the attention of the house

to his plan, the more especially as the noble lord opposite (Lord Glenelg) had concluded with no motion:—"That whenever application should be made to the Governor-General in Council for a license for the embarkation in one ship of more than—natives, he should name an officer to superintend the bargain with them, the preparations for the voyage, and their embarkation. He must take care that no man is induced to make the bargain who does not thoroughly understand it; no one who has not undergone medical inspection; and no one beyond the proportion fixed by the regulation. The bargain must specify that they are to embark; the probable length of the voyage; the nature of the food at sea; the amount to be fixed for each man; the length of time which the service is to endure; the nature of the employment; the number of days of work, each week; the number of hours each day; the remuneration in food, specifying quality and quantity, duly; in money how frequently to be paid, in clothing or other articles; in case the particular articles of food cannot be procured, the money to be specified to be paid in lieu thereof, the officer taking care by inquiry to ascertain that it will be ample to secure an equivalent for the food. The bargain is further to specify that at the end of the period each of the natives of India is to be sent back to the Indian settlement from which he should be embarked, the same care being taken for his food and accommodation as upon his quitting his own country. The officer is then to see that the vessel is seaworthy; that she is duly equipped for navigation on the voyage, and that her decks are so disposed as to be comfortable and healthy accommodation to the numbers to be embarked; that she has the requisite quantity of water and provisions of the quality specified in the bargain; and that there is medical assistance on board. The officer is then to superintend the embarkation of the natives; he is to see them berthed off, and arranged in their berths. He is to superintend all these arrangements—those for cooking, &c., at sea. He is then to embark with them, and to attend to their good order, cleanliness, and the regularity of their food and conduct in general during the voyage. When landed, he is to be their protector; to require, on their parts, the strict execution of the bargain by their employer; to be the interpreter of their complaints to the magistrate or governor; he is, on the other hand, to exert his influence that they may do justice to their employer; that the ports in India from which natives can be embarked in numbers should be specified; and that measures should be adopted to carry into execution the same measures for each." As he did not wish, for the reason he had stated, to see the present system put an end to, he would not support the resolutions of the noble and learned lord opposite (Lord Brougham). He was, therefore, anxious to have the attention of Her Majesty's Government called to these suggestions, to see if they could be adopted.

Viscount MELBOURNE said he would not yield to any man his indignation against slavery and the slave trade; he had always had at heart every measure calculated to discountenance and restrain those enormities; but it did seem to him that in vain would all the powers of eloquence be pointed at slavery, unless they took care not to make slavery identical with the interest of the employer. In short, if they wished to put it down effectually, they must not only enlist the feelings of mankind on their side and for its suppression, but they must also enlist the interests of mankind, or they would never be safe. (Hear.) How was this to be done? Why, for was the slave labor of antiquity, to which the noble and learned lord had referred, at length eradicated? He believed it was by free labor. (Hear, hear.) As free labor became cheaper, slavery disappeared. Now no case of the West Indies until that was seen and felt—until it was fully perceived that free labor was cheaper than the labor of the slave, the question would never be set at rest. But how was free labor to become cheaper if they prevented the people of one part of the world from supplying another with laborers? Unless this was done, how could free labor be cheaper? On the one hand they had to guard against the event of slavery recurring; and then, on the other hand, to guard against the evils which undoubtedly attended on that system of transporting persons from the East Indies to serve as laborers in the West. The noble and learned lord had talked of persons of education, but had the noble and learned lord, and the rest of their lordships, never heard of persons belonging to this country, and having such an education as usually fell to the lot of the laboring classes, being decoyed and inveigled to go out with a cargo of milk pails, by means of stories of some country where milk cows ran about with their udders distended, and only waiting for persons to come and milk them. (Laughter.) No Hill Coolies would be more absurd than this. (Hear, hear.) But, as he had said, they had to guard on the one hand against that which existed before the orders in Council—the danger of slavery recurring; on the other, against the evils which might happen to these poor people—the Coolies, who might very easily be betrayed into a state little better than that of slavery. It appeared to him, however, that they could not prohibit persons going from one country to another for the purpose of disposing of their labor, provided this was done under proper regulations. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, these people had a right to make any contract they pleased with the planters of Guiana or of any other colony, unless that contract were prevented by the laws under which they lived in their own country; this was, he thought, agreeable to the general principle regulating contracts of this sort, and if they introduced any regulation to prevent the transportation of laborers with regard to India, then they left open the other countries of Asia, and they would have the same measures to take in succession respecting the greater number of them; and if their lordships or the Government were to undertake the regulation of all these civil contracts, they would open a very large field of discussion, which he would not enter upon at present, but which, he must say, did appear to him full of difficulty. With respect to the motion of the noble and learned lord, he begged first to assure the noble duke that her Majesty's Government would give their best attention to all the suggestions which the noble duke had made; and he would add, generally, that no intention or idea existed in the minds of Government but to make the abolition as full and as secure as possible. He was not exactly aware of all the acts of the Government of India, and therefore it was very possible that many of the suggestions of the noble duke had been anticipated and carried into execution; those suggestions, however, he could assure the noble duke would have all the consideration her Majesty's Government could bestow upon them, and every precaution should be taken to render the measure of abolition as secure and permanent as possible. The noble duke did not (as far as he understood) wish to put an end to the present system of transporting the Hill Coolies for the purpose of cultivating the West Indies, and he could assure the noble duke and the noble duke that every pains would be taken by Government to render the operation of the order in Council of July as safe as could be made.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH could not at all concur in, or feel satisfied with, what had fallen from the noble lord (GLE-

NELG). The first regulation was, that there should be on board the same ship an European, speaking the language of these people, and that he should continue with them and watch over their interests. He might have read to their lordships other passages besides what had been read by his noble and learned friend in proof that these poor people ought to have advice carefully given to them; that they knew nothing about the nature of a contract; that they had no religion; in short, that they were monkeys rather than men. (Hear, hear.) It appeared from the evidence of the agent at Calcutta, which lay on the table, that they were wholly ignorant of the place whither they were going, as well as of the length of the voyage. There was another point to which he wished to call their lordships' most serious attention. Mr. Gladstone had very properly expressed his wish that not less than one-half of the persons transported from the East Indies should be females, though the person whose evidence lay on the table expressed his doubts how far the women from their peculiar habits might be willing to go. What, then, was the proposition before their lordships? That the number of men transported to the West Indies should be in the proportion of 100 to 7. He never would be accessory to such a plan. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord then read an extract from the documents to which he referred above, which represented the Coolies as having no wants but those of eating, drinking, and sleeping. These, then, were the persons with whom they were about to colonize the West Indies. It was clear from all that had been said and from other sources, that very great apprehension existed even on the part of those who had achieved the great work of negro emancipation with respect to the ultimate effects of that measure, that the negro would not work, and therefore that the measure would fail. For himself, he was willing to unite with the noble and learned lord and with the noble duke to pass any law to regulate the state of society in those islands; but he did not see that they ought to involve natives of the East Indies also in the consequences of emancipation which might come to light there. In every word that has fallen from his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham), he fully agreed; but with respect to the resolutions, he could not express similar sentiments, because the resolutions did not in fact go to eradicate the system of transporting East Indian laborers, while the speech of the noble and learned lord was wholly directed to that object. (Hear, hear.) It was his conviction that the system which the noble baron was now promoting practically, re-established slavery and the slave-trade, and as having had the good fortune to be at one time intimately connected with India, and grateful as that country was for the benefits it derived from our rule, he had felt peculiarly bound to come forward and call upon their lordships not to agree to introduce into that country the frightful evils of slavery. (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM replied and persisted in pressing his resolutions. Lord LYNDBURST said, that as he intended to vote for the resolution of his noble and learned friend, he begged to state distinctly the reason which induced him to give that vote. In his opinion, the noble lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, ought not to have advised the issuing of the order in Council of July last before taking such precautionary measures as in his (Lord Lyndhurst's) opinion were absolutely necessary to prevent those abuses which he conceived must necessarily follow the issuing of the order, when no steps to prevent those abuses had been previously taken. Holding such an opinion, he should vote in favor of the resolution of the noble and learned lord opposite.

The Duke of WELLINGTON conceived that if the resolution of the noble and learned lord opposite were to be carried, it would not be respectful to their lordships to continue in force the order in Council. Now, he for one, was not prepared to consent to its abrogation, and he considered that it might be so altered as to prevent all abuse. With that object in view, he had proposed to the noble Secretary for the Colonies certain alterations tending to amend the laws respecting the traffic which was carried on for supplying the demand for labour in the colonies; and the noble viscount at the head of the Government had stated his intention of taking his (the Duke of Wellington's) views into consideration, and he was quite satisfied when the noble viscount had made that statement that the noble viscount intended to consider those views at the earliest possible period, and that he was prepared and willing to carry them into full effect, as far as it might be found possible to do so. Under these circumstances he felt bound to oppose the resolution of the noble and learned lord, and would vote against it.

Lord FITZGERALD was extremely anxious to know from the noble viscount opposite whether it was the intention of the noble viscount to take recommendations of the noble duke (Wellington) into his consideration, and whether he fully adopted those recommendations in the meaning attached to them by the noble duke? If the noble viscount did not adopt those recommendations with a view to carry them into full effect in the sense expressed by the noble duke, he (Lord Fitzgerald) should feel himself obliged, however reluctant he might be to oppose any motion moved by the noble duke, to vote for the resolution of the noble and learned lord opposite.

Viscount MELBOURNE acquiesced entirely in the meaning of the recommendations of the noble duke, as they had been explained by the noble duke himself. The noble duke had stated that he (Lord Melbourne) had expressed his intention to take those recommendations into his earliest consideration, but the noble duke had not expressed that fact more strongly than he himself had previously done. He would not say more, than that the suggestions of the noble duke should have the earliest and fullest consideration of the Government, and that they should be considered with a view to carry them into execution, in order to guard against abuses in the system which had been brought into operation under the order in Council of July.

Their lordships then divided, when there appeared—
For the previous question, as moved by the Duke of Wellington 56
For Lord Brougham's resolution 14
Majority against the resolution 42

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SALE OF BOOKS.—THIS EVENING (Friday) at 6 o'clock, at the Foreign Book and Stationery Warehouse, 30, Church-street. J. SAU-RO DE LIMA, qq.
* * * Catalogues to be had this day.

FRESH YORK HAMS.—To-Morrow, Saturday, will be sold, at Mr. JONES', on the Parade, 30 prime Hams, now landing from the 'Cheerful.'

WITHOUT RESERVE (to clear Stores previous to Removal).—On MONDAY Morning next, a Public Sale will be held, at the Store of the Undersigned, of superfine Cloths, Buckskin, pelisse Cloths, Flannel, Baize, Duffel, Merino, Bombazetta, Shalloon, Cubico, Gambroon, Camblet, summer Cloth, Velveteen, Corda, Mole-skin, Merino Trousers, Nankinet, Checks, Chambray, grey Sheeting, Long-cloths, Baftas, Cambric, Kilmarnock and Scotch Caps, superior Eau de Cologne, Sago, Pepper, salad Oil, Knoppies Tea, Coffee, &c. E. J. JERRAM.

CHEAP RICE.—The Undersigned has for sale very cheap Rice; also Guns of every description, China, Flour-mats, at his Store, No. 91, Loop-street. ERNST LANDSBERG.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 1, Church-square, of the following Articles of Clothing, for the use of the Sheep Farms of Messrs. Reitz, Breda, Joubert, & Co.:—
16 large kersey Jackets, baize lining,
12 middle size do. do.
24 common white Hats,
48 leather Trousers,
48 large striped Shirts,
4 pieces common blue Handkerchiefs,
2 large pieces unbleached Linen,
2 pieces Everlasting (Duivelssterk),
2 pieces, at 24 ells each, Checks (Geruit),
1 lb. white and brown Threads,
1 lb. colored do. do.
2 dozen common Scissors,
100 Needles of No. 3,
2 dozen clasp Knives,
12 Tinder-boxes and Steel.

Tenders, attended by Samples, to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 17th July, inst., at 12 o'clock. F. GODF. WATERMEYER, Bookkeeper to the Firm.

Cape Town, July 5, 1838.
SALE, AT STELLENBOSCH, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, of Tables and Chairs, and other Household Furniture. FAURE & KORSTEN, Vendue Adms.

FOR SALE, at Mr. ROCHER's, Somerset-road, Cape Town, 11 fine young Saxon Rams of the best quality.—if not Sold before, they will be exposed for Public Sale near the Commercial Exchange, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.

PUBLIC SALE OF GUN-BARRELS, LOCKS, &c.—The Undersigned Testamentary Executor of the late Johan Samuel Fredrik Botha, Esq., will cause to be publicly sold to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, precisely at 10 o'clock, at the Sale of the Auctioneer, Mr. J. W. Elliott, a fine assortment twisted and other Gunbarrels, with Locks, &c. The above Barrels have been expressly ordered for this Colony, and recently imported ex *Danville*. A. BRINK, Esq., Executor.

Cape Town, 4 July, 1838.
Should the weather prove unfavorable on that day, the Sale will be postponed until Saturday, the 14th inst. precisely at 10 o'clock.

TALLOW CHANDLERS AT CAPE TOWN AND SIMON'S TOWN.—COMMISSARIAT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, with Samples, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., from such persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for the supply of such quantities of CANDLES as may be required for the service of this Department at Cape Town and Simon's Town, until the 31st of December next. The Sample to consist of mould and dip Candles, and the Price to be stated in Sterling, at per lb. English Weight. Separate Tenders will be received for Simon's Town. The present average monthly consumption is about 800 lbs. in the Winter months, and 700 lbs. in the Summer, at Cape Town—and from 60 to 80 lbs. monthly, at Simon's Town. CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, July 5, 1838.

COMMISSARIAT.—Thatching Rushes Wanted.—Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, for the supply of RUSHES for TATCHING.—6,000 Bundles for the service of the Royal Engineer Department at Wynberg. The Price to be stated in Sterling per 1,000 Bundles. CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, 3d July, 1838.

SALE OF 220 EXCELLENT FAT OXEN.—On Thursday, the 19th July, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at Mr. J. Beyers, at Stikland, under the administration of Messrs. Faure & Korsten, the above number of Cattle, consisting of
90 Slaughter Oxen,
80 Draught ditto,
50 Slaughter Cows.
As it is generally known that his Cattle is always brought from the interior in excellent condition, no recommendation is required. It will certainly be present. D. BRINK, As.

ABSCONDED, from the Undersigned's Farm *Olivants Fontein*, at Zwartland, since April last, two Apprentices named *Matheus* and *Dollie*; both were recently seen on the road to Saldanha Bay. *Matheus* is of black complexion; about 20 years old; *Dollie* of yellow complexion; both were dressed in new kersey jackets, and new leather trousers. A Hottentot named *Hans Nieuwoud*, likewise absconded since the 11th June last, and took with him two black *Bastard Cows*, and a black speckled *Calif*, entrusted to his care, to be brought to Zwartland. Any person bringing them either to the Undersigned, or Mr. P. G. van Breda, at Zwartland, or giving information leading to their detection, will be liberally rewarded. J. A. VAN BREDA.

ABSCONDED from the Undersigned, a Hottentot named *Jan Davitz*,—he took with him three Cows, and a black, white backed Ox, with crooked horns pointing towards the head.—All Persons are requested to detain them. J. VAN REENEN, Fs.

DR. THOMPSON being about to leave the Colony, requests that all Claims against him may be presented immediately for Payment at the Office of Messrs. DICKSON, BURNES, & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. B. ROGERS, Tinsmith, Brazer, and Plumber, has removed to No. 35 Bree-street, corner of Castle-street, the House lately occupied by Mr. P. DE ROIBAIX. N.B. Wanted 2 Tinsmiths and a Coppersmith.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THOSE Persons who may have been induced, by certain reports, to believe, that the Seat of Government is to be removed from Cape Town, and the Western Province of the Colony placed under a Lieutenant Governor, are hereby informed, that those Reports—for whatever purpose invented and circulated—are utterly and entirely unfounded.

By Authority of His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) JOHN BELL, Sec. to Gov. Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, June 27, 1838.

5 RDS. REWARD.—Lost, on Tuesday, the 3d of July, a Bundle of Keys. Whoever will return the same at the Office of the Zuid-Afrikaan, shall receive the above Reward. 4th July 1838.

A BRUSSEL CARPET, entirely new, will be sold at Mr. Adams' Sale, To-Morrow Morning.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.—Notice to Shareholders and the Public.—Notice is hereby given, that the whole of the unappropriated Shares, consisting of 120, in the Capital Stock of the Cape of Good Hope Bank, will be offered by general competition to those Shareholders who had subscribed the Trust Deed on or before the 1st March, 1837, at a meeting to be held at the Bank, on Saturday, the 28th of July, at 1 o'Clock precisely.

Shareholders subsequent to the 1st March, 1837, and Non-Subscribers who may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Bank, are advised to take the opportunity of making their arrangements with the parties entitled to bid for the said Shares,—a list of whom is posted up at the Office of the Bank, for general information.

By order of the Directors, T. CHRISTIAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The Sale of 45 Building Lots, advertised in the papers from 1st to 15th June, will take place on THURSDAY the 12th July next, at 10 o'Clock, in the Garden HOOP, where the plans and conditions of Sale may be seen daily from eight o'Clock A. M. till one P. M. Hope Garden, 29 June, 1838.

J. A. VAN BREDA.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold, without Reserve, in the Afternoon of the 14th July next, at 2 o'Clock precisely, 6 or 700 loads of building Bricks, from the Ruins of the Roman Catholic Chapel.—The Sale will take place on the site of the Chapel. A. J. REIS. Cape Town, 28th June, 1838.

ON Wednesday, the 8th of August next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Farm Rhenosterfontein, District Swellendam, all the young Stallions of 2 years old, from the Stud of Reitz, Breda, Joubert, & Co. JOSEPH BARRY, Auctioneer.

WANTED by ALEXANDER MILLER, Tailor, Clothier, and Hatter, 13, Heerengracht, opposite the Public Library, a squad of Tailors; also, a Captain, to superintend some Apprentices and Youths. Higher Wages will be given than at any place in Cape Town.

Newly imported superfine West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, treble, double, half, and single-milled, Buckskins, Petershams, Pilot Cloth, and other warm Winter Goods are for sale in cuts such as required, and at moderate Prices.

N.B. Clothing of all kinds completed in first-rate style, quick and cheap, &c. &c.

SLAVE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.—The Undersigned will Purchase or Receive Powers to recover Compensation Claims.—Persons requiring Cash in advance may have the Amount they require at a moderate rate of Interest. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

FAT SLAUGHTER OXEN AND COWS.—THIS DAY, Friday, the 6th July, will be sold, at the Place of Mr. Jan Beyers, at Stickland, by Public Sale,

150 Fat Slaughter Oxen, and 50 " " Cows.

J. P. VALENTIN, q. q.

Cape Town. N.B. None will be sold privately, and the Cattle will positively be present.

£703, 2, 4.—The Sum of £703, 2, 4. £703, may be had on Interest at Five per Cent., under Mortgage of Landed Property.—Apply to C. M. DE WET, q. q., P. F. DE VILLIERS, q. q.

1000 SHEEP will be sold on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at the Farm of Mr. ROGIER D'OLIVEIRA, Conterberg, at Groenkloof. H. A. SANDENBERGH, q. q. The Cattle will certainly be present.

WHEAT.—300 bags of Wheat will be sold by Mr. JONES, on the Parade, without reserve, on SATURDAY MORNING next, the 7th instant.

WANTED to hire a Baker's Boy or Assistant.—Also, for Sale, 200 muids of Cape Corn or Flour.—A liberal Credit will be given.—Apply to J. G. BAM. Strand-street, No. 28.

TO LET, the convenient House and Stores, No. 34, Church-street, at present occupied by Dr. MOYLE.—Possession may be taken on the first of August.—Inquire at Baron von LUDWIG'S.

THERE will be a Bazaar for the benefit of the School of Industry under the Patronage of the Miss NAPIERS, in the Month of September next. Cape Town, 9th May, 1838.

DIED, at Worcester, on Sunday Morning, the 24th instant, at Half-past Six o'Clock, my beloved Wife, after a happy union of 17 years and 10 months; of which painful loss Notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends, requesting to be excused the visits of condolence. Worcester, June 26, 1838. WILLIAM WATSON.

To be had at the Office of this Paper, that of "The Graham's Town Journal," and at Mr. A. ROBERTSON'S, Heerengracht.

A FULL AND ACCURATE REPORT OF THE TRIAL STOCKENSTROM v. CAMPBELL, FOR LIBEL. Price,—9 Pence.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

DIRECTORS:

- D. DENYSSEN, Esq., L.L.D., President. C. L. HERMAN, Esq. J. T. JURGENS, Esq. J. A. SMUTS, Esq. J. F. SERRURIER, Esq. W. HAWKINS, Esq., Auditor. J. DE WET, Esq., L.L.D., Secretary. J. W. J. HERMAN, Esq., Cashier. J. P. E. FAURE, Esq., Bookkeeper.

The Association calculates for their Labor,

In Estates of Deceased Persons,

5 per Cent. on the Proceeds of Moveables, Book Debts found in the Estate, and on the Receipt of Interest, House Hire, and other Revenues.

2 1/2 per Cent. on Capitals bearing Interest.

2 1/2 per Cent. on the Proceeds or the Legated Value of Sold or Legated Immoveables.

1 1/2 per Cent. on the Appraised Amount of Moveables and Immoveables.

In Estates of Living Persons, or where the Association acts in capacity of Agent.

2 1/2 per Cent. on the Receipt of Monies not being House Rent or Book Debts.

5 per Cent. for the Receipt of House Rent or Book Debts.

No Charge is made in the latter mentioned Estates for Disbursements.

1 per Cent. from the Amount of Capitals of all Notarial Deeds or Bonds placed under the Administration of the Association, should the same be taken back within one year after the commencement of the Administration, and not otherwise.

The Association charges for holding a general Power of Attorney, 25 Rds. per annum, according to Colonial custom.

SOUTH AFRICAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1831.

Capital £ 30,000.

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Special Assurances according to the nature of the risks.

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No. 10, St. George's-street.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 28, HEERENGACHT.

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CAPITAL £20,000.

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COUNTRY AGENTS.

- THOMSON, BROTHERS & Co., Graham's Town. WATSON, BROTHERS, & Co., Port Elizabeth. JOSEPH HARRY, Esq. Swellendam. O. M. BERGH, Esq. Stellenbosch. S. HULM, Esq. George. A. V. BERGH, Esq. Clanwilliam. W. FLEMING, Esq. Uitenhage.

Rates of Premiums.

- First Class, Ordinary Risks, 2s. 6d. per £100 Second Class, Hazardous, 4s. 6d. " " Third Class, double Hazardous, 6s. 8d. " " Fourth Class, Thatched Buildings, 17s. 6d. " "

The advantages accruing to the public from the Establishment of this Company, are the reductions which have been made since its formation of nearly 25 per cent. on all descriptions of Risks, and the security afforded by its numerous Proprietors.

Office Hours, from 9 till 3 o'clock.

R. W. EATON, Secretary.

STOLEN or strayed, from the Farm Nooitgedacht, (adjoining Kirstenbosch,) about the 25th May last, four Mares and a Gelding, of the following description: one a large dark brown mare; a ditto with a star and a white left hind leg; a light brown ditto with a white right hind leg; a ditto red brown 2 1/2 year old, the right hind and left fore legs white has also a mark of a bite in the neck; and a young light brown gelding 3 1/2 years old, with a star. Those returning the above to the Undersigned, or keeping them and informing him thereof will be rewarded. Gentlemen Poundmasters are requested to inform the Undersigned by letter, should the horses be impounded. JAC. A. LOUW, P. Gr. Nooitgedacht, Zwartland, 4 July, 1838.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

June 27. Roxburgh Castle, ship, W. Cumberland, from Calcutta April 15, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Mackey, Broad, and Thomson, Miss Mackey, Mrs. Turner, and Jackson, Major Anderson, Capt. Broad, Messrs. Mackey, Graham, Douglas, Totenham, Shelton, Shearin, and Coleman, 2 children, 4 servants, and 2 steerage passengers.—Brings a mail.

27. Olivia, schooner, W. Rooome, from Mauritius May 28, to this port. Cargo sugar and rice. Passengers, Messrs. Raymond, Backhouse, and Walker.—Brings a mail.

27. Emma, schooner, T. King, from Mauritius May 28, to this port. Cargo sugar rice and wheat. Passengers, Messrs. Lashington, and Thornton.—Brings a few letters.

July 2. Brighton, Am. bark, — from Boston 17th April to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Dixwell, Dunn, and Cleveland.

2. Briton, brig, E. Harrington, from Algoa Bay 26th June to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Francis, Messrs. Blackburn, and Howard.

3. Cheerful, schooner, T. Smith, from Liverpool April 27, to this port. Cargo sundries. Brings a few letters.

Vessels in Table Bay.

Ships—Meg Merrilies, and Roxburgh Castle. Barks—Agrippina, Agnes, Felicity, Neptune, Catherine, and Brighton.

Brigs—Mary Jane, Alice, Hamilton, Globe, Bromley, Knysna, and Briton.

Schooners—Regent Packet, St. Helena, Olivia, Emma, and Cheerful.

Cutter—Friends' Goodwill.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

June 24. Diana, ship, R. Dudman, from Mauritius May 11 to London. Cargo sugar. Passengers, Capt. Darby, 12th Foot, and Mr. Bosanquet.

25. Eleanor, ship, W. Holderness, from Colombo April 4, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Capt. Forbes, R. E., and Lieut. Brighert, 90th Foot.

Sailed out of Simon's Bay.

June 26. Munford, to Launceston. Vessels in Simon's Bay. H. M. S. Melville, Bonetta, Suracen, Volage, Scout, and Viper.

Ships—Dortena, Tweed, Alina, Sarah Francis, Diana, and Eleanor.

MARKT PRYZEN.

Tot den 4 July 1838.

Table of market prices for various goods including Aloe, Appelen, Aprikosen, Aardappelen, Aryn, Balken, Boonen, Besjeswasch, Boter, Brandewyn, Bokkevelen, Drooge Ossenhuizen, Eenden en Makouwen, Erwtien, Garst, Hoenders, Ganzen, Kalkoeren, Haver, Hood, Honing, Houstkolen, Kaf, Kapp, Kalk, Koorn, Linzen, Meel, Melies, Olifantstanden, Okkernoten, Planten, Pears, Persiken, Rosypen, Rogge, Stroo, Tabak, Tjger, Vellen, Uyen, Varkens, Veedern, Vet, Vygen, Wyn, and Zout.

CAPE TOWN.

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