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 Prijs van Innekening.—In de Stad, per jaar, 16 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de Buiten-Distrikten, per jaar, 19 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.
 Schell.—Voor een eekende Courant 7 Pence.—Elk Kwartaal moet vooruit betaald worden.



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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—Virg.

DFEL IX.

VRYDAG DEN 13 JULY 1838.

No. 441.

MEESTERS BUREAU. Kaapstad, 3 July 1838.
EDICT.—De Nabestaanden van Vaders en Moeders zyde van de Minderjarigen *Helena Alberta*, en *Maria Anna Barendina Dreyer*, minderjarige kinderen van *Johannes Fredrik Dreyer*, en *Maria Martha Barendina de Necker*, beide overleden, worden versoekt kennis te nemen, dat eene Byeenkomst van de Nabestaanden van Vaders en Moeders zyde van gez. Minderjarigen, zal worden gehouden ten overstaan van den Meester van het Hooge Geregts-hof, in de Grote Jury Kamer, Publieke Gebouwen, Kaapstad, op Dingsdag, den 13en dezer, ten 10 uren precies, en alle zoodanige Personen en voorn., worden versoekt op den tyd en plaats voormeld openwoordig te syn, om dan en aldaar Brieven van Confirmatie te sien verlenen aan zoodanig Persoon of Personen die door den gemelden Meester zullen worden aangesteld tot de Wogd of Voogden van de gezegde Minderjarigen.
CLERKE BURTON, Meester van het Hooge Geregts-hof.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.
 Kaapstad, 28 Juny 1838.
BERIGT AAN DEELHEBBEREN EN AAN HET PUBLIEK.—Wordt by deze narigt gegeven, dat het geheel van de ontegeëigende Aandeelen, bestaande in 120, in het Kapitaal van de Cape of Good Hope Bank, ter algemeene Competitie zullen worden aangeboden aan die Deelhebbere van de Trust Acte hebben geteekend voor of op den 1sten Maart 1837, by eene Byeenkomst te worden gehouden aan de Bank, op den 28sten dag van July 1838.
 Deelhebbere na den 1sten Maart 1837 en Non-Subscribenten, die verlangen Eigenaren in de Bank te worden, worden verzocht van de gelegenheid gebruik te maken om schikkingen te maken met de partijen die gerechtigd zyn voor Aandeelen te bieden, zynde eene lyst van derselver namen in de Bank aangeplakt tot algemeen narigt.
 Op last der Directeuren,
F. CHRISTIAN, Kasier.

DE Oudergeteekende zal op MORGEN den 14 July, des namiddags, precies te 2 uren, zonder reserve doen verkoopen, 6 of 700 vrachten Metselklippen, de afbraak der Roomsche Catholieke Kapel, zullende de verkoopung plaats hebben op den grond, alwaar gemelde Kapel heeft gestaan.
 Kaapstad den 28 Juny 1838.
A. J. REIS.

TENDERS, zullen op het Kantoor van den Oudergeteekenden, No. 1, Kerkplein, worden ontvangen voor de volgende Kleedingstukken, ten gebruike op de Schapen-paerden, van de Heeren **REITZ, BREDA, JOUBERT & Co.**
 16 groote karsaaijen Baatjes, met baaijen voering.
 12 middelslag, do. do. do.
 24 gemeene witte Hoeden.
 48 vellen Broeken.
 48 groote linnebaaische Hembden.
 4 stukken gemeene blaauwe Doeken.
 2 groote stukken ongebleekt Linnen.
 2 stukken Duiwelsterk.
 2 stukken a 24 el ieder, Geruit.
 1 lb. wit en bruin Garen.
 1 lb. gekleurde, do.
 2 dozyn gemeene Scharen.
 100 Naalden, van No. 3.
 2 dozyn Knipmessen.
 12 Tonteldozen en Stalen.
 Tenders van monsters vergezeld, moeten worden ingezonden op of voor DINGSDAG, den 17 dezer, ten 12 uren.
 Kaapstad, 5 July 1838.
F. G. WATERMEYER, Boekhouder der Firma.

VERKOOPING VAN 220 EXTRA VETTE BEESTEN.
 —Op Donderdag, den 19 July, zal de Oudergeteekende van den Heer **J. BEYERS**, aan Stikland, onder Administratie van de Heeren **FAURE & KORSTEN**, per Vendutie doen verkoopen, bovenstaande getal Hoornvee, bestaande, in:
 20 Slagtossen, —80 Trekossen, —50 Slagtkoeljen.
 Daar een ieder weet, dat myn Vee, altyd in den besten staat wordt opgebracht, behoef ook bovenst. gene verdere recomman-datie, als dat het zeker zal present syn.
D. BRINK, At

VERLOREN OF WEGGELOOPEN, van de Plaats "Nooitge-lacht," (gelegen annex de plaats "Korsens-bosch") ontrent den 25sten Mei laastl., vier Merries en een Paard, van de volgende beschryving, als:—
 Eene groote donker-bruine Merrie, strekkig van lyf; eene do. donker-bruine met een kol, de linker achterpoot wit en het afgedrongen van lyf; eene do. ligt-bruine, groot en sterkig van lyf, en de regter achterpoot laag wit; eene do. rood-bruine, twee en een half jaar oud, de regter achter-en de linker voorpoot laag wit, heeft ook een beetje of kwet-waar, aan de keel, die sich als twee kuiljes vertoont; een jonge Rain, drie en een half jaar oud, lichtbruin van kleur, met een kol.
 Die bovengem. Paarden by den Oudergeteekenden terug-brocht, of gedeelt in bewaring houdt, en hem daarvan kennis geeft, zal goed beloond worden;—en de Heeren Schutmees-tern worden vriendelyk versoekt, den Oudergeteekenden by te melden, indien gem. Paarden ergens in de schut mog-ten aankomen.

JACS. A. LOUW, P. Gz.
 Nooitgedacht, Zwartland, 4 July 1838.

HEDEN AVOND (Vrydag) te 5 uren.—Verkoopung van Engelsche en Hollandse Boeken.—Aan den Holland-schen Boek en Papier Winkel, 80, Kerkstraat,
J. SUASO DE LIMA, q.q.
 Catalogussen zyn te bekomen.

VERKOOPING VAN BOEKEN, ZONDER DE MINSTE RESERVE.—**A. S. ROBERTSON**, zal zyne Boek-verkoopung, te No. 21, Heerengracht, op **DONDERDAG AVOND**, den 19 dezer, te 6 uren, voortzetten; de voor-raad bestaat onder anderen uit Henry's Bybel, Schott's dito, godgeleerde Werken, Geschiedenissen, Romans, de "Annals" voor 1838, en vorige jaren, net gebonden, een kast **PAS ONTVANGEN** Boeken, enz. Alsmede Werk-doojes, enz. enz.
 Catalogussen, zullen vroeg in de aanstaande week, worden uitgegeven.

TE KOOP.—Suprafyne katoenen Mans Hembden met lin-nen Boordjes en Manchetten, Cambric, Lawa, en linnen Voorstukke; alsmede eeuige Jagt Hembden.
EWAN CHRISTIAN, 7, St. Georgestraat.

EXTRA HAVERGERVEN.—Te koop, extra Haver-gerven, a 6 Rds. per 100 lbs. te No. 21 Keeromstraat.

KENNISGEVING VAN VERHUIZING.—**J. B. ROOFS**, Blijkslager, Kopersmid en Loodgieter, is verhuisd naar No. 35 Breestraat, hoek van de Kasteelstraat, het Huis ou-langs bewoond door den Heer **P. DE ROUBAIX**.
 N.B. Benoodigd, twee Bliklagers en een Kopersmid.

MEJUFVROU A. E. BEYERS, betuigt hiermede, haren hartelyken dank aan den Wel-Ed. Hr. **L. BICCARD**, M. D., aan wien zy erkent, nevens God, zoo veel reden tot dankbaarheid verschuldigd te zyn, wegens ZEds. byzondere bekwaamheid, in het afzetten harer borst, door de kanker veroorzaakt, welke binnen vyf minuten plaats vond, ZEds. niet alleen allen lof toekennende voor de goede en knappe behandeling aan haar betoond, maar recomman-dant ZEds. benevens Doctor **O'FLINN**, die zoo vriendelyk geassisteerd heeft, aan een iegelyk die met zoodanig een accident behebt is.
 Mejufvrouw **A. E. B.**, geeft hare bankbaarheid en hoog-achtung byzonder te kennen aan Mejufvrouw **BICCARD**, die gedurende den tyd van zes weken, dat zy zich ter haar Eds. huize bevond, de grootste zorg en menschlievndheid voor haar aan den dag heeft gelegd, en waarvoor zy de achte-nwaardige familie van den Hr. **BICCARD**, nimmer zal vergeten.
 Zy kan mede niet terugblyven, den Wel-Eerw. Heer **BECK**, voor zyn Eerwaardens bezoeken, zoo getrouw, mede haren opregsten dank te betuigen, als ook die vrienden die haar zoo menschlievend, assistentie hebben geboden.
 Stikland, den 6 July 1838.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, zeker Huis, gelegen in de Boomstraat, zeer geschikt voor een Timmermans Win-kel of eene Kuipery; in geval gemelde Huis niet voor den 1 Augustus uit de hand zal zyn verkocht, zal hetzelfde op dien datum, per publieke Vendutie worden opgeveild. Het grootste gedeelte der koopschat, kan des verkiezende, op renten worden gehouden.—Te bevragen by den Oudergeteekenden, ten zynen Kantoor, Kerkplein No. 3.
F. J. MULLER
 N.B. In geval van Opveiling, zal liberaal Strykgeld worden gegeven.

BENOODIGD, op het Kantoor van den Oudergeteekenden, een jongeling van goed gedrag.
F. J. MULLER, No. 3, Kerkplein.

MUZYK EN MUZYK-INSTRUMENTEN.—**J. F. ASCHEN**, neemt de vryheid de Inwoners der Kaap stad en het Publiek in het algemeen, te berigten, dat hy altoos voorhanden heeft, een groote en wel uitgezochte voor-raad Muzyk en Muzyk-Instrumenten, bestaende uit Grand, Kabinet en vierkante Piano-Fortes, volgens de laatste en meest goedgekeurde principes, Spaansche Guitars, Violen, Violincellos, Fluiten met 4, 6 en 8 Sleutels, en patente top-pen, Bashoorns, Trompetten, Clarionetten, Cornettos, Wal-toorns, Serpenten, Bassons, Accordions, met van 4 tot 8 Sleutels, Muzyk-doojes, Viool-, Violincello-, Harp-, Guit-ar- en Piano-Forte-Snaren, van de beste kwaliteit; alsmede eene groote verscheidenheid andere artikelen, te veel om te melden.
MEDE,
 Juist ontpakt, een uitgezocht Assortement modische Degen en Wandelstokken; dezelve vereischen gene aanbeveling, zynde zonder uitzondering de beste, die het Publiek kunnen worden aangeboden.
J. F. A., een Stemmer geëngageerd hebbende, zal voor-taan instaat zyn geregelder acht te geven, op de Instrumen-ten van zoodanige personen, die hem ter stemming van de-zelve by het enkel stuk, of het jaar, mogten belasten.
 Hoek van de Plein- en Langemarktstraat, Kaapstad.

TE HUUR, twee Onderkamers, van een Huis in de Plein-straat, zeer geschikt voor een Kantoor of Winkel, dezelve kunnen, des vereischt, dadelyk worden aanvaard.—Voor byzonderheden vervoege men zich aan de Muzykwinkel van **J. F. ASCHEN**, Hoek van de Plein- en Langemarktstraat.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—Op **DINGSDAG** den 17 dezer, ten 10 uren 's Morgens, zal de Oudergeteekende by publieke veiling verkoopen, de volgende Koopmanwarens, te weten: 50 kasten a 40 cattie Knopjes Thee, 400 dito a 10 dito dito; 60 dito a 10 dito Orange Pekos, Hyson, jonge Hyson en Souchong Thee, direct van China ingevoerd, per *Sophia*, en ander late aankomsten; alsmede 100 kasten a 40 cattie Knopjes Thee, ingevoerd over Engeland; verder, 5 kasten Za-dels en Toomen, 5 dito Geweren, en 2 dito Spelden, 25 vaatjes gepaarde Gort, 5 dito Zwavel, 1 kast Stuk-Altia, Gai-noten, eene groote hoeveelheid Aardewerk, Koffy, Ryst, In-digo Blaauw, Notenmuskant, Kaneel, 100 zakken witte Rio Suiker, en 100 zakken Benares dito.—Waarna, eene hoe-veelheid Chinasch verlate waren te koop zal worden aangeboden, bestaande in Dames Werkdoojes, Kaartdoojes, Bockgam-mon Borden Broodbakjes, Theekistjes en 5 stel Thee- en Schenkpladen.
ISAAC MANUEL,
 St. George's straat 11 July 1838.

SLAVEN COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN.
DE Oudergeteekenden zyn genegen te koopen of procuratie te ontvangen om **COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN** in te vorderen,
 Personen kontante gelden benoodigd hebbende, kunnen het door hen vereicht wordende bedragen tegen een matig Interest bekomen.
HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

COMMISSARIAAT.—Aan Kaarsenmakers in de Kaap-stad en Simon's-stad.—Narigt wordt gegeven, dat Ten-ders met Monsters zullen worden ontvangen op dit Bureau, tot 12 uren, op **ZATURDAG**, den 14 dezer, van personen die genegen mogten zyn, een Kontrakt aantegean, ter leve-ring van zoodanige hoeveelheden
KAARSEN,

Als benoodigd mogten zyn, ten gebruike van dit Depart-ment, in de Kaapstad en Simon's-stad, tot den 31 December aanst.
 De Monsters moeten bestaan uit Vorm- en Dikpit-Kaarsen, en de prys worden gemeld in Sterling Geld, tegen het pond Engelsch gerigt.
 Afzonderlyke Monsters zullen worden ontvragen voor Simon's-stad.
 De tegenwoordige maandelyste consumptie beloopt ge-meenlyk in de Kaapstad, in den winter 800 en in den zomer, 700 lb., en 60 tot 80 lb. per maand, in Simon's stad.
CH. PALMER, Ad. Com. Gen.
 Commissariaats Bureau, Kaapstad 5 July 1838.

£703 2 4.
BOVENSTAANDE som van £703 2 4, is op renten tegen 5 pCt in het jaar, onder verband van Vaste Goederen, te bekomen.—Adres by **C. M. DE WET**, q.q.
P. F. DE VILLIERS, q.q.

TE HUUR.—Het Huis en Pakhuis No. 45, St. Georgestraat, voormaals het verblyf van den Heer **ASPEN**.
J. T. BUCK.

PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE.—1000 Schapen zullen worden verkocht op Maandag den 16 July, aan de Groene-Kloof, ter Plaats van den Heer **ROGIER D'OLIVEIRA**, aan Konter-berg.
H. A. SANDENBERGH, q.q.
 Het Vee zal zeker present zyn.
 Zegt het voort.

1,000 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN.—
 De Oudergeteekende zal op Donderdag den 19 dezer, ter plaats van den Hr. **JAN VISSER**, aan de Cogra, (Groenkloof), publiek laten verkoopen, bovengem. getal Schapen, extra vet; dezelve zyn de attentie van Heeren Slag-ters en anderen hoogst waardig.
 Groot Drakenstein, 9 July 1838.
S. W. VAN DER MERWE.
 De Heeren **FORD & HAUFF**, Vendu-Adm.

ALLE degenen, die eenige Vorderingen hebben tegen den Boedel van wylen Mejufvrouw **ALIDA BLANCKENBERG**, Weduwe van den Heer **GEORGE PETERS**, worden versoekt dezelve intezenden by den Oudergeteekenden, binnen zes weken van heden, en die aan gemelden Boedel iets verschul-digd zyn, om hunne schulden binnen gezegden tyd te betalen.
H. LE SUEUR, Exe-cuteur Testm.
 Kaapstad, den 13 July 1838.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED.—
 In den Boedel van wylen Mejufvrouw de Weduwe **GEORGE PETERS**.—Op **VRYDAG** den 3 Augustus aanstaande, precies ten 11 uren des voormiddags, zal aan de Meestbiedenden ver-kocht worden, het welgebouwd en zeer geryfelyk Huis, gelegen in de Burgstraat, No. 18, thans bewoond door den Heer **C. BUCK**,
H. LE SUEUR, Exe-cuteur Testm.
STRYKGELD ZAL GEGEVEN WORDEN.

IN de Schut alhier, bevindt zich boven den bepaalden tyd, Eene zwartbonte bastaard Vaderlandsche Koe, byaldien niet voor Donderdag den 19 dezer gelost, zal dezelve op dien da-tum, publiek worden verkocht.
J. M. BEYERS, Schutmeester
 Stikland, den 11 July 1838.

ONTVANGEN, per 'Senator,' uit London.—Een kast, inhoudende: 9000 Eiken, 1000 Sycamoren, 1000 Eschen, 500 Beuken, Alameda te koop, soetsmeltsche Kees, Mauritius Saiker, en 100 geelhouten Balken, pas geland. A. CHIAPPINI, & Co.

ZONDER RESERVE, om de Pakhuizen te verhuizen.—HEDEN MORGEN, zal aan het Pakhuis van den Oudergeteekenden, eene publieke Verkoop worden gehouden, van superfijn Laken, Buckskin, Pelisse Laken, Flannel, Baai, Duffel, Merino, Gryn, Saal, Velveteen, Genoa Koorda, Moleskin, Merino Broekengood, Geruit, Nankinet, Duivelsterk, Longcloth, Bafna, Kilmarnock en Schotche Pettes, uitmuntende Eas de Cologne, Sago, Peper, Koffy, Thee, enz. E. J. JERRAM.

Het weer ongunstig zynde, zal de Verkooping op Maandag Morgen, worden gehouden.

ZEE OLIPHANT OLIE.—Op ZATURDAG den 15 deser, zal het restant vaten van die uitmuntende Lampolie, by den Heer JONES, aan den hoogsten Bieder, worden verkocht. DEANE & JOHNSON.

DE Ondergeteekende heeft nu ontvangen van Maralei, per 'La Reunion,' Kapt. DALMAS, en wordt te koop aangeboden ten zyne Pakhuizen, St. Georgestraat, Fransche Cognac Brandewyn in vaten, eenige kasten Claret, Champagne, Zoetolie, Liqueurs, kurken voor Bierbottels, platte kurken, groote stukken voor Visschers, Vermicelli en Macaroni, Ruiten van 7 by 9, in kasten, Olyven, Anchovis, Cappers, Augurkes en andere Afsars, Pruimen; alsmede ook eenige Kagchela Voorstukken, van witte en andere kleuren marmer, Vloersteen en Vyzels, van marmer, eenige Kagchel Ornamenten, ook Perfumerie in soorten. St. Georgestraat, 12 July 1838. C. L. HERMAN.

ONTVANGEN PER SENATOR EN ADRASTUS.—Een Assortement wollen en katoenen Goederen.—Alsmede versche Knopjes Thee in kleine Kastjes. JAMIESON, WINGATE, & Co. No. 44, St. George's-straat.

BOKKINGS.—Op Morgen, zullen by den Heer JONES, worden verkocht, 40 vaatjes Bokkings.

NIEUWE PYPEN, EN HALVE PYPEN.—Te koop omtrent 50 tot 60 Pypen, halve Pypen, en ander vaatwerk, waarin drooge goederen van Europa ingevoerd syn, by PALLAS & POLEMANN.

ONTVANGEN PER Bromleys van Engeland, als ook van Holland en Hamburg, "met laatste schepen over Engeland," alle soorten versche Medicynen als droogeryen Chemische preparaten, Engelsche, Hollandische en Duitse patente Medicynen, die aan hunne Etablissements, No. 25, Strandstraat en No. 14 Langemarktstraat, te bekomen syn. PALLAS & POLEMANN, Chemisten Droogisten en Apothekers.

PAKHUIS IN HILLIGER-STEEG.—Op MAANDAG MORGEN den 23 July, ten 12 uren, zullen zonder Reserve worden verkocht, een groot, geryfkyk Boven- en Onder-Pakhuis, voormaals het eigendom van wylen den Heer HECROODT, en nu behoorende aan den Hr. JOSEPH MAYNARD.—Voor de koopkondition en het plan, adresseer men zich aan de Vendu-Afslagers, de GEBROEDERS ELLIOTT.

LIBERAAL STRYKGOED ZAL WORDEN GEGEVEN.

BERIGT.—De Heer J. C. BERRANGE, tot hiertoe eerste verbonden Klerk op het Bureau van den Procureur, A. HUTCHINSON, geeft by deze kennis, dat hy geadmitteerd is om als Procureur van het Hooge Gerechtshof, en Notaris Publiek, te practiseeren, en dat hy syn Bureau geopend heeft, te No. 32 St. Georgestraat, over dat van den Hr. HUTCHINSON.

BENOODIGD.—Twee Schoenmakers Knechts en twee Leerjongens.—Adres by A. VERMEULEN, No. 46 Waterkant.

NIEUWE NEGOTIE-WINKEL geopend, by den Ondergeteekenden, No. 36 Bree-straat. J. VAN OUDSHOORN.

OVERLEDEN, op den 29 deser, onze geliefde dochter, JOHANNA CHRISTINA, in den onderdom van 14 jaren en 8 maanden, waarvan by deze aan Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt kennis gegeven, met verzoek van rouwbeklagt verschoond te blyven. J. C. DE VILLIERS, N. J. BRESLER, Juny, 1838.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 13 JULY 1838.

DE zeer belangryke kwestie, rakende de invoering van vrye geapprenticeerde Indische arbeiders, heft ons deze week bezig gehouden, ter verkryging van de nodige inlichtingen, om aan het publiek voldoende en overtuigende bewyzen voor te leggen, van den uitslag van dergelyken maatregel. Wy zyn geslaagd, doch ongelukkiglyk te laat, om dezelve heden te plaatsen. Wy willen het publiek niet voor de eene of andere zyde der kwestie bevooroordeelen, maar wel helpen, om een juist en veilig besluit te nemen, gegrond op daadzaken, en ondervinding;—en vertrouwen derhalve, dat onze lezers met ons zullen instemmen, dat eenig gevoelen, hetwelk wy thans zouden wagen te geven, onvergezeld van die daadzaken, waarop zy gegrond is, voorbarig zoude zyn. Wy zullen dezelve daarom in ons volgend Blad, volledig aan het Publiek voorleggen.

Dat er voor den landbouw gebrek aan handen bestaat, en zulks nog erger zal worden na den 1 December, wanneer de algemeene afschaffing van Neger-apprenticeschap in deze Kolonie zal plaats hebben, wordt door allen erkend. Dat de noodige handen in eene groote mate de boeren-

plaatsen zullen versien, want door afluad van eenige Indische arbeiders, is het meest derhalve worden gedaan, en het betuimt het Publiek ernstiglyk de beste middelen, tegen een 200 dringende behoefte, te overwegen. Het Gouvernement kan ons echter, hierin veel te gunstlyk komen. Door het uitvaardigen eener Wet tegen Landlooperij, zoude veel kwaad voorgelopen en veel onheil afgewerd kunnen worden, waarvoor deskundigen vreesen. Wy erkennen, dat te bevroeden, welke redenen er bestaan, tegen het daarstellen eener zoodanige Wet. Er is, 2 of 3 jaren geleden, door den Wetgevenden Raad, eene Vagabonds-Ordonnantie gemaakt, en ter bekrachtiging naar Engeland verzonden, doch "afgekeurd" terug gekomen. Wy weten niet, of de Secretaris voor de Kolonien, gewoon is, het Koloniaal Gouvernement met de redenen van zoodanige afkeuring, bekend te maken. Is dat het geval, welke zwaarigheid kan er dan bestaan, eene Ordonnantie uitvaardigen, overeenkomstig de inzigten des Gouvernements in Engeland? Is het gene betere staatkunde ENIGE reglementen tegen Landlooperij vast te stellen, dan in eene beschaafde samenleving zonder dezelve te zyn? Zoo wy het oog naar Europa wenden, zullen wy geenen enkelen Staat aantreffen, alwaar geen Wet ten dien opzichte bestaat;—waarom dan niet in deze Kolonie?

Indien aan den anderen kant, het Koloniaal Gouvernement door den Koloniaal Secretaris van Staat niet is ingelicht, omtrent de redenen van "afkeuring," dan gelooven wy, dat het Publiek dezelve bezwaren aan het Ministerie, of direkt aan het Britsche Parlement moet voorleggen;—en in dat geval komt het ons inderdaad voor, dat wy te vergeefs aanzoek hebben gedaan by het Koloniaal Gouvernement wiens handen zoo vastgebonden zyn. Zoo er eenige mening kan worden gehecht aan de uitdrukking van Lord GLENELG in het Hooger Huis, "dat het Gouvernement niet alleen het belang der Apprenticen moet in het oog houden, doch tevens de Dienstheeren beschermen," kunnen wy billyk verwachten, dat in bovengemelde kwartieren, acht zal worden geslagen, op eene wel opgestelde Petitie, om regulatien tegen landlooperij.

Is het waar, dat in eene Depeche van Lord GLENELG, de Ordonnantie tegen Landlooperij afkeurende, het Koloniaal Gouvernement is verboden geworden in het geheel gene wet tegen Landlooperij te maken? Dit zou zynde, zal het Publiek ontwaren dat onzen raad van beroep naar het Gouvernement in Engeland, zich als den eenigen maatregel aanbeveelt. Wy erkennen, dat op onze Petitiën meestal geen acht is geslagen, doch is het Publiek hare eenparige tegeukanting jegens de STRAF-BOKKINGEN ontgaan? Heeft men op hunne klagen, toen dezelve eenpariglyk werden gedaan, geen acht geslagen?

Men zegt dat er in London eene Maatschappy is opgericht, om door Stoom-Vaartuigen, van 1,200 ton, doch voerende 1,700 ton, en van 350 paarden-kraft, eene gemeenschap daartestellen tusschen Groot-Brittanniën en Indie, over de Kaap de Goede Hoop;—en dat Saldanhabaai gekozen is, als de kaapsche aanlegplaats.

De reis van London naar Saldanhabaai, wordt berekend op 24 a 25 dagen, en de geheele reis naar Indie op 54 a 56 dagen.

Wy vernemen dat het Stoom-Vaartuig ten gebruike der Kaap de Goede Hoop Stoom-vaart Maatschappy, in de maand September of October alhier wordt verwacht.

Wy hebben verscheidene klagen ontangen van Inteeke-naren in de Buiten Distrikten, dat hunne Couranten door de post-beambten, worden geopend, gelezen, en niet behoortlyk aan hen toegezonden. Wy onthouden ons nog onze klagte aan den bevoegden persoon voortteleggen. Wy waarschuwen deze beambten slechts, voor het toekomstige, dat zy geen regt hebben enig brief of pakket te openen of achteruit te houden; en dat zy zich aan pligtverzuim schuldig maken, wanneer zy in gebreke blyven of verzuimen, om dezelve door het behoortlyk kanaal, aftezenden; en indien wy van dergelyke wanbedryven weder hooren, zullen wy dezelve ernstiglyk opnemen. Wy verzoeken onze Inteeke-naren in de Buiten-Distrikten derhalve, om by ontdekking van dezelve ons daarvan niet onkundig te laten.

Wy hebben Mauritius dagbladen, tot den 12 Juny ontvangen, en slechts tyd het volgende aantestippen, uit de Cerveen, van den 7 Juny:—"Kaapsche Boter, is schaars; de voorraad Kaapsche Koorn, is zeer gering; Europeisch Koorn, is in overvloed. 32 Kaapsche Muilezels, waren voor 150 Piasters per stuk verkocht geworden."

OOSTELYKE PROVINCIE. De Grensmaal is gisteren eerst laat aangekomen, withoofde der zware regens, die wy gedurende de laatste dagen, hebben gehad.

De Graham's Town Journal, van den 5 July, bevat hoegenaamd niets omtrent de Trekboeren. Het blykt, dat te Hermapus Knaal, Kariga, en in de naburichap van Somerset, vee door de Kaffers was weggedreven, dat heruomen was geworden, maar de rooverien schynen niet zoo talryk, als te voren, te zyn geweest.

Het gemelde blad, geeft geen ander byzonder nieuws, dan het geen vervat is, in de volgende extracten.—"Wy meldden vroedens week, dat een aantal vanren op de uitstekende punten der Amatol berg, waren gezien geworden, en dat dezelve verondersteld werden eene reeks van kolonien te zyn, door de Kaffers gemaakt, om de stroopers uit de Kolonie, te roepen. Dit achynt bewaarheid te zyn, dat wy sedert de bestaande traktaaten, geen rustiger werk hebben doorgebragt, dan de vroedens. Maar wat bewykt dit? Wel, dat de Kolonisten op eene systematische wyze worden beroofd, en dat er niets anders vereischt wordt, dan een wakker Gouvernement, om onze Boeren te beschermen tegen die verderflike strooptogten, welke sedert het bewind van den Luitenant Gouverneur, zoo sterk in swaag zyn geweest. Niemand dan een dwaas zal gelooven, dat de Opperhoofden de magt niet hebben, om des verkiezende, strooptogten naar de Kolonie, voortekomen. Maar wy kunnen er op rekenen, dat zoo lang sy onze Koloniale Regeerders door uitvingen kunnen misleiden, zy rooverij eerder aanmoedigen dan betogelen zullen. Vordert volkomen teruggaaf,—laat dezewegens geene ontcoming toe,—handelt in alle gevallen volgens een stipt, grondbeginsel van regtvaardigheid, zoo wel jegens den Kaffer als jegens den Kolonist, en roef, ofschoon niet geheel ten onder gebragt, zal zeker geen dagelykch voorval worden, zoo als het sedert den laatsten tyd, geweest is."

"Het Kaffer-Opperhoofd Eno, is gedurende de vroedens week, te Graham's-stad geweest, met een aantal volgelingen. Wy vernemen, dat hy allerlei verklaringen heeft gedaan omtrent syne vrede-gezinde voornemens. Deze zyn goedkoop, en zoolang ze gunstiglyk worden ingezweld, zal een Kaffer altoos bedacht zyn, dezelve, ruimschoots uittezetelen. Men is al te veel gewoos geweest, om de opeghheid dezer lieden afteemeten, niet volgens hunne daeden, maar volgens hunne befeften, en het is hoog tyd, zulk een kinderachtig gedrag te laten varen."

De lezer, kan zich omtrent den staat van dit District, enig denkbeeld vormen, uit de omstandigheid, dat het gerangen-huis, thans niet minder bevat, dan 123 gevangenen.

Er zyn—Mannen onder vonnis 62. Vrouwen, do. do. 8. Mannen ter terestelling gecommitteerd 48. Vrouwen, do. do. do. 5.

De overtuigden zyn allen kleurlingen, vier uitgezonden. Onder de terest te stellingen, is slechts een Europeaan.

TREKBOEREN.—DELAGOA-BAAI. Extract uit eene Correspondentie van den Eerwaarden Her FRANCIS OWEN.

"Te Delagoa Baai, vonden wy het ongelukkige overschot der party, van Louis Trichard, by hun vertrek uit de Kolonie, 18 huisgezinnen gemaakt hebbende. Slechts twee gehuwde mans-personen, Trichard en zyn zoon, overleven de rampen des oorlogs, en den verderfelyken invloed des klimaats; eenige weduwen en kinderen zyn nog in leven, doch byna de geheele party, behalve Trichard en zyn zoon, zyn aangestast door de koorts, het klimaat eigen. Velen zyn aan dezelve gestorven, en in den korten tyd van drie weken, dat de "Comet," in de haven was, zyn drie zielen, da eeuwigheid ingestapt. Eene week voor onze aankomst, stierf de vrouw van Louis Trichard, en ik begroef de vrouw zyns zoons, aan hare zyde. Wy verlieten hen allen in eenen ziekelijken staat, zonder mensche-lyke hoop, zynde er niemand in de baai, beekundige kennis hebbende.

"De Portugeezen, behandelen hen zeer minzaam, en hebben een escorte gezonden om hen naar de stad te brengen, alwaar huizen, ter huer-ner ontvangst, geopend zyn. Omtrent negen huisgezinnen zonderden zich van Trichard af, en zyn allen door de wilde stammen, waardoor zy zyn getrokken, vermoord geworden, vooral door Sochangan, een aan Dingaan, bynbaar Opperhoofd. Trichard's party is door de Mantatees en andere stammen, meestal des nachts, aangevalpen geworden; doch zonder verlies ontkomen. Ik heb den boog en de giftige pylen van een Opperhoofd der Mantatees, door jongen Trichard doodgeschoten, gezien, waarvan zestig hen des nachts, hadden overvallen. Iemand zoude zich verbeelden, dat die bezoeken der Voorzienig-heid hen met diep leedwezen over hunne rampvolle en onbezonne wegtrekking, moesten bezielen. De zoon van Trichard was begeeriglyk by zyne landgenooten te voegen, om met hen te vechten, en hy zoude zyne passagie naar Port Natal hebben genomen, byaldien de Kapitein vast had besloten, dezelve aantedoan. Zy hebben gene ossen of schapen; hun toestand was wezenlyk beklagenswaardig, en byna hopeloos, daar er alle reden is te gelooven, dat zy allen aan de koorts zullen sterven."

VERLIES VAN HET HOLLANDSCHE SCHIP, ZAAN-STROOM, OP DE HOOGTE DER KUST.

Het schip Middelburg, Kapitein Riekels, op den 3 Juny te St. Helena aangekomen, heeft aldaar de tyding gebragt, dat het op de hoogte van de Kaap, gepreaid had, het Hollandsche schip, Zaanstroom, en de Hollandsche bark, Zaanstroom. De Zaanstroom, Kapitein Middel, vertrok van Batavia, naar Amsterdam bestemd, op den 3 Maart. Niet byzonders vond er plaats tot op den 3 Mei, toen zy op 32gr. 28m. Zuider-breedte en 29gr. 6m. Ooster-lengtte, eene hevigen storm ondervonden, die een gedeelte der verscheppingen wegnam, en eenige andere schrede veroomaakte. In den nacht van den 9 Mei, overviel hen eenen anderen storm, gedurende welken, een stormzee over het schip sloeg, alles over boord spoelende, het roer brekende, en het vaartuig onhandelbaar en zeer lek makende; de pompen werden geduriglyk aan den gang gehouden. Op den 13 kwam er een schip in gezigt, dat, uithoofde de Zaanstroom, eene nood-vlag had gheschen, op haar afkwam, en bleek te zyn, de

EEN ZENDELINGS SCHIP.

Op Woensdag den 11 April, was de Eerw. J. Williams, die naar herkomst is van een Zending-werk in de streek Zuid-afrika, afgevaardigd naar de bekende Eilanden in het verdrag, en in de Conferentie gedompeld, gedenke der wereld. Verscheiden andere Zendingen vergezelden hem, in synen gewone kleding, en het welken synen pogingen om de wille van het Christendom te bekomen, was zoo merkwaardig geweest, dat hy de grootste verwachting uitde van syn deel om de overwinning te gelyken; onder de schepen van menschen-eters en afgodendienaren op de oostlyke eilanden, waarop hy nimmer een Europeaan, want een volk bestond. De Hr. Williams, na 15 of 16 jaren bezig te syn geweest met de beschaving der Zending-schepen, door het verdrag de herstellingen van het Christendom inderhand, heende twee of drie jaren geleden terug, en het Zending-Genootschap, heeft omlyng een verslag syner verrichtingen omtrent gemaakt, berekend om elk met verbaasung en bewondering te bezien. Hy is naar Engeland gekomen, om een reis te verkrygen, waarmede hy eenige der afgevaardigde eiland-koninkjes bezoeken, en de hulp van anderen daarin te verzoeken, en slaagde boven verwachting. Graaf Fitz William had hem de som van £300, welke deze hem versocht niet als synen intekening te beschouwen, maar als een gift des ganse familie, elk lid waarvan, ingenomen was met een geschiedenis, zoo vol van streelende gebeurtenissen, en zoo loofbaar voor den Vader der Zendingen. De Hertog van Devonshire gaf £150, en vele andere edellieden deden medelidig by, hetgeen door de Corporatie van London, met £500, vermeerderd werd. Alderman Pratt onderneem een vaarting tot dat einde geschikt, intekopen, en koop daartoe de Camden uit, eertyds een Gouvernements Paket, en thans volkomen uitgerust.

Het stoomvaartuig, de City of Canterbury, werd door het Genootschap gehuurd, om de Zendingen, en tusschen 4 à 500 hunner vrienden, van London Brug naar 's Gravesend overtebrengen, alwaar de Camden met haar Bethel-slag, geankerd was. Op de Kaayen en op de London Brug was een groote menigte verzameld, en te 10 uren stak het stoomvaartuig af, onder het luid gejuich der menigte. Te half twee uren bereikte het vaartuig de Camden, en de Hr. Williams, synen Mede-Zendingen met derselver vrouwen en kinderen gingen in laatstgemelde over, onder de tegenwenschingen en toeluchtingen hunner vrienden. Een gebod voor de Zendingen werd toen door den Eerwaarden Doctor Katz gedaan, en een gezang gesongen; de Camden ontrolde toen hare zeilen, en stovende naar de Noer, terwyl het stoomvaartuig, haar vele nuylen vergezeld. De vaartuigen bleven in geselschap tot half vier uren, toen het stoomvaartuig omdraaide, en drie hoersas, als een laatst vaarwel, werden aangeheven.

Hovengemeld Schip de Camden, is op den 1 dezer in de Simonsbaai aangekomen. De Eerw. Heer Williams is in de stad.

HOLLAND.

Wy geven het volgende extract rakende de afdoening der kwestie tusschen Holland en België:—

DEN HAAG, 12, MAART.—Onder de verschillende aanmerkingen door de sectien der Tweede Kamer, nopens het voorgestelde Budget gemaakt, zyn de volgende:—

Eenige leden hebben stellig verklaard, dat zy geene buitengewone uitgaaf zouden toestaan, tenzy het Gouvernement duidelyk bewees, alles te hebben aangewend ter afdoening onzer zaken.

Zy waren van oordeel, dat het aannemen der 24 artikelen een goed middel zoude zyn, zoo anders gene, ter bereiking van dat einde. Eenige leden beschouwden dit echter als niet raadzaam, anderen wilden nader onderrigt en klaarder bevestiging hebben der noodzakelykheid eener zoo buitengewone uitgaaf. Zelf indien het Gouvernement buiten staat was, nieuwe schikkingen te treffen, zyn eenige leden van gevoelen, dat de gevorderde som veel te hoog is; want daar België, even als wy, stiptelyk verboden is te oorlogen, konden zoo vele miljoenen hoven de gewone uitgaven van het Oorlogs Departement niet noodzakelyk zyn, om ons te beveiligen tegen eenen onverwachten aanval.

DEN HAAG, April 4.—Het wantrouwen der Engelschen is op dit oogenblik ongegrond. De Staten Generaal hebben door derzelver klaarbylykelyk eenstemmigheid, gestadig blyken gegeven, dat er geene verdenking behoorde te worden gekoesterd, en dat door het Gouvernement alles is gedaan, wat billyk had kunnen verwacht worden. Borendien toont de aanspraak van den Minister van Finantie aan, dat voorwaarden, die men te voren van de hand had gewezen, thans zyn ingewilligd, en dat ons Gouvernement waarlyk op eene algeheele afscheiding van België, bedacht is. Onzes inziens, is allen twyfel omtrent dit onderwerp nu verdwenen, niet slechts uithoofde van de verklaring aan de Staten Generaal door den Minister gedaan, maar tevens, omdat de Vertegenwoordigers des volks, van den staat des geschils kennis gekregen hebbende, en onderrigt wat door het uitvoerend Bewind, ter bereiking van dit vaderlandsliedend doel, is aangewend geworden, zoo volkomen tevreden waren, dat zy eenpariglyk hun volmaakt vertrouwen in het Gouvernement hebben betuigd.

AMSTERDAM, 11 APRIL.—Wy vernemen uit een respectabel kanaal, dat de jongste byeenkomst der Conferentie, te London, over de aangelegenheden van Holland en België, slechts is geschied, om België, die onderscheidene vergrootte en onregmatige vorderingen te berde had gebragt, tot eene billyke afdoening voortebereiden, doch de onderhandelingen kunnen niet voortgaan, tot na den ontrant der verwacht wordende instructien, van de Noordsche Mogendheden.—Handelsblad.

Wy vernemen dat de Londonsche Conferentie by hare jongste Byeenkomst, over de basis van een nieuw Protocol, rakende de aangelegenheden van Holland en België is overeen gekomen. 't Schynt, dat Oostenryk thans de hoofdrol zal spelen, want het document in kwestie is door Prins Esterhazy overgelegd, en na eenige geringe wyzigingen, door de Afgezanten der vier groote Mogendheden aangenomen. Wy denken dat dit Document niet openbaar zal worden gemaakt, voor dat de Cabinetten der Souvereinen wier vertegenwoordigers de Londonsche Conferentie uitmaken, hunne geheele goedkeuring daaraan zullen hebben gegeven. Intusschen, gelooven, wy op grond der ontvangene berichten te mogen verklaren, dat de hoofdzakelyke verdeelingen door de 24 artikelen bepaald, eenizins zyn gematigd met betrekking tot de provincien van Limburg en Luxemburg.—Comm. rec. Helge.

Het volgende, is de inhoud der laatste nota, welke de Hollandsche Zaakgelastigde, in London, op last van zyn Gouvernement, in Maart 1838, aan de Conferentie, te London, heeft ingediend:—

London, — Maart, 1838.

„Toen de Ondergeteekende, Zaakgelastigde van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, omtrent het einde van October 1836, de Londonsche Conferentie bekend

maakte met de onderhandelingen van synen Vorst, met de Agenten van het Huis van Nassau, drakte hy gelyktydig des Konings begeerte uit, om de onderhandelingen met dezelve over de kwestie van Holland met België, te hervatten, welke by voortdurend zyn opgeschort geweest, sedert den 24 Augustus 1833, en Zyne Majesteits goedgedyke verwachting, dat de vyf Mogendheden gereed zouden zyn, dezelve voortzette, en tot eenen gelukkig afloop, te brengen.

Deze mededeeling had geen gevolg, en gedurende een ander tydvak van 16 maanden, dat sedert verloop is, is de hoop van het Kabinet, van den Haag, dat de gewenschte schikking zoude volbragt zyn, even vruchteloos geweest.

Aldus, gedurig teleur gesteld in de billyke verwachting, om door onderhandelingen, betere schikkingen voor zyne heinde onderdanen te bekomen, is de Koning, overtuigd geworden, dat het enigste bewys dat hem nog overig blyft, is geven van zyne voortdurende zorg, voor hunna welvaart, en het enigste middel ter bereiking van zyn oogmerk, bestaan in de volkomen en algeheele toestemming in de voorwaarden van scheiding, welke de Hoven van Oostenryk, Frankryk, Groot-Brittannië, Pruisen en Rusland, als onveranderlyk en onherroepbaar, hebben verklaard.

In die overtuiging, heeft Zyne Majesteit aan den Ondergeteekenden, in last gegeven, om met de Zaakgelastigden, der vyf Hoven, te London, in Conferentie vergaderd, de 24 artikelen te teekenen, waartoe des Konings Zaakgelastigden, by hunner Excellenties nota van 15 October 1831, zyn uitgenoodigd.

Aan het einde van al deze vervelende bewys redenen gekomen zynde, neemt het Kabinet van den Haag, zoo als het hoort, eene noodeloze voorzorg, om, door den ondergeteekenden te verklaren, dat, indien er, tegen verwachting, by al de betrokkene partijen, geene onderlinge overeenstemming bestaat in inzichten en daden, de tegenwoordige verklaring, dan moet worden beschouwd, als niet gedaan.

De Ondergeteekende, aldus, de hem door zyn Gouvernement, opgedragene bevelen, ten uitvoer hebbende gebragt, neemt deze gelegenheid te baat de Zaakgelastigden der Hoven van Oostenryk, Frankryk, Groot-Brittannië, Pruisen en Rusland, van zyne byzondere hoogachting te verzekeren.”

RUSSISCHE STAATKUNDE EN INVLOED.

De Constitutionnel meldt, dat Baron Ruckman, Russische Consul Generaal te Bucharest, onlangs van de Algemeene Vergadering van Wallachie, heeft gevorderd, in hare Constitutie te laschen, dat daar Rusland haar Schuts en Oppreker is, alle verbeteringen, welke men voornemens is in hare wetten te maken, aan deszelfs goedkeuring moeten onderworpen worden, en het regt van aanstellingen tot zekere ambten, by uitsluiting, aan Rusland moet worden toegekend. De Algemeene Vergadering, de gevolgen der Russische vorderingen, in overweging genomen hebbende, heeft de veranderingen en byvoegselen door den Heer Ruckman voorgeslagen, van de hand gewezen, en de redenen harer weigering, in krachtadige bewoordingen uitgedrukt. De Hospodar heeft op last van Baron Ruckman, de zittingen der Vergadering gesloten, en hate boeken en notulen doen overbrengen naar het Bureau des Russischen Consuls.

JASSY, 18 MAART.—Russische agenten doorkruisen Moldavie. Beschermd door onzen Hospodar, Prins Stourdza, een man, vermaard door zyne gierigheid, en door Rusland omgekocht, pogen zy het gevoelen daartestellen, dat Moldavie en Wallachie niet gelukkig kunnen zyn als door eene inlyving met Rusland. De stoutheid dier agenten, neemt de Boyards in, tegen den Prins en de beschermende magt. De Hr. Bezak, Russische Consul in Moldavie, heeft onlangs eenen brief aan den Hospodar geschreven, aankondigende, dat de Keizer Nicolaas edelmoediglyk had besloten, de zonen der Moldavische edelen, toegang tot de Russische Hoogeschoolen te verlenen, en hen te verklaren, alle civile en militaire ambten in Rusland te kunnen bekleden, met dezelfde voorrechten, als door den Russischen Adel worden genoten, vorderende Zyne Majesteit, voor dat alles slechts, dat de Russische taal in al de etablissementen van publiek onderwijs door het bezielde Vorstendom, zoude worden geleerd. De Hospodar, dien brief, de Algemeene Vergadering voorgelegd hebbende, verklaarden de Boyards eenpariglyk niet te willen gedogen, dat hunne kinderen de Russische taal leerden, daar zy gehouden waren, hun eigen land, en niet Rusland, te dienen. Dit antwoord kan aanleiding geven tot het ontbinden van eene Algemeene Vergadering, zoo als reeds het geval is geweest, met die van Bucharest, doch de opinie des publieks, heeft zich ten minste sterk ten toon gespreid tegen het inbreuk makende stelsel des Alleenheerschers. Het is te hopen, dat de Gouvernemenen van Engeland en Frankryk, uiteindelijk, de onvermydelijke noodzakelykheid zullen inzien, om de onverzadelyke heerszucht des Czars, te beteugelen, indien het hun waarlyk ernst zy, de vrede der wereld te verzekeren.—L. Comm. rec.

Een lang artikel in de 'Journal des Debats,' gedateerd Bucharest, 18 Maart, bevat eenige byzonderheden van de vorderingen des belegs van Herat, door de Persanen, dat zoo het schynt, omtrent den 11 of 12 February, eenen aanvang heeft genomen. Het leger van den Schah, zegt men, zeer talryk te zyn, voorzien van 200 stukken geschut, en meestal onder bevel of toezigt van Russische officieren. De inwoners van Herat, hadden trotschelyk geweigerd in onderhandeling te treden, ter overgaf der plaats, de verdediging waarvan gezegd wordt door Britsche officieren, te worden bestierd, „die zich” echter, zonder verloop van hun eigen Gouvernement, in de dienst der muithers hadden begeven.

AANBEVELING TOT GENADE.

Allet verbaasend! Hoe sonderling zyn soaawylen menschlyke begrippen! Hoe onderscheiden worden die wachttwoorden door Juri's gebruik. Een gevangen werd beschuldigd van eenen wreeden moord:—Er bestond veel twyfel, de gevoelens waren zeer verdelid—Uitspraak, „Schuldig, met aanbeveling tot Genade.” Op welke gronden? Omdat de gevangen een man is van 35 jaren! Ah! Ah! Vrome, „men hange hem aan den nek, tot dat hy dood is!” Eene goede bes voor het toekomend!! Doch kon men iets anders verwachten? Hadden die gekken slechts het volgand voorbeeld nagevolgd. Een persoon werd beschuldigd van manslag. Er bestond eenigen twyfel; de Rgter in zyne aanspraak aan de Juries, zeide dat zoo zy eenigen twyfel hadden, zy het voorregt daarvan aan den gevangen moesten gunnen. Uitspraak van de Jury, „Schuldig, met aanbeveling aan de Genade des Hof's.” Op welke gronden? Omdat et eenigen twyfel bestaet. O! tweede Salomon!

Doch het beste van allen. By de kwartaal Zitting te Shrewbury, in April 1838, werd Joseph Giles, eertyds in dienst van den slagter John Topham, te regt gesteld wegens ontvreemding van loertrouwd gold; de Jury sprak hem vry, doch beval hem onder een luid geschater aan de Genade des Hof's. O wondervolle versameling!

In den hieropgegeven datum, moet een abus zyn. Britven uit Constantinopel, van byna gelyken datum, melden, dat de Schah reeds 21 dagen voor die plaats was geweest.

DE OVERSTROOMING VAN DEN DONAU IN HONGARYE.

Berigten van den 20sten Maart, van het eiland Espeley, in Hongarye, bevatten de akeligste opgaven der rampen, veroorzaakt door de jongste overstrooming van den Donau. Ratzkeve was bykans geheel onder water, en 300 huizen en verscheidene publieke gebouwen waren geheel vernield. Te St. Miclos, waren slechts vier huizen staande gebleven, en Tokoely en Esep, in eenen puinhoop veranderd. De distrikten van St. Martin en Malod waren ontganckelyk geworden, door de hoeveelheid sneeuw en ys, waarmede de wegen bezet waren. Te Lori en Beckse waren alle huizen ingevallen, en de inwoners verpligt geweest, de wyk te nemen naar de kerk, en de omliggende hoogtens. Te Laczhaza, Domsod-Dabb, en Foss, luidden de alarm-klokken, dag en nacht, en er was geen tyding ontvangen, omtrent het lot van derzelver inwoners.

WEENEN, MAART 12.—Tot heden, had de stad Weenen, (de intekeningen van het Hof medegerekend) 300,000 guldens bygedragen, voor de lyders in Hongarye. De Keizerin heeft gedurende drie achtereenvolgende dagen, de edele dames, die aan het Hof toegelaten zyn, ontrangen; zy hebben zich met een gevoel van medelyden voor de lyders in Hongarye, om den troon geschaard; en elk plaatste hare bydrage, beurteelings, verzegeld in eene vaas, daartoe ingerigt.

PARLEMENTS KENNISGEVINGEN.

De Heer HUME gaf kennis, dat op den 2 Mei, hy eene motie zoude doen om verloop tot het indienen van een Bill, ter opschorting van de jaarwedden van £6,000 en £15,000, verleend aan Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid den Hertog van Cumberland, nu Koning van Hanover, zoo lang als Hoogstdezelve die betrekking zal bekleeden.

Sir H. HERVEY heeft weder kennis gegeven, van eene motie na de schorting:—„dat het noodzakelyk zy, eene proef te nemen, van stemming by ballot, in de kiezing van leden des Parlements; en dat tot dat einde, in elk Graafschap of Burgt, waarvan gedurende het loopende jaar, de helfte of meer der geregistreerd kiezers, eene petitie zal indienen, om een proef van de ballot te nemen, de eerste verkiezing welke plaats vinden zal in zoodanig Graafschap of Burgt, na den 1 January 1839, zal geschieden door stemming by ballot.”

De Heer O'CONNELL, zoude op den 26 April een Bill inbrengen om het vrouwelyke apprenticeschap in de Kolonie, te doen ophouden.

Alsmede, een Adres voorstelt, om copyen der verschillende minuten, uitspraken en rapporten der speciale Regters, ten opzichte van klagten, en het getal teregtstellingen, derzelver aart, en de straf der Apprenticen in Demerara, en Britsch Guiana.

En mede, om copy of het rapport aan het koloniale Bureau ingediend door den Heer Thomas, voormaals van Mauritius, etrekkellyk de geapprenticeerde arbeiders in die Kolonie, en de uitoefening der wet, ten hunnen opzichte.

Deze kolonie is gelukkigly bevryd van deze kwelende bemoeienis, door de algeheele vrystelling op den 1 December 1838.

Een Correspondent zegt:—De Heer HUME heeft over het algemeen gestemd, ter voordeele der Kolonisten. Ik geloof, dat by hierin opregt handelt; maar men behoort in het oog te houden dat hy de schoon-broeder is van den Heer Bromley, eep der grootste slaaven-eigenaren te Trinidad.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 13, 1838.

The much interesting question respecting the introduction of free Indian apprenticed laborers, has engaged us this week, in searching for such requisite information, as will enable us to lay before the public, satisfactory and convincing proofs, of the practical result of such a measure. We have succeeded,—but unfortunately too late, for to-day's paper.—Our wish is not to prejudice the public mind, for either side of the question, but to assist them, in coming to a sound and safe conclusion, upon facts, and the results of past experience;—and we therefore trust, our readers will agree with us, that any opinion, which we should venture to give, at present, unaccompanied by those facts, upon which they are founded, would be premature.—We will, therefore, in our ensuing number, lay them fully before the public.

That hands for agricultural labour are wanting, and will become very scarce, after the 1st December, when the general abolition of negro apprenticeship in the Colony will take place, seems to be admitted on all hands.—That to a very great extent, the necessary hands will leave the farms, all practical men appear to have no doubt.—Something, therefore, must be done,—and it behoves the public earnestly to consider, of the best measure to be adopted, in a matter of such urgent necessity.—Yet a great relief is in the power of Government.—If a Vagrant Law were adopted, much would be avoided, and much of the evil prevented, which men of practical knowledge seem to fear.—We confess we cannot conceive any possible reason why no such law should be established.—A Vagrant Ordinance was passed by the Council some 2 or 3 years ago; it was sent Home for confirmation, but returned "disallowed."—We are not aware, whether it is customary for the Secretary for the Colonies, to communicate to the Colonial Government, the reasons of such disallowance.—If so, what difficulty can there exist, to adopt an Ordinance, in which the views of the Home Government are followed up? Is it not better policy to adopt some regulations against vagrancy, than to exist in a civilized community without any? If one look to Europe, there is no country where some law on that head does not exist;—than why not in this Colony?

If on the other hand, the Colonial Government has been left in the dark, by the Secretary for the Colonies, as to the reasons of "disallowance;"—why, then we think that the complaint of the Public should go to the Ministry, or the British Parliament direct;—and in that case it really appears to us, that we have been applying to the Colonial Government, whose hands are tied with strong ropes.—If there be any meaning in the expression of Lord GLENELG, in the House of Lords, "that Government had to look to the interest of the Apprentices, but also to protect the Masters," we may fairly presume, that a well-digested Petition to the above mentioned quarters, on the subject of regulations against vagrancy, will be attended to.

Is it true, that in a Despatch of Lord GLENELG, disallowing the Vagrant Ordinance, the Colonial Government was forbidden to adopt any Vagrant Act at all? If so, the Public will see that our advice to appeal to the Home Government, would appear to recommend itself as the only measure.—We admit, in most instances, our Petitions have not been attended to, but have the Public forgotten the effect of their unanimous opposition to the "RECORD BOOKS" (Straf Boekjes)? Have their complaints not been attended to when they were unanimous?

It is stated that a Company has been formed in London, for the purpose of establishing a communication by steam ships of 1200 tons, but carrying 1700 tons, and 350 horsepower, between Great Britain and India, by the Cape of Good Hope; and that Saldanha Bay has been selected for the destination.

The passage from London to Saldanha Bay is estimated to occupy 24 or 25 days, and the whole passage to India 54 or 56 days.

We have been informed that the steamer, to be employed by the Cape of Good Hope Steam Navigation Company, may be expected here in about September or October.

We have received several complaints from Subscribers in the Country Districts, that their papers are opened by the Post employes, and read, and not properly forwarded by them.—We refrain as yet from laying our complaint before the competent person;—we only warn those employes for the future;—they have no right to open, or keep back, any letter or packet; nor do they act up to their duty, when failing or neglecting properly to forward them, by the regular channel;—and if we hear of such misdoings again, we will take it up seriously.—We, therefore, request our Country Subscribers, not to leave us ignorant of the fact, should it re-occur.

We have received MAURITIUS papers till 12th June, and we have just time to notice the following from the *Cornet* of the 7th June:—

"Cape butter is scarce;—of Cape wheat the stock is very scanty;—of European wheat, abundance.—32 Cape Mules had been sold at 150 Piasters."

EASTERN PROVINCE.

The Frontier Post arrived at a late hour, owing to the severe rains which we had during the last days.

The *Graham's Town Journal*, of the 5th July, contains nothing at all about the Emigrant Farmers.

It appears, that at Hermanus Kraal, Kariaga, and in the neighbourhood of Somerset, cattle had been driven away by Caffers, which had been re-captured; but robberies do not seem to have occurred to its former extent.

The *Journal* gives no other particular news, except what is contained in the following extracts:—

We mentioned last week that a number of fires had been seen on the prominent points of the Amatoli Mountains, and that these were supposed to be a chain of signals by the Caffers to call in marauders from the colony. This appears to be the fact, as we have not, since the existing Truces have been in operation, had a week of greater tranquillity than the past. But what does this show? Why, that the colonists are plundered systematically, and that it requires nothing but a vigorous Government to save our farmers from those ruinous inroads which have been so rife during the Lieut. Governor's administration. Nobody but an idiot will believe that the chiefs have not the power to prevent inroads into the colony when they have the disposition. But we may depend on it, that while they can by subterfuge impose upon our colonial rulers, and avoid punishment, they will encourage robbery rather than check it. Exact full restitution,—allow of no escape from this,—act in all cases upon a rigid principle of justice both to Caffer and colonist; and plunder, though it may not be entirely suppressed, will not be an every-day occurrence as it has been of late.

The Caffer Chief Eno has been in Graham's Town during the past week, with a number of retainers. We understand that he has made all kinds of protestations, as to his pacific intentions. These are cheap, and while they are swallowed glibly, a Caffer will always take care to deal them out with lavish profusion. It has been too much the mode to measure the sincerity of these men, not by their actions, but their professions, and is high time that such a puerile course of conduct should be abandoned.

The reader may form some opinion of the state of this district from the fact, that the goal here contains at this moment no less than one hundred and twenty-three prisoners.

There are—Males, under sentence.	62
Females, "	8
Males, committed for trial.	48
Females, "	5
Total.	123

The convicted prisoners are all persons of color with the exception of four. Amongst those committed for trial there is only one European.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.—DELAGOA BAY.

Extract from the Correspondence of the Rev. Mr. FRANCES OWEN.

"At Delagoa Bay we met with the unhappy remains of Louis Trichard's party, consisting, when they left the Colony, of 18 families. Only two married men, Trichard and his son, survive the ravages of war and the destructive influence of the climate; some widows and children remain, but nearly all the party, Trichard and his son excepted, are affected with the fever, incident to the climate. Many have been carried off by it, and in the short space of three weeks that the 'Comet' was in harbour, three souls passed into eternity.

"About a week before we arrived, Louis Trichard's wife died, and I buried at her side the wife of the son.—We left nearly all sick, without any hope from man, as there is no one at the Bay who has any knowledge of medicine.

"The Portuguese are very kind to them, they sent an escort to conduct them to the Town, where houses are freely opened for their reception.—About nine families separated from Trichard, and every soul of them was murdered by the savage tribes through which they passed, particularly by that of Sochangan, a Chief tributary to Dingaan.—Trichard's party was attacked by the Mantatees and other tribes at five different times, generally in the night; but they escaped without loss.—I saw the bow and poisoned arrows of a Chief of the Mantatees, whom young Trichard shot, a body of sixty having fallen on them in the night.—One would think that surely these dispensations of Providence ought to make them look back with deep regret on their unhappy and unadvised pilgrimage!—Trichard, the son, was anxious to join his fellow countrymen, and fight with them.—He would have taken his passage to Port Natal if the Captain had determined to touch there.—They have no flocks and herds with them; their condition was truly pitiable, it was indeed almost hopeless, as there is every reason to expect that they will all die one after another of the fever."

LOSS OF THE DUTCH SHIP "ZAA NSTROOM" OFF THE COAST.

The *Middelburg*, Capt. C. Riekels, arrived at St. Helena on the 3d June.—She met the Dutch ship *Eendragt*, & Dutch bark *Zaanstroom* off the Cape.—The *Zaanstroom*, Capt. Middell, sailed from Batavia on the 3d March, bound to Amsterdam.—Nothing particular occurred until the 3d May, when in latitude 32 28 S., and longitude 29 6 E., they experienced a severe gale, which carried away part of the bulwarks, and did some other damage.—In the night of the 9th May, they were overtaken by another storm, during which a heavy sea struck the vessel, sweeping every thing overboard, breaking the rudder, and rendering the vessel unmanageable and very leaky;—pumps kept constantly going.—On the 13th a ship hove in sight, which, in consequence of her having hoisted a signal of distress, bore down, and proved to be the *Middelburg*

Capt. Riekels, who promised to remain in company, and to afford every assistance.—In the morning of the 14th, it was, however discovered that the leak had considerably increased, and that the water was fast gaining upon them; and it was, therefore, deemed necessary, in order to save the lives of the passengers and crew, to abandon the vessel (which had then 10 feet water in the hold), and to proceed on board the *Middelburg*.

St. HELENA:—THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

(Extract of a letter from St. Helena, June 18, 1838.)

On Friday, the 8th of June, H. N. M. Ship "Bellona," with His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick Henry, of Orange, on board, arrived in these Roads. Immediately after coming to an Anchor, the Town Major and the Governor's Aide-de-Camp, as well as Mr. S. Solomon, went on board, the two former on part of His Excellency, to offer to His Royal Highness the use of the Castle during his stay at the Island,—the latter to pay his respects in his official capacity of "Agent for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands," and to render his services. They were most kindly received by Capt. Ariens, and introduced by him to the Prince, with whom they kept conversing for some time.—Capt. Ariens having stated in answer to the question, how long he proposed to remain, that his intentions were to proceed on his voyage the next day, it was pointed out to him that it had been in contemplation to give several parties in honor of His Royal Highness's arrival, which plans would be frustrated if he left so early; and His Royal Highness at last was pleased to consent, at the request of Mr. Solomon, to remain till Tuesday morning. It was then arranged that the Prince should land the following day.—On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, he accordingly landed under a salute of 21 guns from Ladderhill, being received on the Wharf by Colonels Tralawney and Anderson, the Town Major, and a Guard of Honor, and by Mr. Solomon, who had the honor of conducting His Royal Highness to his residence in Town, where he, Capt. Ariens and the Officers of the Frigate, who had accompanied him, set down to a handsome breakfast, to which several of the principal Civil and Military Officers on the Island had been invited by Mr. S., and who had the honor of being respectfully presented to His Royal Highness.

Some time after breakfast, the Prince, accompanied by Mr. S. in the first Carriage, and following by two other Carriages, in which were Capt. Ariens and the Officers of the Ship, left Town for Plantation House, where they were introduced to His Excellency the Governor, his Lady, and the Misses Middlemore, when it was arranged that His Royal Highness and Suite should dine with His Excellency on the Saturday, and remain at Plantation House until Monday.

The Party having quitted the Government House, proceeded towards Longwood by the Road across Sandy Bay Ridge; calling in their way at Rose Cottage, the Residence of His Honor the Chief Justice, where they were very kindly received by his Lady and sat down to a "Dejeuner a la fourchette." At Longwood the Prince visited both the old and the new House, and saw every thing that is to be seen, and thence proceeded to the Tomb where he remained for some time, taking a sketch of it, so that the party did not return to Town until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, after having spent a most pleasant and delightful day;—At 8 past 6 His Royal Highness, Capt. ARIENS, the Officers of the Frigate, and Mr. SOLOMON proceeded to the Mess House of the 91st Regiment, where they sat down to a superb Dinner, upon which occasion the whole of the handsome Plate which belongs to the Officers of this distinguished Corps was exhibited. After removal of the cloth many loyal toasts were given, the Band of the Regt. attending and playing appropriate Tunes, amongst which were many English and Dutch National Airs; the Evening passed off very agreeably, and His Royal Highness seemed highly gratified by the manner in which he had been received; nor did he leave until about 11 o'clock, when he returned on board the Frigate.

On Sunday the Prince again landed, according to the arrangement made the previous day, proceeded to Plantation House, when he met a select party at dinner, and remained until Monday, when he returned to Mr. Solomon's house in town, who in the mean time had issued cards of invitation to a ball and supper, in honor of His Royal Highness's arrival at the Island.—At 8 o'clock the Prince entered the ball-room (the band of the 91st Regiment, which Colonel Anderson had offered to be in attendance, striking up the Dutch National Air), where he met a party consisting of the Civil and Military Officers and their ladies, and the greater part of the principal inhabitants of St. Helena. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, His Royal Highness opening the ball with Mrs. Ward, and afterwards honoring several ladies with his hand, and continued until 12 o'clock, when the supper-room was thrown open, and the party sat down to a repast, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, and during which many toasts in honor of the Royal Families of England and Holland were given.—Dancing re-commenced at 2 o'clock, and Waltzes, Gallopades, and Quadrilles were kept up with great spirit until 4 o'clock, when His Royal Highness, although apparently loth to quit the festive scene, took his departure, and proceeded on board the Frigate, which immediately after got under weigh, and bade adieu to the hospitable Island of St. Helena.

Previous to leaving, His Royal Highness, as well as Capt. A., were pleased to express the high gratification they had experienced by the very handsome and kind manner in which they had been received by all in this sequestered spot, and which reception had been the more acceptable, as it had been totally unlooked for, and unexpected.—And it is due to Mr. S. Solomon to say, that no trouble or expense was spared by him, to render the entertainment worthy of the distinguished guest, who honored his social board with his presence.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

June 30, 1838.

INFALLIBILITY—CONSISTENCY.

SIR,—What an immense deal of misery would the world have been spared—what an immense deal of happiness would the world have enjoyed, but for the absurd pretension to infallibility—or, as it is now-a-days called, "consistency." Wherever we turn our mind's eye—to Assemblies, to Senates, or even to the retreats of domestic life, we see but too plainly the workings of this old leaven in the bickerings and heart-burnings, and estrangements which it occasions. We find that from the moment an idea, however preposterous, has been clothed in words, the speaker, the writer, or the author, expects that it should be received forthwith, and for ever, like the laws of the Medes and Persians; and to render absurdity more absurd, we see, that while people are ever ready to

reads the words, that "To err is human," and who, with very great complacency admit the fact, yet some here or other each individual contrives to claim an exception in favor of himself—not exactly expressed in words, indeed, that would appear too indelicate—but in his conduct.

Now the origin of this must be pride—the base of man—the black drop which he cannot bear should be squeezed out of his heart; whereas, if he but knew his own interest, and had right views towards his own happiness, he would get rid of it at once; for the dark and silent workings of pride are as the murky and sullen ebullitions of a stagnant pool; whereas, the warm, kind, and benignant influences of pool; whereas, the warm, kind, and benignant influences of meekness, candour, and generous forbearance, are as those numerous rivulets, which illumined by the sun, flash through hill and dale, and fling a joyful radiance round the landscape which they beautify and bless with perpetual verdure.

If I may be allowed to use a paradox, I would say, that for man there is but one sort of infallibility or consistency, namely, the sense to see his error, the candour to acknowledge it, and the grace to turn from it. In the whole wide range of language, there is not one word which has been more grossly mistaken than the word "consistency."

An innumerable retinue of persons professing to be most ardently desirous of arriving at the Temple of Truth, are deceived by sundry false lights and false paths, to step aside out of the only proper path. In such do Reason, and Experience, and Goodwill point out to them their palpable mistake, and the consequences of their inadvertency. There they stand in the mud, where they were intended to be in the Temple of Truth!

Do you think they will get out when once they have got in? Oh no; they tell you they would sooner die first, and this at the very time they profess to be most desirous of reaching the Temple of Truth! Were a being of another world to look down upon this—he would call it madness, man, however, calls it consistency!—and the worst of it is, people are not content to stick fast in the quagmires of error themselves, but they are always for pulling and dragging their neighbours in after them; and they inflict sundry unseemly blows and buffets, and they let fly shocking volleys of mud and dirt after those who do not come into their notions!

Now, Mr. Editor, the man who proposes to make an innovation upon these things, and who stands foremost boldly as an example, deserves well of the world: he evinces a moral courage, and a noble daring, which are above all praise.

This moral courage, this noble daring, were evinced yesterday by yourself. I am humble and unimportant personage, unknown to you save by name, withstood you boldly, because I believed you were in the wrong: now, as the affairs of this world are so exceedingly complex—as there are such numerous false lights—as there are so many different ways of viewing the same subject—you might, had you been so inclined, have brought forward a hundred plausible objections to my arguments—you might have prolonged the subject *ad infinitum*, because twenty words sophistically arranged, might require twenty columns from me in order to remove erroneous impressions, and to substitute correct ones; then you would have had a chance that I would become weary of the subject, or you could have closed your paper against my replies, by saying you had no room; or, at any rate, you might in the first instance have contented yourself with the cold concession of merely suffering my letter to appear at all in your paper, aye, and take, as some would do, vast credit for the same. But no; the very instant the simple truth was proposed to your mind, though by so humble an individual as myself, you gave it free and cordial admittance, and flung away with generous disdain your former opinion. Shall I praise you for this? no, indeed! it would be very bad taste so to do,—such candor is above all praise. Shall I thank you for this? by no means,—it would be altogether a work of supererogation,—such conduct is its own reward. But, Sir, I may be allowed to say, that as long as the *Zuid-Afrikaan* continues to be conducted upon such principles, nothing—no, not the gates of hell—can ever prevail against it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

DEFICIENCY IN THE REVENUE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 11.

Mr. HUME said, he had seen in the newspapers a declaration by Mr. Higham that the revenue for the last quarter was less by 665,000*l.* than the actual expenditure. He thought they should postpone all grants for the payment of pensions till that deficiency was made up. On a comparison with the preceding year, the revenue had fallen short nearly 2,000,000*l.* and how could they expect to provide for the public service if they consented to votes of 33,000*l.* for the payment of pensions? (A laugh.)

Mr. RICE said, it would be difficult to give the question a full answer without going very much into detail, which he would have another opportunity of doing; but if it were to remain altogether unanswered, the true state of the case might be greatly misunderstood. The hon. gentleman has stated what was perfectly true. It was perfectly true that on a comparison of this year's revenue with that of last year there was a deficiency of 2,000,000*l.*; but was there a falling off to that extent because numerically, and on the face of the accounts, that result appeared? His hon. friend knew perfectly well that he was comparing two things which had no common measure. There had been an anticipation last year of revenue on the tea duties alone amounting to between 1,200,000*l.* and 1,500,000*l.*; and when the hon. gentleman made a statement of this kind, he ought not to have omitted to deduct from the revenue of the first year that which did not belong to it. It was true, that after that deduction there was a falling off in the revenue; but there was nothing to excite discouraging prospects as to the future state of the revenue, much less to prevent them from agreeing to vote the present sum in pursuance of a resolution already come to. He regretted he could not now lay the whole of the accounts before the house, but after the recess he would lay on the table a statement of the balance-sheet of the years up to the April quarter, which would show the actual difference between the income and the expenditure.

Mr. HUME did not wish to enter into the general state of the revenue. They had it from undoubted authority that there was now a deficiency of 665,000*l.* The house was now called upon to vote 33,000*l.* for pensions, and he wished to know what means of paying the sum the Chancellor of the Exchequer possessed. It was evident there was no money in the Treasury.

Mr. RICE replied, the two things had no reference to each other. The declaration of Mr. Higham referred to the state of the revenue at a time now past, and had nothing to do with its present condition. The accounts of last quarter's income and expenditure had not as yet been made up. The hon. member knew perfectly well that this case would be provided for by an issue of deficiency bills. He regretted that questions should be put by hon. members in a manner

likely to create alarm and despondency where there was no cause for it.

Colonel STANHOPE said it was very natural that hon. members should wish to know how the sums required for present expenditure were to be paid in the present state of the revenue. With respect to the motion which he had intended to bring forward yesterday, for "a return of the extra expenses of the fitting up the Hastings post-office incurred in conveying the Earl of Durham, his family, and suite to Canada," he found from the Secretary of the Admiralty, that there was no objection to furnish a part of the return; but that would not satisfy him. In consequence, however, he believed, of his announcement of a motion on the subject, there had been a more satisfactory account in detail from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right hon. gentleman said he did not like to go into these details; he believed not, and he believed also that if they had a statement of the real facts of the revenue, it would be found to be in a worse condition than at almost any former period. He thought it was the duty of the right hon. gentleman to state what were the sources from which he intended to pay this sum of 233,000*l.*

CORONATION OF THE QUEEN.

As the coronation had been fixed for the 22nd of June, the Tories seem to have been offended at, as they term it, "the precipitancy and impetuosity, with which Ministers are pushing on this pageant of a coronation."—Precipitancy, because, at a season, which of all others, they say, is the most inconvenient, and because of the serious occupation of Parliament,—indecent, because attended by a circumstance, of which they might well be ashamed, viz. that the Queen's uncle, GEORGE IV., died on the same day, eight years ago,—under whom Lord Melbourne held office;—and a pageant of a coronation, because there will be no banquet, and no extraordinary splendour displayed,—thus following the precedent which had been set at the coronation of his late Majesty, WILLIAM IV.

Lord LORNSDOWN, on the 11th April, took up the question in the House of Lords, and said, that it was with great regret he had perceived from the Proclamation, which appeared in the *Gazette*, that it was in the contemplation of her Majesty's Ministers to follow, in the ensuing coronation, the precedent which had been set at the coronation of his late Majesty. He wished, therefore, distinctly to know, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to pursue the same line as to the forms to be observed on this occasion which had been adopted at the last coronation, or whether those ceremonies would be observed which were formerly considered indispensable? In the present instance, he confessed he was of opinion, when a young and illustrious personage was coming to the throne—when it was unlikely that another coronation would take place for many years—when, most probably, few of their lordships would witness another, that the ceremony should be marked by royal splendour and magnificence. In his view of the subject royalty ought not to be shorn of its beams on this occasion. Any diminution of proper splendour would not be consistent with the dignity of this great and loyal country. He would say more, that such a species of economy as would effect a small saving by omitting a considerable part of the ceremony, would be in every respect objectionable. When a gorgeous embassy was sent to a foreign nation, when the representative of majesty was present at the coronation of a foreign potentate, he could see no reason why there should be any diminution of splendour on this occasion. They were, on the contrary, bound in duty to see that the august ceremony of the coronation in this country was celebrated with due magnificence, and that the whole of the customary forms were preserved. Such being his opinion, he should think it his duty on a future day to submit a motion to their lordships on the subject. If ever there was a moment when all parties with one accord joyfully hailed the commencement of an auspicious reign—(hear, hear)—if ever there was a moment when all parties were anxious to see the coronation celebrated in the most splendid manner that this country was capable of affording—it was the present moment. (Hear, hear.) And more especially when they looked around them, and saw the desire of change and innovation which was daily gaining ground, they ought at such a period to testify their veneration for those ancient marks of outward respect which were connected with the august ceremony of the coronation. He felt very strongly on the subject, and his determination was, on a very early day after the recess, to offer to their lordships some motion on the subject.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, it was not necessary that he should reply to the observations of the noble marquis, as it was the intention of the noble marquis to bring the question forward after the recess. With respect to the arrangement, it had certainly been notified in the *Gazette*, that the precedent of the last reign, by which the banquet in Westminster-hall was dispensed with, would be followed. But still the matter was open for consideration.

Alderman COPELAND also entered upon the question on the 14th April, in the Police Committee, Guildhall.—He expressed much concern at the seeming determination of the Government that the coronation of Her Majesty should not be solemnized upon the magnificent scale for which there were such numerous authorities in former reigns. The years and infirmities of Her Majesty's immediate predecessor were an adequate excuse for the curtailment of part of the ceremonial, but in the case of the Queen there was every thing that was calculated to lead to the expectation that all the forms would be most strictly observed, and that an intertainment of the most splendid description would be prepared in Westminster-hall upon an occasion of so much national importance. He meant, not only that a perfect ceremonial was due to Her Majesty with reference to her crown and dignity, but that it would be of national importance to revive the drooping condition of trade. The unfortunate Spitalfields manufacturers would be benefitted beyond measure by the stimulus which a complete solemnization would give to their labors, and the whole of the metropolis, and, of consequence, the whole country, would feel the effect of it.

Alderman SIR M. WOOD said, that the coronation of George IV., which people were not very likely to forget, cost a sum nearly amounting to 300,000*l.*, and it was considered that it would be advisable, under the present circumstances of the country, which was only recovering from the prostrate condition to which a long series of years of misgovernment had reduced it, not to add unnecessarily by a pageant to the burdens of the nation. He certainly thought that the economical course was the proper one. It would be recollected that the coronation of George IV. drew down innumerable animadversions; and that William IV., in dispensing with the extravagant part of the ceremonial, was applauded to the echo.

Alderman COPELAND said he did not wish that the expense should be national. If five or six gentlemen of the city would join with him in the business he would put an adver-

tisement in *The Times* calling a meeting at the London Tavern, for the purpose of subscribing a sum sufficient to defray the whole of the expense of the complete coronation of Her Majesty, who, he believed, was very desirous that it should be upon the most magnificent plan. He was willing to contribute 200*l.* or 300*l.*, or, if necessary, 500*l.* himself.

Alderman PRINCE said, that he would have no objection to contribute in a similar proportion, but he apprehended that Her Majesty's Ministers would consider such a proposition an impertinent interference.

Ministers are accused of hurrying on the coronation, for the purpose of increasing their majority in the House of Commons, and obtaining one in the House of Lords.—The following Peers are said to be raised to Dukedoms:—Marquises of Cambridge, Westminster, and Anglesey,—and the following Baronesses to be raised to the Peerage:—Mrs John Wrottesley, Mrs Anne, John Hobhouse, Messrs Paul Mathews, Esqrs, Jacob Astor, John Hobhouse, Messrs Paul Mathews, Esqrs, Henry Tracy, Spring Rice, Sir F. Lawley, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Baily Thompson, Mr. Bowes, the South Durham Member, and others.—The whole number of British and Irish expected is about 60, inclusive of promotion from one rank to another, within the peerage.—The Irish Peers are all to be given to Mr. O'Connell's chief supporters.—One Irish Duke is to be treated in favour of Lord Sligo.

THE INUNDATION OF THE DANUBE IN HUNGARY.

Advices of the 20th March from the Island of Csepely in Hungary, contain the most distressing accounts of the disasters occasioned by the late inundation of the Danube. Rata-kove was almost entirely under water, and 300 houses and several public buildings were completely destroyed. At St. Micsos only four houses were left standing, and Tokoev and Eszop had been converted into heaps of ruins. The districts of St. Martin and Maled had been rendered inaccessible, from the quantity of snow and ice with which the roads were obstructed. At Lore and Beckas every house had fallen to the ground, and the inhabitants were obliged to seek refuge in the church and adjoining heights. At Lacahaza, Domsod, Dobb, and Tosa, the alarm-bells were ringing day and night, and no intelligence had arrived respecting the fate of their inhabitants.

VIENNA, March 30.—Up to this date the city of Vienna (including the subscriptions of the Court) has contributed 300,000 florins for the sufferers in Hungary. The Emperor has received for three successive days the noble ladies admitted to court, who were brought to assemble round the throne by a feeling of compassion for the sufferers in Hungary. Every lady in turn deposited her contribution sealed up in a vase placed for the purpose.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

Mr. HUME, on the 11th April, gave notice, that on the 2d of May he would move to be allowed to bring in a bill to suspend the payment of the annuities of 26,000*l.* and 15,000*l.*, granted to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, so long as His Royal Highness shall continue to be King of Hanover.—*Times*, April 13.

Sir H. HEAVY has again given notice of a motion after the Recess, "that it is expedient to make trial of Vote by Ballot, in the election of Members of Parliament, and that for that purpose, in any county or borough in which, during the current year, one half or more of the registered electors shall petition to make trial of the ballot, the first election that shall take place in such county or borough after the 1st of January, 1839, shall be taken with vote by ballot."

Mr. O'CONNELL was to have brought in, on the 26th April, a Bill to terminate the apprenticeship of females in the British Colonies.

Also, to move an Address for copies of several minutes, decisions, and reports of Special Justices, in regard of complaints, and the number of trials, their nature, and punishment, of apprentices in Demerara, British Guiana.

And also, copy of report made to the Colonial Office by Mr. Thomas, late of Mauritius, relative to the state of the apprenticed laborers in that colony, and of the administration of the law in regard to them.

¶ This Colony is happily free from all this vexatious annoyance, by the total emancipation on the 1st December, 1838.

A correspondent says:—Mr. HUME has generally voted in favor of the colonists, and against emancipation. I believe he is sincere in so doing; but it should not be forgotten, that his brother-in-law, Mr. Bromley, is one of the greatest slave proprietors in the island of Trinidad.—*Times*.

THE NUMBER OF PETITIONS TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, against Negro Apprenticeship, amounts to 2,143, having 511,391 signatures.—*Times*.

A MISSIONARY SHIP.

On Wednesday, the 11th April, the Reverend J. Williams, who is greatly celebrated for his missionary labours in the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, took leave of his numerous friends, and set off upon another great enterprise to the unexplored islands in that remote and benighted part of the world. Several other missionaries accompanied him in his hazardous expedition, and so signal had been his success in all his attempts to convert the savages into a Christian community, that he felt and expressed the utmost confidence in his design of extending his benevolent conquests much further amidst the hosts of cannibals and idolaters in the innumerable islands in which no European has ever yet appeared. Mr. Williams, after having been engaged 15 or 16 years in civilizing the South Sea Islands by means of a plan which commenced with the inculcation of the doctrines of Christianity, returned two or three years ago, and the Missionary Society have lately published an account of the details of his proceedings, calculated to strike every one with surprise and admiration. His object in coming to England was to procure a vessel in which he could visit some of the more distant islands, and obtain the aid of others in his enterprise, and he succeeded to the height of his wishes. Earl Fitzwilliam transmitted to him the sum of 300*l.*, which his lordship desired him not to consider as the subscription of Lord Fitzwilliam, but as the donation of the whole family, every member of which was delighted with a history so full of gratifying incidents, and so honorable to the father of the mission. The Duke of Devonshire contributed 150*l.*, and several other noblemen and gentlemen largely aided the subscription, which the corporation of London increased, very much to their credit, by 500*l.* Alderman Pirie undertook to purchase a vessel adapted to the occasion, and selected the Camden, which had formerly been a Government packet, and was in a perfect state of repair.

The City of Canterbury steam-vessel was engaged by the society to convey the missionaries and between 400 and 500 of their friends from London-bridge to Gravesend, off which

...flag flying, was moored. In-
...clock the steamer moved off, amidst the
...of the multitude. At half-past one the
...reached the Camden, and Mr. Williams and his bro-
...missionaries, and their wives and children, passed into
...the latter, amidst the blessings and cheers of their friends.
...prayer for the missionaries was then delivered by the Rev.
...Reid, and a hymn was sung. The Camden then unfurled
...and proceeded towards the Nora, the steamer keep-
...up with her for several miles. The vessels spoke to-
...until half-past 3 o'clock, when the steamer turned
...and three cheers were given upon the final separation.
...The Camden, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 1st
...instant.—The Rev. Mr. Williams is in town.

HOLLAND.

We give the following extracts, relative to the settlement of
the question between Holland and Belgium:—
The Hague, March 12.—Among the various observations
that have been made by the sections of the Second Chamber
the proposed budget are the following:—
Some members positively declared that they would not agree
to any extraordinary expenditure, if the Government did not
first prove that it had done its utmost to come to a settle-
ment of our affairs.

The thought that the acceptance of the 24 articles by us
would be a good means to attain this end, if it could not be
otherwise. Other members, however, thought this not
advisable; others would wait for further information, and a
clear proof of the necessity of such a great extraordinary ex-
penditure. Even if it were impossible for the Government to
effect a fresh arrangement, some members think that the sum
demanded is much too high; that as Belgium is strictly prohibited,
as ourselves, from making war, so many millions above the
ordinary expenses of the War Department could not be neces-
sary to secure us against an unexpected attack.

The Hague, April 4.—The distrust of the English is at
this moment out of place.—The States-General have, by their
constant unanimity, constantly demonstrated that no suspicion
ought to exist, and that every thing has been done by the
Government which could justly be required to be done.
Moreover, the speech of the Finance Minister shows that
conditions are now conceded which were formerly rejected,
and that our Government has really in view a complete separa-
tion from Belgium. According to our view all doubt on
this subject is now removed, not merely on account of the
declaration made to the States-General by the Minister, but
because the representatives of the nation, on being informed
of the state of the question, and of what had been done by
the Executive towards the attainment of its patriotic object,
were so fully satisfied that they considered themselves bound
unanimously to express their perfect confidence in the Govern-
ment.

Amsterdam, April 11.—We learn from a respectable quar-
ter, that the late meeting of the Conference in London on
the affairs of Holland and Belgium, was for the sole purpose
of preparing Belgium, which has come forward with various
exaggerated and unjust demands, for an equitable arrange-
ment; but the negotiations cannot be carried on till the
receipt of the expected instructions from the northern
Powers.—Handelsblad.

We learn that the London Conference at its late meeting
agreed to the basis of a new protocol concerning the affairs
of Holland and Belgium. It seems that it is Austria which
has now taken the lead, for the document in question was
presented by Prince Esterhazy, and after some slight modifi-
cations, it was adopted by the Ambassadors of the four
great Powers. We think that this document will not be made
public till the Cabinets of the Sovereigns whose representa-
tives compose the London Conference, shall have given their
entire assent to it. Meantime, we believe we may declare,
on the information we have received, that the material divi-
sions fixed by the 24 articles have undergone some modifi-
cations with respect to the provinces of Limburg and Luxem-
burg.—Commerce Belge.

The following is the tenor of the late note which the
Netherlands Ambassador in London, by order of his Govern-
ment, presented in March, 1838, to the Conference in Lon-
don:—

"About the end of October, 1836, the undersigned Plen-
ipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, when
he acquainted the London Conference with the negotiations
of his Sovereign with the Agnates of the House of Nassau,
expressed likewise the King's wish to resume the negotiations
with it on the question of Holland and Belgium, which had
been suspended ever since the 24th of August, 1833, and His
Majesty's confident expectation that the five Powers would be
ready to continue and bring them to a happy conclusion.

"The communication had no result, and during another
period of 16 months that has since elapsed the hope of the
Cabinet of the Hague that the desired settlement would be
effected has been equally fruitless.

"Thus, constantly disappointed in his just expectation of
being able to obtain by negotiations better terms for his be-
loved subjects, the King has become convinced that the only
redress which still remains for him to give of his constant re-
gard for their welfare, and the sole means to attain his object
consisted in the full and entire assent to the conditions of
separation which the Court of Austria, France, Great Brit-
ain, Prussia, and Russia have declared to be unalterable and
irrevocable.

"In this conviction, His Majesty has sent his commands to
the undersigned to conclude with the representatives of the
four Courts assembled in conference at London the 24 arti-
cles, to sign which the King's plenipotentiaries were invited
by their Excellencies' note of the 15th of October, 1831.

"Having come to the end of all these tedious arguments,
the Cabinet of the Hague takes, as it hopes, a useless pre-
caution, in stating through the undersigned, that in case,
contrary to expectation, there should not be a mutual agree-
ment of views and actions in all the parties concerned, the
present declaration must be considered as not having been
made.

"The undersigned having thus executed the commands re-
ceived from his Government, profits by this opportunity of
expressing their Excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the
Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia,
of his especial respect."

RUSSIAN POLICY AND INFLUENCE.

The Constitutionnel states that Baron Ruckman, the Con-
sular-General of Russia at Bucharest, lately demanded of the
General Assembly of Wallachia to insert in its constitution
that Russia being its protecting and sovereign power, any
provisions contemplated to be introduced into its institutions,
should be submitted to her approval, and that the appointment
of certain officers should be made on her exclusively. The
General Assembly, appreciating the importance of that pre-
servation of Russia, rejected the proposed changes and additional arti-

cles proposed by M. Ruckman, and stated the motives of
its refusal in a bold and energetic address. The Hospodar,
on an injunction of Baron Ruckman, closed the session of
the assembly, and carried his books and the minutes of its
deliberations to be carried away and deposited in the office of
the Russian Consul.

Jassy, March 18.—Russian agents are now going through
Moldavia. Protected by our Hospodar, Prince Stourdza, a
man notorious for his avarice, and bought by Russia, they are
endeavouring to establish the opinion that Moldavia and
Wallachia will not be happy till they are incorporated with
Russia. The insolence of these agents indisposes the Boyards
towards the Prince and the protecting power. M. Bezak, Rus-
sian Consul in Moldavia, lately addressed a note to the Hos-
podar, announcing that the Emperor Nicholas had generously
resolved on allowing the sons of Moldavian noblemen access to
Russian universities, and rendered them eligible to all civil and
military offices in Russia, with the same privileges as those
enjoyed by the native nobility; but His Majesty required, in
return, that the Russian language should be taught in all the
establishments for public instruction throughout the principality.
The Hospodar having submitted that note to the General
Assembly, the Boyards unanimously declared they would not
consent to have their children taught the Russian language, as it
was their own country, and not Russia, they were called upon to
serve. This answer may yet be the cause of the dissolution of
one General Assembly, as has already been the case with that
of Bucharest; but public opinion will at least have strongly
manifested itself against the encroaching system of the autocrat.
It is to be hoped that the Governments of England and France
will at last feel the indispensable necessity of opposing a barrier
to the insatiable ambition of the Czar, if they seriously wish
to secure the peace of the world.—Le Commerce.

A long article in the Journal des Debats, dated Bucharest,
March 18, contains some particulars of the progress of the
siege of Herat by the Persians, which it would appear com-
menced about the 11th or 12th of February. The army of
the Schah is described as extremely numerous, furnished
with 200 pieces of artillery, and to a considerable extent
commanded or directed by Russian officers. The inhabitants
of Herat had haughtily refused to treat for a surrender of
the place, the defence of which is stated to be conducted by
British officers, "who had," however, "without the permis-
sion of their own Government, entered into the service
of the rebels."

* There must be some mistake in the date here given.
Letters from Constantinople of nearly the same date stated
that the Schah had already been 21 days before the place.

RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

Most wonderful! How strange sometimes are men's op-
tions! How differently are these parole-words used by
Juries.—A prisoner was charged with a barbarous murder—
these were great doubts,—opinions were much divided.—
Verdict, "Guilty, with recommendation to mercy." "On
what grounds?" "Because the prisoner is a man of 35
years of age!" Ah! ah! Sentence, "let him be hanged
by the neck until he be dead!"—a good lesson for the fu-
ture!! But could any thing else be expected? If those
fools had only followed the example of the following case:—
A prisoner was charged with manslaughter,—there were some
doubts in the case, and the Judge, in his charge, told the Jury
that if they had any doubt, they should give the benefit of
that doubt to the prisoner.—Verdict of the Jury, "Guilty,
with recommendation to the mercy of the Court!" "Upon
what ground?" "Because there is some doubt!" O! se-
cond Solomon! But not the least of all,—At the Shrews-
bury Quarter Session, in April, 1838, Joseph Giles, formerly
foreman in the employ of Mr. John Topham, a butcher, was
tried for embezzlement, when the Jury acquitted him, and,
amidst roars of laughter, recommended him to mercy! O
wonderful collection!

NEWSPAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From a Return of the Stamps issued for Newspapers
during the month of July 1837, it appears that the number
of daily and weekly papers, amount to 95, issuing about
2,308,881 every month.

VARIETIES.

Legal Verbosity.—Mr. Symons has just published a work,
entitled 'The Mechanics of Law Making,' the primary inten-
tion of which is to exemplify the gross defects in the verbal
and formal parts of our laws. The obscurity of these laws
arises from the verbiage in which their meaning is couched,
and causes a large share of that ruinous litigation which is
the bane of society. The following instance of legal ver-
bosity we take to be the happiest parody of conveyancing
phraseology we have met with:—"If a man would, accord-
ing to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, "I
give you that orange," which one would think would be what
is called, in legal phraseology, an absolute conveyance of all
right and title therein, the phrase would run thus: "I give
you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, claim,
and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin,
juice, pulp, and pips, and all right and advantage therein,
with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the
same, to give the same away, as fully and effectually as I the
said A. B. am now entitled to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise
eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without
its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, anything hereinbefore, or
hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or in-
struments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in
any wise, notwithstanding;" with much more to the same
effect. Such is the language of lawyers; and it is gravely
held by the most learned men among them, that, by omission
of any of these words, the right to the said orange would
not pass to the person for whose use the same was intended."

ORTHOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF "DEVIL."—A Metho-
dist preacher at South Shields, last Sunday, after remarking
on the appropriateness of the above cognomen to the person
designated by it, added "The whole name is bad; if we take
away the first letter, it is evil; take away another letter, it is
vile; take away the next letter, it is ill; and the last letter
itself has the sound of Hell.—Sunderland Herald.

Biblical Statistics.—It was stated by Mr. Dull y, at the late
meeting of the Gloucester Bible Society, that the Parent Society
had printed and distributed nine millions of Bibles and Testa-
ments since its formation in 1804 and that during the whole of
last year, excluding Sundays, and allowing twelve hours to
each day, there had been a continual stream of the waters of
life flowing from the Depository, in London, at the rate of
nearly three copies of the Sacred Scriptures every minute!
Of upwards of 300 known languages which are spoken in the
world, no portion of the Holy Scriptures had ever appeared in
print in more than forty-nine, before the establishment of the
Bible Society; but that now, by the blessing of God on the

labours of that Institution, the number printed, translated, or
translating, amounts to one hundred and fifty-eight different
languages. If the sacred volumes already issued by this So-
ciety were placed side by side, allowing two inches to be the
thickness of each book, they would extend upwards of four
hundred and seventy six miles. And yet there remain up-
wards of six hundred and twenty millions of human beings
whom the light of the gospel has never reached!

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—J. F. ASCHENW
begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Cape Town
and Public in general, that he has always on hand a large
and well selected Stock of Music and Musical Instruments,
consisting of grand, cabinet, and square Piano Fortes, of
the latest and most approved principles, Spanish Guitars,
Violas, Violincellos, patent headed 4, 6, and 8-key'd Flutes,
Bass Horns, Trumpets, Clarionets, Cornettos, French Horns,
Serpents, Bassoons, Accordions from 4 to 8 keys, Musical
Boxes; Violin, Violincello, Harp, Guitar, and Piano Forte
Strings of the very best quality, together with a great variety
of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

ALSO,
Just unpacked, a choice collection of fashionable Sword
and Walking Sticks; these require no comment, as they are
without the least exception the best that could possibly be
offered to the Public.

N.B. J. F. A. having engaged a Tuner, is now enabled to
attend more regularly to those persons' Instruments, who
may entrust him with their tunings, either per single or
annual, with promptness and despatch.

Corner of Plein and Longmarket-streets, Cape Town.

OFFICE.—To let, two front Rooms on the lower floor,
situated in Plein-street, which is admirably adapted
either for an Office or a Shop, immediate possession may be
had if required.—For further particulars apply to Mr. J. E.
ASCHENW, Music Warehouse,
Corner of Plein- and Long-streets,
Cape Town, 10th July, 1838.

THIS EVENING, (Friday,) at 5 o'Clock, Sale of Eng-
lish and Dutch Books, at the Foreign Book and Sta-
tionery Warehouse, 30, Church-street.

J. SUASSO DE LIMA, q-q.
Catalogues are to be had.
N.B. A copy of Clark's Bible, in 6 volumes, bound, will
also be offered for Sale.

SALE OF BOOKS, without the least Reserve.—A. S.
ROBERTSON will continue his Sale of Books on
THURSDAY EVENING next, the 19th instant, at Six
o'Clock, at 21, Heerengracht, Henry's Bible, Scott and
Henry's ditto, Religious Books, History, Novels, the An-
nals for 1838 and former years elegantly bound, a case of
Books just received, &c. &c.; also Work-boxes, &c. &c.
Catalogues will be ready early in the ensuing week.

RED HERRINGS.—At Mr. Jones' Sale on Saturday,
14th instant, will be sold 40 kids of Red Herrings.

TO LET.—The House and Stores No. 45, St. George's-
street, late the Residence of Mr. ASPELING.
JOHN THOS. BUCK.

SEA ELEPHANT OIL.—On Saturday, 14th instant, at
Mr. Jones' Sale, the remaining casks of the above super-
rior lamp Oil, will be sold to the highest Bidder.
DEANE & JOHNSON.

STORE IN HILLEGER-STEEG.—On MONDAY Morn-
ing, the 23d instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, will be
Sold, positively without Reserve, a large commodious upper
and lower Store, formerly the Property of Mr. HECKROOD,
now the Property of Mr. JOSEPH MAYNARD.
For Conditions of Sale and Plan apply to the Auctioneers,
ELLIOTT BROTHERS.
. Liberal Stryk-Money will be given.

WITHOUT RESERVE, to clear the Stores prior to
Removal.—This Morning, a Public Sale will be held
at the Stores of the Undersigned, of superfine Cloth, Buck-
skin, Pelisse Cloth, Flannel, Baize, Duffie, Merino, Bom-
bazette, Shalloons, Velveteen, Genoa Corda, Moleakin,
Merino Trousering, Checks, Nankinet, Chambrays, Long-
cloth, Baftas, Kilmarnock and Scotch Caps, superior Eau
de Cologne, Sago, Pepper, Coffee, Tea, &c.
E. J. JERRAM.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Sale will be
held on Monday Morning.

NEW PIPES AND HALF-PIPES.—For sale, about 50
to 60 Pipes, half-pipes, and other Casks, in which dry
Goods have been imported from Europe, at
PALLAS & POLEMANN.

RECEIVED, per Bromleys, from England, as also from
Holland, and Hamburg, by late arrivals via England,
fresh supplies of all kinds of Drugs, Chimecal preparations,
English and German Patent Medicines, &c. &c., which are
for sale at their Establishments No. 25, Strand-street, and
No 14, Longmarket-street, Cape Town.
PALLAS & POLEMANN,
Chemists, Druggists, and Apothecaries.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. BERRANGE, heretofore chief ar-
titled Clerk in the Office of ALEX. HUTCHINSON, Esq.
Attorney, hereby notifies, that he has been admitted to
practise as an Attorney in the Supreme Court, and Notary
Public, and that he has opened his Office at No. 32, St.
George's-street, opposite the Office of Mr. HUTCHINSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED has received from Marseilles, per
La Reunion, Capt. DALMAS, and offers for Sale at his
Stores in St. George's-street, French Cognac Brandy in casks
and cases, Claret, Champagne, Sweet Oil, Liqueurs, Corks
for beer bottles, Cork, in large pieces, for Fishermen, Ver-
micelli and Macaroni, window Glass, 7 by 9, in boxes,
Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Girkins, and other Pickles, Plums,
—also, some marble Mantle-pieces, white and other colors,
marble Paving Stones and Mortars, some Chimney Orna-
ments, Perfumery in sorts, &c. &c.
C. L. HERMAN.
St. George's-street, July 12, 1838.

WANTED.—Two journeyman Shoemakers, and two Ap-
prentices.—Apply to A. VERMEULEN,
No. 46, Water-street.

NEW SHOP.—No. 36, Church-street, Cape Town.
N.B. See advertisement in this paper, for particulars.

RECEIVED per 'Senator' and 'Adriastus,' an assortment of Woolen and Cotton Goods; all fresh Cape Tea, in small Boxes.

JAMIESON WINGATE, & Co. No. 4, St. George's-street.

FOR SALE.—Gentlemen's superior Cotton Shirts, with Linen Collars and Wristbands, Cambric, Lawn, and Linen Fronts, also a few Yacht Shirts.

EWAN CHRISTIAN, 7, St. George's-street.

RECEIVED per "Senator," from London.—One cask containing, 9,000 Oak, 1,000 Sycamore, 1,000 Ash, 500 Beach, Two years Seedlings. Also for Sale, Sweetmilk Cheeses, Mauritius Sugars, and 100 Yellow-wood Beams, just landed.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.

PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY next, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock in the Morning, the Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction the following Merchandise, viz.—50 boxes, each 40 catty, Caper Tea, 400 boxes, each 10 catty, Caper Tea, 50 boxes, each 10 catty, of Orange, Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas, imported direct from China per Sophia and other late arrivals, and 100 boxes, each 40 catty, Caper Tea, imported via England; also, 5 cases Saddles and Bridles, 5 cases Muskets, 2 cases Pins, 25 kegs Pearl Barley, 5 kegs Brimstone, 1 cask Lump Alum, Gall Nuts, a large quantity of Earthenware, Coffee, Rice, Indigo Blue, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, 100 bags white Rio Sugar, and 100 bags Benares Sugar. After which, a parcel of China Lacquered Ware will be offered, comprising Ladies' Work boxes, Card-boxes, Backgammon-boards, Bread-trays, Tea-caddies, and 5 sets of Tea-trays and Waiters.

ISAAC MANUEL, St. George's-street, July 11, 1838.

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

JOSEPH BARRY, Auctioneer.

TOMORROW.—The Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold, without Reserve, in the Afternoon of Tomorrow, the 14th July, 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.

TO 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 TOMORROW, 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.

Cape Town, 28th June, 1838.

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.

£703, 2, 4.—The Sum of £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.

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.

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

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 ROUBAIX. N.B. Wanted 2 Tinsmiths and a Coppersmith.

1000 EXCELLENT FAT SHEEP.—The Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold, at the Farm of Mr. JAN VISSER, at the Cogra (Groenekloof), on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., the above number of excellent fat Sheep, well worthy the attention of Butchers and others. S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Groot Drakenstein, July 9, 1838. Messrs. FORD & HAUPT, Vendue Adm.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 2d July, 1838. EDICT.—The Paternal and Maternal Relations of the Minors Helena Alberta, and Maria Anna Bernardina Dreyer, Minors Children of Johannes Fredrik Dreyer, and Maria Martha Bernardina de Neuber, both deceased, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the Paternal and Maternal Relations of the said Minors will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 24th Instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see Letters of Confirmation granted to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the said Master, to be Tutor or Tutors Dative of the said Minors.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

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.

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, bays lining, 12 middle size do. do, 24 common white Hats, 48 leather Trowsers, 48 large striped Shirts, 4 pieces common blue Handkerchiefs, 2 large pieces unbleached Linen, 2 pieces Everlasting (Duivelsterk), 2 pieces, at 24 ells each, Cheeks (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.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. the Widow GEORGE PETERS. PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On FRIDAY, the 3d of August next, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, will be Sold to the highest Bidder, that substantial and commodious House situate in Burg-street, No. 18, now occupied by Mr. C. BUCK.

H. LE SUEUR, Test. Exor. Cape Town, July 13, 1838.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. Alida Blanchenberg, Widow of the late Mr. George Peters, are hereby requested to forward the same to the Undersigned within Six Weeks from the date hereof; while those indebted to the said Estate are also requested to pay their debts within the above period. H. LE SUEUR, Test. Executor. Cape Town, July 13, 1838.

IMPOUNDED, beyond the limited time, a black-and-white bastard Fotherland Cow; if not released before the 19th instant, the same will be publicly sold on the above date. J. M. BEYERS, Pound Master. Stikland, July 11, 1838.

STOLEN or strayed, from the Farm Nootgedacht, (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 year 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. Gs. Nootgedacht, Zwartland, 4 Juny, 1838.

EXCELLENT OAT SHEAVES for sale, at 6 Rds. per 100 lbs., at No. 21, Keerom-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—A House situate in Boom-street, well adapted for a Carpenter or Cooper. Should the House not be privately Sold on the 1st August, it will be put up to Public Auction on that day. The greater part of the Purchase Money may be kept on Interest if required.—Apply at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church-square. F. J. MULLER, q. q. N.B.—If the above be put up to Auction, liberal Strykgeid will be given.

WANTED, at the Office of the Undersigned, a Youth of good character. F. J. MULLER, No. 3, Church-square.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Mrs. A. E. BEYERS, begs to express her sincere acknowledgments to L. BICCARD, Esq., M. D., to whom next to God, all praise is due, for his particular capability displayed in cutting off her breast, which was affected by Cancer, to the extreme danger of her life, and which operation was completed in less than five minutes. She begs to recommend Dr. BICCARD to all those who may be subject to this dangerous disease, as also Dr. O'FLINN, who had kindly assisted on the occasion.

Mrs. A. E. B. begs also to express her thanks to Mrs. BICCARD, for her kindness, humanity, and care during her 6 weeks stay at Mrs. B's house, and she will never forget the amiable family of Dr. B. She also begs to thank the Rev. Mr. Beck for his kindness, and all other friends who have assisted her during her illness. Stikland, July 6, 1838.

DIED, on the 29th instant, our beloved Daughter, JOHANNA CHRISTINA, at the age of 14 years, and 8 months, of which notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends, requesting to be excused the visits of condolence. June, 1838. J. C. DE VILLIERS, N. J. BRESLER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay. July 5. Adriastus, bark, W. Day, from Liverpool April 22

to this port and Mauritius. Cargo letters. 5. Senator, bark, W. Grindlay, from Louisa Lopez, to this port, &c. Cargo sundries. Brings a mail. 6. Reunion, French ship, J. Dalmas, from Marseilles 11th April, to this port and Bourbon. Cargo sundries. 9. Adams, bark, J. Mills, from St. Helena 19th June, to this port. In ballast. Passengers, Mr. Hodson and family; 3 children and 1 servant.

Sailed out of Table Bay. July 4. Felicity, to Hobart Town. 5. Roxburgh Castle, to London. 8. Globe, to London.

Vessels in Table Bay. Ships—Meg Merrilies, and Reunion. Barks—Agrippina, Agnea, Neptunea, Catherine, Adriastus, Senator, Adams, and Brighton. Brigs—Mary Jane, Alice, Knyana, Bromleys, Hamilton, and Briton. Schooners—Regent Packet, St. Helena, Olivia, Emma, and Cheerful. Cutter—Friends' Goodwill.

Arrived in Simon's Bay. July 1. Cambridge, ship, J. A. Douglas, from London April 18, to Algoa Bay and Bombay. Cargo sundries. Passengers, for Bombay, Messrs. Kyffin, and Costello, Miss Wray, Lieut. Kyffin, H. M. 17th Regt., Dr. Costello, Messrs. Gillanders, Grant, Morton, and Cannon.—For Algoa Bay, Messrs. Burney, Henderson, and Peshall, Misses Burney, Roman, Stewart, Heathcote, and H. Heathcote, Major Burney, K. H. Cape Mounted Rifle, Lieut. Peshall, Cape Mounted Rifles, Ensign Burney, H. M. 72d Regt. and Mr. Smith.—For the Cape, Col. Harding, R. E. Lieut. Fuller, R. B. Major Jackson, R. A. Staff Assist. Surgeon Jameson, Mr. Pearson, 21 Men Royal Sappers and Miners, 1 Man, R. A. 2 women, 6 children, and 4 female servants.

1. Arachna, bark, T. B. Thurtell, from London April 26, to Sydney. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Thurtell, Misses Bidwell and Lawson, Messrs. Thurtelle, Bidwell, and Clerk, and Dr. Giffery.

1. Camden, Missionary ship, R. Morgan, from London April 11, to Society Island. Passengers, Messrs. Williams, Day, Stair, Royle, Stevens, Charter, Gill, Joseph, Williams, and Morgan, Messrs. Stair, Royle, Stevens, Charter, Gill, Thompson, Joseph, and Williams, Revds. Messrs. Williams, Day, and Johnson, Mr. H. Whittell, Surgeon, and four children.

1. Lord Wm. Bentick, ship, W. Stockley, from Portsmouth April 14, to Hobart Town, with 317 convicts. Passengers, Mrs. Fisher and servant.

Sailed out of Simon's Bay. June 30. H. M. S. Volage, to India. 30. H. M. S. Bonetta, to Mauritius.

Vessels in Simon's Bay. H. M. S. Melville, Suracen, Scout, and Viper. Ships—Dortena, Alina, Sarah Francis, Diana, Eleanor Cambridge, Camden, and Lord Wm. Bentick. Barks—Tweed, and Arachne.

MARKT PRYZEN.

Table with market prices for various goods as of July 11, 1838. Columns include item names and prices in Rds. and Sts. Items include Albes per pond, Appelen, Aardappelen, Azyn, Balken, Boonen, Besjeawasch, Boter, Brandewyn, Bokkevelen, Drogge Ossenhuizen, Eenden en Makouwen, Erwten, Garst, Hoepders, Ganzen, Kalkoeren, Haver, Hooi, Honing, Houtskolen, Kaf, Kasen, Kalk, Koorn, Linzen, Meel, Melies, Oliphantstanden, Okkernoten, Planken, Peren, Persikeu, Rosynen, Rogge, Stroo, Tabak, Tyger, Leeuwen & Struis, Veeien, Uyen, Varkens, Ongemeste, Speen, Veedern, Bedde, Vet, Wyn, Poutak, Wol, Zoetelimoenen, Zuurlimoensapper, Zout, Zoolleder, Zeep.

CAPE TOWN.

Edited by P. A. BRAND, Burg-street, No. 2.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. A. BRAND, No. 62, Water-street.