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to be paid in Advance.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL IX.

VRYDAG DEN 20 JULY 1838.

No. 442.

Meesters Bureau, Kaapstad, 10 July 1838.
EDICT.—De naaste Bloedverwanten en Creditoreen van Maria Susanna Botha, overledene Huisvrouw van Christiaan Hendrik Botha, van het district van George, werden verzocht kennis te nemen dat de gez. Maria Susanna Botha, overleden Huisvrouw van Christiaan Hendrik Botha, zonder Testament is overleden, en dat een Byeenkomst van de naaste Bloedverwanten en Creditoreen van de overledene en nagelatenen Man, en van alle anderen die rechts mogen aangaan zal worden gehouden ten overstaan van den Resident Magistraat, op deszelfs Bureau te George, op Woensdag den 22 Augustus aast., des morgens, ten 10 ure, en alle zoodanige Personen als voorm., worden verzocht op den tyd en plaats voormeld, tegenwoordig te zyn, om dan en aldaar eenig Persoon of Personen te zien verkiezen door zoodanigen Magistraat, ter approbatie van den Meester van het Hooge Geregtshof, als bekwaam en geschikt om door den Meester te worden aangesteld tot Dative Executoree of Executiveen voor den Boedel van zoodanige overledene Persoon als voorm., en tot Dative Voogd van de minderjarige Erfgenaamen, van de overledene.
CLERKE BURTON, Meester van het Hooge Geregtshof.

INTEEKENINGS-BALS.—De Inteekenaren worden by dezen eerbiediglyk berigt, dat het aantstaande Inteekenings-Bal, zal worden gegeven in de Koopmans Beurs, op WOENSDAG AVOND, den 8 Augustus aantstaande.

Het dansen sal to half negen ure, eenen aanvang nemen.
COMMISSARISSEN,
De Wel-Edele Heer A. CHIAPPINI,
Kapitein POOLE,
Luitenant CHOLMELEY,
Doctor BAILY,

Committee Kamer 18 July 1838.

J. B. COURLOIS, zynen innigen dank be-
tuigende voor de ondersteuning door
hem, zoo wel van de faculteit, als de inwoners van Stellebosch en dies omtrek genoten, neemt de vryheid hem te berig-
ten, dat hy nu ruim voorsien is met alle soorten van Droogeryen,
scheikundige toebereidelen en Hollandsche patente Medicy-
nen enz; hopende door aanmerkelyk verminderde prysen,
en stipte oplettendheid op syn besigheden die tot hertoe door
hem genotene librale ondersteuning, te verzekeren.

J. B. C. geeft mede kennis, dat de Wel-Ed. Heer R. G. Lewis, Chirurgyn, enz menschlievendlyk syn diensten aanbiedt,
om aan de armen gratis raad te geven, op MAANDAGS,
WOENSDAGS en VRYDAGS, tusschen 8 en 10 ure in den MORGEN, aan de Apotheek van

J. B. COURLOIS,

Benodigd, twee Assistenten.

EEN ZEER GERYFLYK HUIS.—De On-
dergeteekenden, als daartoe gekwalifi-
ceerd door den uitlandschen Wel-Edele Heer, Medicina Doc-
tor WEHR, Sen., zullen op WOENSDAG MORGEN, den 8 AUGUSTUS aantstaande, te 11 uren precies, stelliglyk
laten verkopen, het zeer geryf- en gemakkelyk Huis en Erf,
gelegen in deze Tafelvallei, in blok V. V. No. 11, in de
Kasteelstraat, annex het huis van den Wel-Edele Heer
J. H. GROENEWALD, groot in zynen grond blykens trans-
port, 21 kwadraat roeden, 109 voeten en 118 duimen; het-
zelfe bevat twee ruime Front-kamers, Gaanderij, Achter-
kamer, en een groote Dispens, vijf Bovenkamers, en een
Voorzolder; vanwaar men op het Plat komen kan, niet een
trap, en een fraai uitzigt op de Zee hebbende; is mede
voorzien van een groote Gang en Achterpoort, Wagenhuis,
Stal voor acht paarden, Voerzolder, Dienstboden-vertrekken,
Kombuis en een groote Achterplaats, enz. enz.; hetzelvige
kan zeker gemakkelyk in tweeën verdeeld worden, en biedt
een goede uitlegging voor een Kapitaal aan.

Het zal den kooper vrystaan de geheele Koopschat contant
afstoden, dan wel andersins. Men verneme het by den derden
Ondergeteekenden op syn Kantoor in de Walestraat No. 4,
alwaar de Kaart en Transporten heden te zien zyn.

* * * RUIM STRYKGELD ZAL WORDEN GEGEVEN.
Baron von LUDWIG,
P. ROUX, Senior,
PAUL JOH. ROUX, Pz.

JOHN BLORE, Afslager.

BENOOGD, twee bekwame Wagenma-
kers, vryen of Apprenticen.—Adres by
J. G. STEYTNER, Gs. Kaapstad, of
G. L. STEYTNER, Paarl.

DE Ondergeteekende maakt by dezen aan
Nabestaanden en verdere Familie bekend,
dat synne waarde Moeder MARIA ELIZABETH LE ROUX, Wedo-
we wylen den Heer MICHAEL JOSIAS DE KOCK, op den 23 July
is overleden, in den ouderdom van 67 jaren, verzookende
van roombekigt verschooend te blyven.

J. D. de KOCK.



DE PROSOBIST.

BOVENGEMELED werk door M. J. ADRIANI, zal eerstdaags worden uitgegeven, voor den geringen prys van 1 Rds., per Exemplaar.

* * * Lysten der Inteekening liggen ter "VICTORIA-PERS."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.

Kaapstad, 28 Juny 1838

BERIGT AAN DEELHEBBEREN EN AAN HET PUBLIEK.—Wordt by dese narigt gegeven, dat het geheel van de ontoegeweegde Aandeelen, bestaande in 120, in het Kapitaal van de Cape of Good Hope Bank, ter algemene Competitie zullen worden aangeboden aan die Deelhebberen die de Trust Acte hebben geteekend voor of op den lsten Maart 1837, by eenne Byeenkomst te worden gehoude aan de Bank, op den 28ste dag van July 1838.

Deelhebberen na den lsten Maart 1837 en Non-Subscribers, die verlangen Eigeneren in de Bank te worden, worden geraden van de gelegenheid gebruik te maken om schikkingen te maken met de partijen die gerechtig zyn voor Aandeelen te bieden, synde eenne lyst van derselver namen in de Bank aangeplakt tot algemene narigt.

Op last der Directoren,
T. CHRISTIAN, Kassier.

ADVERTENTIE.—De Directie van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelbereeding, in kwaliteit als Executiveuren Testamentair en Boedelbereedenaars van wylen den Wel-Edele Gestrenge Heer Mr. JOHANNES HENOCHE NEETHLING, en nagelatene Weduwe, roeft by dese elk en een iegelyk op, die vermeenen eenige Actie of Pretentie op gemelden Boedel te hebben, hetzyt uitwoorde van Schuldverschrevenen, Bookschulden, Borgtotten, Vaaydyschappen, Administatien, of anderzins, om zich binne den eerstkomende drie maanden, na publicatie deser, op het Kantoor van de Maatschappij te veroegen, en aldaar zoodanige Actie of Pretentie op te geven as te certificiegeren.

Voorts, worden degenen, die aan gem. Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn, aangemaand, sorg te dragen, dat voor de expiratie van gem. 1½ maanden, hunne respective debita, behoorlyk syn opgegeven.

Kaapstad, Gravestraat, No. 15, 11 July 1838.
J. de WET, Secretaris.

ADVERTENTIE.—De Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelbereeding in kwaliteit als Executiveuren Testamentair van wylen den Wel-Edele Gestrenge Heer Mr. JOHANNES HENOCHE NEETHLING, en nagelatene Weduwe, zal op DINGSDAG den 24 July aantstaande, aan de meestbiedenden doen verkopen de zogenaamde Plaats "Zwagers Hoek," gelegen aan Green Point, bevattende een zeer hechte en sterk gebouwd Woophuis, en verdere Buiten Gebouwen, benevens enige daar annex geleven Erven, en wel onder zoodanige voor den kooper voordeelige voorwaarden als de Veilkonditien, welke acht dagen voor het houden der verkooping hier ten Kantore, voor de gegadiglen, ter lezing zullen liggen, melden zullen.

Ten selven dage zullen, daer ter plaatse sich bevindende losse Goederen, tot meerln. Boedel behoorende, bestaande in onderscheidene soorten van IJluisraad, almede worden opgeveild en verkocht.

De Verkooping sal precies te 11 uren des voormiddags, ter Plaats Zwangershoek voormeld, een aanvang nemen.

Kaapstad, Gravestraat, No. 15, den 12 July 1838.

J. de WET, Sec.

BERIGT.—De Ondergeteekenden, in hunne betrekking als Testamentaire Executeuren des gemeenschappelyken Boedels van wylen MARIA CATHERINA BRUCHHEISER, en nagelaten Echtgenoot JOHANNES MANS, zyn voornemens by publike Vendutie, te verkopen, op WOENSDAG, den 15 Augustus aantstaande, te Ganze Fontein, in de wyl van Veldkorrel A. G. DU TOIT, Nieuwveld, Distrik Beaufort, al daer dien Boedel, behoorende eigendommen, bestaande, in —

De gezegde Erfpachtplaast, Ganze- en Droogvoet Fontein, groot omtrent 15,000 morgen, beplaat met Winstokken, en een niegezochte hoeveelheid vruchtenboomen; dezelve heeft uitgestrek bôwland, en kan het geheele jaar bewaterd worden; alsmede goede en gezonde weide, voor paarden, grootvee, schapen en bokken; en is voorzien van verscheide nuttige Gebouwen.

Verder, Ossenwagens, Rypaarden, Aanteel dito, Treksen, Aanteelree, Schapen en Bokken; Huismeubelen, Kelder-en Bouwgereedschappen, en andere artikelen meer te veel om te melden.

J. A. KIENER.
J. H. STURK.

Beaufort, 2 July 1838.

£703 2 4.

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

SLAVEN COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN.

DE Ondergeteekenden zyn genegeen te koopen of procureren te ontvangen om COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN in te vorderen,

Personen kontants gelden benoegd hebbende, kunnen het door hen verecht wordende bedragen tegen een matig interest bekomen.

HAMILTON ROSS, & Co.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, zeker Huis, gelegen in de Boomstraat, zeer geschikt voor een Timmernans Winkele of eenne Kuiperij; in geval gemelde Huis niet voor den 1 Augustus uit de hand zal zyn verkocht, al hetzelve op dien datum, per publieke Vendutie worden opgevoeld. Het grootste gedeelte der koopacht, kan des verkiezende, op renten worden gehouden.—Te bevrageen by den Ondergeteekenden, ten synen Kontoore, Kerkplein No. 3.

F. J. MULLER.

N.B. In geval van Opeiling, zal liberaal Strykgeld worden gegeven.

ALLE degenen, die eenige Vorderingen hebben tegen den Boedel van wylen Mejufrouw ALIDA BLANCKENBERG, Weduwe van den Heer GEORGE PETERS, worden verzocht deselve intezenden by den Ondergeteekenden, binnen zes weken van heden, en die aan gemelde Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn, om hunne schulden binne gezegden tyd te betalen.

H. LE SUEUR, Executeur Testm.

Kaapstad, den 13 July 1838.

PUBLIEKE VEKKOOPING VAN VASTGOED.—In den Boedel van wylen Mejufrouw de Weduwe GEORGE PETERS.—Op VRYDAG den 3 Augustus aantstaande, precies ten 11 uren des voormiddags, sal aan de Meestbiedenden verkocht worden, het welgebouwd en zeer geryflyk Huis, gelegen in de Burgstraat, No. 18, thans bewoond door den Heer C. BUCK, H. LE SUEUR, Executeur Testm.

STRYKGELD ZAL GEGEVEN WORDEN.

TSAAC JEREMIAS DE VILLIERS, Azoon, verwittigt het Publiek, dat hy zyn Negociewinkel verplaatst heeft, van den Heer M. H. HORAK, naar een nieuw gebouwd Huis aan de Kooldrift, naast de Uitspanplaats, (alwaar hy een ieder vryheid geft, voor zyn deur uittespannen,) ook dat hy voorzien is van eenne grote kwintie zeer gewilde Negocioederen.

Den 1 July 1838.

Allie soorten van PRODUKTEN zullen door hem in ruiling worden aangenomen.

PROEPING van Creditoreen en Debiteuren.—Allen die eenige vorderingen van welken aart ook hebben tegen den Boedel van wylen MARIA ELISABETTE LE ROUX. Wed. van den Hr. MICHAEL JOSIAS DE KOCK, worden verzocht daarvan aan den Ondergeteekenden onmiddelik opgaafe te doen; terwyl zy, die aan gemelde Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn, aangemaand worden, ter dadelyke voldoening hunner debita.

Karmelke-Rivier, 17 July 1838.

J. D. DE KOCK, Executeur.

GEDROST.—Op den 9den dezer, myn Apprechte jongen genaamdt Afrika, van de Kaap, hy is swart van kleur en loopt effen mank, en heeft voormals behoord aan den Heer THIELMAN DE VILLIERS.

W. S. MARAIS,

Slot van de Paarl, den 18 July 1838.

500 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN.—Op Maandag den 23ste dezer, zullen ter Plaats van den Heer A. P. HIEBNER, in dit Dorp publiek verkocht, bovengem. getal extra vette Schapen welke stellig present zullen zyn.

De Heeren FOORD & HAUPT, Vendu-Adm.

Vendu Kantoor, Paarl, den 16 July 1838.

2,000 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN.—Op Donderdag den 26 dezer, zullen ter Plaats van den Heer JAN BEYERS, aan Stikland, publiek worden verkocht, bovengem. getal extra vette Schapen, welke zeker op den dag der verkooping tegenwoordig zullen zyn, en niet uit de hand zullen worden verkocht.

Vendu Kantoor, Paarl, den 14 July 1838.

FORD & HAUPT Vendu-Adm.

1,000 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN EN KAPATERBOKKEN, zullen op DINGSDAG den 24 July, ter Plaats van den Heer J. ROUX, aan D'Urban, by publieke Vendutie worden verkocht, onder dezelver bevinden zich 50 Hans-Schapen.

P. DE VILLIERS,

* * * DIT VEE IS REEDS PRESENT.

PAKHUIS IN HILLIGER-STEEG.—Op MAANDAG MORGEN den 23 July, ten 12 ure, zullen zonder Reserve worden verkocht, een groot, geryflyk Boven- en Onder-Pakhuis, voormals het eigendom van wylen den Heer HECKROOT, en behoerende aan den Heer JOSEPH MAYNARD.—Voor de koopkonditien en het plan, adresseren men zich aan de Vendu-Afslagers, de GEBROEDERS ELLIOTT.

* * * LIBERAAL STRYKGELD ZAL WORDEN GEGEVEN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Civil Commissaris, dat sy weigerden te werken, en mynen opeigter hadden beledigd. Ik verneem, dat de Civile Commissaris myne 50 arbeiders naar Port Louis heeft gezonden, dat de klage in handen gesteld is van den publicien Aanklager, en dat sy, binnen de eerste drie weken, niet naar hun werk zullen terugkeeren." Een derde verzekert ons, "dat in syn district, alwaar zich 8,000 Indianen bevinden, de Vrederegt dagelyks, door den bank, HONDRED KLAGEN ontvangt."

Zoo ook den 12 April, zegt het:—

"Zy schryven van buiten, dat opdrosing onder de Indische arbeiders dagelyks toeneemt. Dat is het gevolg van het gebrek aan eene beschermende Wet, in zoodanig geval. Kan men zich verbeeldten, dat het Gouvernement, aan den eenen kant, den invoer van 22,000 Indische arbeiders heeft toegestaan, die geen duin gronds bezitten, en aan den anderen kant, geene maatregelen van voorzorg genomen heeft, om opdrosing en landloopyry voortekomen, onder zulk eene menigte ellendigen, en hun tot werken te noedzaken? Indien wy het oog vestigen, op de bovennatige toeneming onzer bevolking, sedert de laatste twee jaren, van menschen die in die ongeregeldheden niets te verliezen, maar alles te winnen hebben; en bemerken, dat de middelen ter onderdrukking van zulken ongeregeldheden verminderd, instede na vermeerderd zyn, mogen wy wel vragen, wat de wetgeving uitrigt, ter bescherming van ons leven en onze bezittingen?" Laat men niet zeggen, dat de nieuwe gisten, voor wiens wy onze deuren zoo ligtvaardiglyk hebben geopend, menschen zyn, die gedwee en onbediged zyn. De moord onlangs, door eenen Indischen arbeider, aan eene vrouws-persoon van 18 jaren gepleegd, toont de wrede- en stouthed huns karakters, in het plegen van misdaden. Indien sy tot nog toe niet veel wendelyks hebben getoond, kan men zulks toeschryven aan hun kort verblyf in de Kolonie, aan hunne onkunde, omtrent onzen grond en onze taal, en hun wantrouwen omtreft alles. Maar, indien sy met onze plaatselijke angelegenheden betrekking hebben, en bemerken, dat luiheid, weerspannigheid en landloopyry, niet gestraft worden, kunnen wy ons dan verbeeldten, dat enkel pligtbesef, hen in toom zal houden?"

Eo zyn Correspondent:—

"Uwe voorzaggingen in uw blad, zyn vervuld geworden; ernstige oproeren hebben in dit gedeelte, (Riviere du Rempart) plaats gevonden, en de Indische arbeiders van H. C. die geen tegenspraak gewoont zyn, hebben eenen bandietbedoel, de armen van eenen anderen gebroken, en verriede andere Malabaren gewond, omdat sy niet vry gevoegd naar hunne ligtekooijen konden gaan."

Verdere Correspondenten van hetzelfde blad, onder verschillende datums, zyn onophoudelijk in hunne klagten; aldus schryven zy:—

"Gy zegt, dagelyks klagten van buiten te ontvangen. Ook ik heb even als de andere planters, Indische arbeiders, en heb mede veel over hen te klagen. De dienstheer maakt grote kosten voor derzelver invoer; indien sy sterven, verliest hy alles. Maar, ik zinspeel op eene andere omstandigheid, welke zeer gemeenzaam is, naelyk, dat de Indische arbeiders weigeren te werken; men kan hen daartoe niet noedzaken, en ry laghen u uit!"

Op den 28 April: — "Dit gedeelte des lands (Riviere du Rempart), is in de grootste wanorde; de Indische arbeiders rieghonderden langs den weg, zonder dat de diensthoeden enige middelen bezitten, om zulks tegen te gaan. De troep Indische arbeiders van het estableissement van R. heeft het in menigte verlaten, om klagten by den Civilen Commissaris, tegen M. C. intebrengien. Men bevond, dat hunne klagten ongerond waren, en op de meer gegrondte klagten van M. C. werden de belhamels tot gevangenisschap veroordeeld. Er ontstond toen een stryd tuschen die Indianen en de Policie, daar eerst gemelden zich verzette tegen het in hechtenis stellen van een hunner, en niet dan door geweld en gewapende hulp, werden sy overmeesterd."

Op den 22 Mei: — "Ik geloof niet dat gy bewust zyt van de ongeredheden, welke in dit gedeelte (Pamplemousse) heerschen. Binnen veertien dagen, hebben wy drie pogingen tot moord, op den publieke weg gehad. Heden hebben 16 der Indische arbeiders, met nylen gewapend, een dienstmeisje in ongerand en overweldigd, om zich van het geld, dat sy by zich had, meester te maken; sy heeft haar leven te danken aan de onverwachte verschyning van eenen voorbyganger."

Deze extracten, zyn allen genomen uit de Cernen, en wy plaatsen daarom het volgende extract uit een blad, dat anders als een tegenstander beschouwd wordt, om aantoonen, dat op dit punt, de gevoelens en klagten, dezelfde zyn.

Le Mauricien, van 16 April, zegt:—

"In onze Advertentie-kolommen van heden, komt een bericht voor van den Heer R. en den Heer D., betrekelyk tweeduizende Indische arbeiders, die de verblyfplaatsen hunner dienstheeren, gelijktijdig hebben verlaten, en verdwenen zyn. Zy zyn ongelukkig niet de enigste personen, die klagten, over de opdrosing hunner Indianen, en wy zouden niet by vergroote spreken, indien wy het getal dergenen, die hunne verbintenen verbreken, en zich zoo wel in de stad als buiten, aan land en landloopyry overgeven, op 12 of 1,500 schatten. De policie weigert hare hulp niet, maar, wanneer de wetten te onderdrukking van landloopyry ontbreken, zyn de maatregelen om aan dergelyke ongeredheden een einde te maken, even krachteloos. Die ingezetenen zyn dus blootgesteld, om na met groote kosten, arbeiders ingevoerd, en zes maanden loon vooruit te hebben betaald, zich van hunnen arbeid beroofd te zien, op den dag zelven, onmiddelyk na hunne aankomst, zonder het in hunne magt te hebben, om eenen, die verbintenis hebben aangegaan, te dwingen, om gestand te houden."

Onze Lezers, zullen uit de bovenstaande extracten ontwaren, dat de verwachtingen der planters, niet ten volle verwezenlykt zyn. Maar het is even opvallend, dat de mislukking van den maatregel, te weeg wordt gebragt door gebrek aan behoorlyke Policie-regulatiën, tegens landloopyry. In welken toestand bevinden wy ons dan in deze Kolonie? — *Zonder landloopers*, zoude het de overmaat van ongeremdheid zyn, den invoer van vrye apprentices, te ondernemen; en bestonden er zooldane wettewijzen, dan onderstaan wy te zeggen, dat de invoer van eenen ganschen troep vrye apprentices, als voorgesteld, niet van die gebiedende noedzakeitheid is, om dadelyk ondernomen te worden. Het zoude dus raadzaam zyn, eerst de

gevolgen aftewachten der algemeene vrystelling na den 1 December, alvorens zich te wagen in eenen maatregel, welke ons weder met nieuwe kwellende regulatiën, zal bezwaren. Wy hebben daaran reeds genoeg gehad. De weerbarstigheid onzer apprentices, hun brutaliteit en kwellend gedrag, en de tartingen en plageryen, waaraan de diensthoeden, tegenwoordig zyn blootgesteld, en waaraan zy zich onderwerpen, in de hoop van rustiger tyden na den beruchten eersten December, zyn zoo vele bewyzen van den kwellenden toestand, waarin wy geplaatst zyn, met betrekking tot onze huishoudelyke angelegenheden, — en toonen klaarblykelyk, wat ons te wachten staat.

Onze verwachtingen derhalve, dat het Gouvernement, behoorlyke Policie-regulatiën, by der hand zal nemen tegen landloopyry, en al hare noodlottige gevolgen, zyn billyk en regtmatig. De rust der maatschappij vordert het, — de veiligheid van onze eigendommen vereischt het, — en de openbare stem roeft er luidkeels om. Dat maatregelen van dien aart tot nog toe niet by der hand genomen zyn, is waarlijk een vreemd verschynsel in eene beschaafde maatschappij. Maar, moeten wy deswegens, onszelven niet laken? Wat was het, dat het Gouvernement eindelyk noodzaakte het oog te vestigen, op de rooverijen doot de Kaffers gepleegd? Wat noopte het, om officiele maandslyksche lysten dier rooverijen uittevaardigen? Wat anders, dan de herhaalde klagten in de *Graham's Town Journal*. Deszelfs kolommen waren opgevuld met rapporten uit alle oorden. Een jeder was er op uit om alle gevallen van dien aart, bekend te maken. Hoe gansch anders handelen wy, ten opzichte der landloopers kwestie! De euvels, ontstaande uit het gebrek aan landloopers wetten, doen zich dagelyks aan ons voor; — en echter, neemt niemand de moeite, dezelve publiek te maken. Indien het Gouvernement door gene bewyssgronden wil overreden worden, laat het dan voor de Vierschaar der wereld worden overtuigd door daadzaken. Maar veroordeelt het Gouvernement niet, wegens deszelfs onverschilligheid, omtrent de publike rust en welvaart, alvorens gy uwe eigene laauwheid hebt laten varen. Geeft kennis van elke zaak, die ter uverkennis komt, — wacht niet tot uw buurman tyd heeft om het te doen, maar zyt allen waakzaam voor het algemeen belang. Onze kolommen zullen open zyn, ter plaatsing van alle mededeling omtrent dit punt; wy zullen gereed zyn, in de ooren der doven te schreeuwen, maar, tenzij de Kolonisten, zelve toonen willen, dat zy in de kwestie belang stellen, door voorwaarts te komen, en ons met de mededoelingen en rapporten te voorzien, zoo als hier boven bedoeld — zullen wy het niet wagen, de kwestie weder aanterroeren.

DE UITGEWEKENE BOEREN.

De jongste berichten van onze ongelukkige uitgewekene Boeren, zyn niet zoo gunstig als wy genegen waren opeen te maken, uit de berichten der afgekropte maand. Sommigen had den opgegeven, dat een Kommando tegen DINGAAN was uitgetrokken, anderen, dat hy gevlucht was, naar Delagoa-Baai; terwyl anderen weder melden, dat zy zich in eenen staat van vrede, gezondheid en veiligheid bevonden. Het blykt, dat de Heer BOSHOFF, klerk van den Civilen Commissaris te Graaff-Reinet, (die zich volgens gerucht, enigen tyd geleiden, naar den Kamp der Emigranten had begeven), wedergekeerd is, en eene beschrywing van hunnen toestand heeft gegeven, geheel verschillende van hetgeen vermoed werd. Mededeelingen uit dat berigt, zyn ons geworden, die wy hieronder plaatsten.

De *Graham's Town Journal*, van den 12 July, gisteren ontvangen, bevat niets nadar, dat bericht van Graaff-Reinet, uit hetzelfde kanaal, en door de 'Comet' is ontvangen, en in ons vorig Blad geplaatst. Het enigste, dat wy er by kunnen voegen, is het korte overzigt van hunnen toestand, als in gemelde *Journal* voorkomende.

"Uit de ontvangene berichten blykt, dat sedert den dood van P. Urs, geen kommando tegen den Zoola Koning is opgetrokken, en dat de Boeren niet voornamers zyn te veld te trekken, tot dat het saisoen gunstiger is. Velen der Emigranten inderdaad, het grootste gedeelte, schynen een terugwijkende beweging, te hebben gemaakt, zyn den Draakberg weder overgetrokken, en zetten zich neder in het schoone land langs de Vaal- en Modderrivieren. Men verzekert, dat zy vele ontberingen lyden, en wy kunnen gemakelyk veronderstellen, dit nooddakelyk het geval te zyn. In het midden des winters over een berg-keeten van een der verhevenste vlakten van Zuid-Afrika te trekken, met troepen vee, moet eenen zeer moeilijke onderneming zyn, vooral voor vrouwen en kinderen. Echter hooren wy niets zeggen, dat zy voornamers zyn naar de Kolonie terugtekeeren; of kunnen te weten te krygen, of de minzame voorslagen Zyner Excelentie, het gewenste gevolg hebben gehad. Het land, waar zy zich thans bevinden, is zeer koud in den winter. Sneeuw en ys zyn gemeen, met grote schaarsheid aan brandhout, waaruit met zekerheid kan worden afgeleid, dat daar de Emigranten geene andere dekking hebben, als hunne wagons, of door haastiglyk gemaakte hutten, zy aan veel ongeroyf, en in vele gevallen, aan zware ontberingen, moeten blootgesteld zyn. Het is onmogelyk voor deelneemende gemoederen, hunnen toestand zonder het diepted medelyden, te overwegen, en sonder een hartelyke begerte te gevoelen, hen hunne slecht beraamde en buitengewone onderneming, spoedig te zien.

"Na bovengemelde tyding, verlangen wy reikhalsend naar directe berichten van Natal, en die wy hopen, binnen kort te ontvangen. Met de laatste post, hebben wy de veilige aankomst van de Heeren Toohey en Parker op de Zendelings Statie te Clarkebury, vernomen. Aldaar liep een gerucht dat

Faku en het berg Opperhoofd Capaal, elkander beoorloogden, hetwelk waar synde, de reizigers zouden noedzaken eenen grooten omweg ten Noord-Oosten te maken."

Het volgend "Extract uit eenen Brief van de Frontieren, is medegeleed, door de 'Commercial Advertiser,' van den 14 July.

"De Mr. Boshof, van Graaff-Reinet, Klerk van den Civilen Commissaris, en de Veldkornet Joubert, van de Nieuwe Hamptam, zyn pas teruggekeerd van het Kamp van Maritz en Port Natal. De Mr. Boshof vertrok van Port Natal op den 6den Juny en van Maritz Kamp op den 12den, en arriveerde alhier op den 27sten, en meldt dat de Trekboeren er zeer slecht aan toe zyn, zonder enig bepaald gouvernement of regulatiën — dat ieder die slechts zyn naam kan tekenen den eenen dag wordt verkozen tot opperhoofd, en den ander dag weder wordt afgezet, — dat zekere 'Landman,' nu *Generalissimus* is, en de Trekboeren heeft overtuigd van de dwasaheid van het uitzenden van kommandos tegen Dingaan, voor het begin van het voorjaar, omdat zy niet meer dan 300 paarden hebben, geschikt om dienst te doen, en hy heeft verstand genoeg te weten dat zy zonder paarden slechts krygalieden zyn, en wanneer zy eens ontbloot zyn van hunne stoetery, moeten sy tot den laasten man onder de hassen vallen. Het gevolg is, dat het kamp zal avanceren tot omtrent 10 uren rydens van Port Natal, en zich daar vestigen gedurende den winter. Dingaan is niet gewoon des winters kommandos uit te zenden, daar zyn volk geene kleeders heeft; daarom schynt dit byna eene onderlinge verstandhouding. Eene menige vrouwen zyn genoegd naar de Kolonie terug te keeren, maar zeggen dat zy liever willen omgekomen waar hunne mannen en kinderen syn omgekomen, dan dienbaar te worden, daar zy geen middel hebben om te leven naas alzij gewoen waren.

Iedere dag vermindert de sterkte van het Kamp, van wege de schrikkelijke tweedragt en het gebrek aan eenen behoorlyken aanvoerder; en nietegenstaande de menigvuldige waarschuwingen, van niet behoorlyk bewaakt te zyn, reisen enkele familien werkelijk van de andere zyde van den Drakenberg naar de Rietrivier, nader by de Kolonie, zonder enige hulp, maar ik vrees voor de gevolgen van zulke ongerade stappen. Indien het kommando in het voorjaar wordt geslagen, dan zullen de Emigranten alle hoop opgeven om zich te Natal te vestigen, maar zullen terugkeeren naar de Vaalrivier, Rietrivier en Modderrivier. Toen de Engelsche party Port Natal door de vliegt verlaten had, namen de Emigranten bezit van de plaats, in den naam van de Vereenigde Uitgewekende Boeren, en hebben ouden Biggar aangesteld tot Magistraat en eene party Boeren daar gelaten tot zyne bescherming.

Het volgende is eene lyst van de gesneuvelden:—

Boeren, .. .	120
Vrouwen, .. .	55
Kinderen, .. .	191
<hr/>	
366 Blanken,	

Zwartes, bevattende
Hottentotten, Slaven en andere Natuurellen, .. . 250

616 gesneuveld.

Het bovenstaande bevat niet degenen die gedood zyn door Maselekatze, bestaande uit nog ongeveer 50, behalve verscheidene familien die geheel zyn omgekomen en waarvan niets bekend is.

De opgave van het Kamp van Maritz staat dus:—

Blanken, geschikt om de wapens te dragen, .. .	640
Vrouwen en kinderen, .. .	3200
Zwartes, .. .	1260

Totaal, 5100

Wagens 1000.—Velen hebben meer dan een Wagen; Maritz zelf heeft er zeven.

Schapen 30,000.

Vee 40,000.

Paarden 3,000, waaronder merries en veulens, waarvan slechts 800 rypaarden zyn, en maar 300 geschikt voor dienst.

Op den 12den was Maritz zeer ziek, en verwachtte men niet dat hy lang meer zou leven."

Het volgend "Extract uit eenen brief, van Graaff-Reinet," is ons door een byzonder kanaal goedgunstig toegevoegd.

"Veldkornet Joubert en anderen zyn alhier op den 27 Juny aangekomen, Port Natal, op den 6, en de legerplaats van Maritz, op den 12den, verlaten hebbende. De Emigranten bevinden zich nog aan de Boschmans-rivier, aan ginsche zyde van den Draakberg, omtrent 25 uren rydens van Port Natal, in een open land, en schynen volkomen veilig tegen eenigen plotselingen aantal des vyands. Maritz was zeer ongesteld, en Landman, tot Opperbevelhebber benoemd. De commando tegen Dingaan, welche op den 7 Juny, zoude zyn opgetrokken, is uitgesteld tot de lente, uit hoofde van den ellendigen staat der paarden, waarvan op zyn meest, 300 bruikbaar zyn. Er bevinden zich onder de Emigranten 640 strydbare mannen, en zy kunnen slechts 8/0 rydpanden monstren, synde 400 reeds in de handen des vyands gevallen. De Emigranten zyn voornevens voorttrekkien tot omtrent 10 uren rydens van Port Natal, om zich aldaar, gedurende den winter, te vestigen. In de lente zullen zy een commando tegen Dingaan, en indien dezelver slaagt, zich uiteindelyk op deze plaats en niet te Port Natal, zoo als eerst het voorneem was, vestigen, hyaldien zy niet slagen, zullen zy alle hoop opgeven, en naar de Vaal-Riet- en Modderrivieren, terug-keeren. Nadat Dingaan, Natal bezocht had, en de Engelschen waren gevliegt, heeft eene party der Emigranten, zich derwaerts begeven, en van daar vervoerd een grote hoeveelheid brandewyn, buskruit, een tien-ponder, eenige koopmanswaren, en van de plaats bezit genomen, in den naam van de 'Vereenigde Uitgewekende Boeren,' eene magt aldaar gelaten, en Alexander Biggar, die met andere is terug-gekeerd, tot magistrant aangesteld.

"Dingaan, zendt zelden een commando uit in den winter, gevuldlyk kunnen wy niet verwachten voor de lente iets anders van aanbelang te zullen hooren, dan dat er enige familien zyn omgebracht, daar nietegenstaande de gedurige waarschuwingen, zy zoo by uitstek onvoorzichtig zyn, als om in enkele familien van de legerplaats naar de Rietrivier te reizen, en twee of drie wagens, door tien man geescorteerd afterzend, om koorn mit Dingaan's tuinen te halen."

"Het land wordt afgeschilderd als zeer schoon, wel bewaard, en geschikt ter bebouwing, maar het gras beschouwt als zuur; voor iemand echter, die in de woeste vlakten van dit gedeelte der kolonie is opgebragt, moet alles den inderdaad, dat het mooijte veld, velen heeft verloten om hunne gelyke woningen in de kolonie te verlaten. De Emigranten zyn niet zeer eendragtig, uit gebrek aan eenen ervar-

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berigten uit het Groot Hertogdom Posen ontvangen waten. De Aartsbisschop der Bisdoms, was door het Gouvernement verboden geworden, eenig decreet in kerkelyke zaken uitte-vaardigen. De Kanonik Brodziszewski was in zijn ambt geschorst geworden. Er heerscht eene openbare misoegheid in het land. De dweeplaats des Prelata, heeft reeds veel opschudding veroorzaakt, en het Gouvernement heeft de garnisoenen van Posen en Gnesen, doen versterken.

Brieven uit Berlyn, van den 6 dezer melden, dat de Aartsbisschop van Posen, niet zoo als het gerucht liep, naar Glogau was gevoerd geworden, maar zich nog in zijn Bisdom bevond onder toevertrouw der overheden. Zyn jongsten herderlyke brief, had in vele districten onlasten veroorzaakt. Op twee plaatsen hadden de inwoners de geestelyken verjaagd, die weigerden overeenkomstig zynen last, rakenende gemeengde huwelijken, te werk te gaan, en te Posen is het garnisoen, onder de wapenen gekomen, om de misoegden te bestrijden.

Brieven alhier uit Berlyn ontvangen, bevatten verontrustende berigten omtrent de gisting welke er heerscht in het Groot-Hertogdom Posen, ten gevolge van de wakkere maatregelen des Gouvernement, tegen den Aartsbisschop, en eenige der weerspannige Kanoniken. De Aartsbisschop gestremd, of geschorst zynde in zyne ambs-verfrigtingen, hebben verscheidene dorp-priesters het houden van eerderijns geschort, en het Hertogdom onder interdict gesteld. De landlieden zyn in verscheidene districten oproerig geworden, en hebben de geestelykheid genoodzaakt de mis te lezen, en in andere gevallen, de schorting derzelve toegejuicht. De troepen hebben orders ontvangen zich in gereedheid te houden. Onmiddelyk na de verovering van Warschouw werden de Posensche regimenten, naar de Rhynsche Provincien gezonden. Maar koorn en hooi aldaar te duur zynde, en de soldaten naar Franryk deserterende, werden dezelve weder naar hunne eige provincie verplaatst. De Katholieke regimenten, hadden zoo als men zegt, weinig zyn optemarscheren, en de verbitterde landlieden, zelf maar tot een goed gedrag, te nooddaken. Men was derhalve genoodzaakt, regimenten uit Silesie in Posen te doen optrekken, en de rust is eenigermate hersteld. Rusland heeft Pruisen hare diensten aangeboden, om eenige ongeregeldheden in het Groot Hertogdom, te dempen. Het aanbod, is natuurlyk niet aangenomen. —(Morning Chronicle, 18 April.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of the letters signed "No Bachelor," and "A Member of the Roman Catholic Church." —They will be duly attended to.

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CAPE TOWN, JULY 20, 1838.

When, in 1836, certain planters of the colonies of Demerara and Jamaica resolved to introduce in those colonies free laborers, natives of India, (commonly called "Hill Coolies), as a substitute for negro apprentices, when their apprenticeship was to expire (a system which appears to have originated with the planters of Mauritius), Mr. GLADSTONE referred to the commercial house of MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., at Calcutta, for information on that subject, with a view towards an importation of that class of people into Guiana.

The information referred to the manner in which the system itself answered in the Mauritius,—to the contract with those people themselves, and to the engagement with the Colonial Government.

To the first and second, that house, in a letter dated 6th June, 1836, gave the following answer:—

"Within the last two years, upwards of 2,000 natives have been sent from this to the Mauritius, by several parties here under contract of engagement for six years. The men were well limbed and active, without prejudices of any kind, and hardly any ideas beyond those of supplying the wants of nature; they are also very docile and easily managed, and appear to have no local ties, nor any objection to leave their country. At the Mauritius in one or two instances, where the men have been *idle* or *lazy*, they have been *punished* by the competent authority. Our letters from the Mauritius speak very favorably of the men hitherto sent, many of whom our friends wrote to us, have their task completed by 2 o'clock, and go home, leaving the negroes in the field.

"The conditions of the contract, with those men, before they leave this, is:—

"1. Term of agreement five years,
"2. Free passage to Mauritius, and back after 5 years; but leaving the employment before the five years, not to be entitled to free passage.

"3. The pay to be 5 Rupees, equal to about 5 Cape Rixdolars, per month, besides food and clothing, viz: daily, 2 lbs. of rice, 2 lbs. of dholl, (being something like dried split peas,) 2 ounces of salt, and some oil and tamarind; and annually for clothing, two dhoties, two blankets, one jacket, and one cap.

"4. Each to receive 6 month's pay in advance; and the pay to commence from the date of their going on board."

In regard of the engagements to be entered into with the Colonial Government, they state, in the letter of 23d Feb. 1838, the following requisites:—

"It is the custom at the Mauritius, and I conclude something similar, will be the case at Demerara, for the importer to give Government a bond, under which he is responsible that any native desiring it, shall be returned to his country, not only at the expiration of his contract, but at any previous time, should there be sufficient cause for so doing. The importer is responsible to Government, and to protect himself from the idleness or fancy of any individuals, who may not like to work, a sum is stopped from their monthly pay, which, however, is all returned to him, after the completion of his contract."

If the inhabitants of the Colony are in-

elined, to adopt a plan of a similar importation in this Colony, a reference to the debate in the House of Lords, which we gave in a former number, and to the above information on the second and third head, will at once shew, what sort of contracts and engagements, will be required, for those purposes.—Every one is thereby enabled to judge for himself, whether he will be in a situation to enter into and comply with such requisites.—But the great question previously to be considered and decided, is—how does the system answer?—And upon that, we presume to lay before our readers the following local information, which we have extracted from the Mauritius papers, during the months of April and May last.

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co, say:—"They, the imported apprentices, are very docile and easily managed; and in one or two instances, when they have been idle or lazy, they have been punished, by the competent authority (at Mauritius)."—Now let us look to the evidence, direct, in April and May, 1838.

The 'Cerneen' of the 5th April, 1838, says:—

"We find that two of those apprentices, who are at the Mauritius called "Indians," in contradistinction of the emancipated slaves, now apprentices, were prosecuted before the Criminal Sessions in March, the one for assault in the night on the public road with intent to murder; the other for housebreaking and theft."

On the 7th April the same paper complains:

"Day after day we receive complaints from the country, of the mal-administration of the Police Courts. One of the complainants alleges, that the Indian laborers, condemned to imprisonment, have not undergone the sentence of the law, and that this impunity produces the worst effect on the bands to which they belong.—Another complainant says to us: "I charged a band of 50 Indian laborers, before the Civil Commissary, with refusing to work, and insulting my Overseer. I learn that the Civil Commissary has sent my 50 laborers to Port Louis,—that the complaint is in the hands of the Public Prosecutor, and that they will not return to their work, these three weeks at least."—A third assures us, that, in his district, where there are 8000 Indians, the Justice of the Peace receives, one day with another, one hundred complaints daily."

Thus on the 12th April, it says:

"They write us from the country, that *desertion amongst the Indian laborers, increases day by day*. This is the consequence of the want of a protecting law, in such cases. Can it be conceived that the Government on the one hand allowed the importation of 22,000 Indian laborers, who do not possess an inch of ground, and on the other hand, takes no precautionary means to prevent *desertion and vagrancy* of such a wretched multitude, and to compel them to work? If we consider the immense excesses of our population, during the last two years, of men who have nothing to loose, but all to gain, in the disorders, and perceive that the means for repressing such disorders, are not increasing but diminishing, we may ask, what does the authority, that ought to protect our lives and properties? Let it not be said that the new guests, to whom we have opened our doors so rashly, are men *easy and offensive*. The murder committed lately, by an Indian laborer, on a female of 18 years, proves the degree of ferocity and resolution of their character, in the commission of crimes. If up to this time, their hostile manifestations have not been frequent, it is to be said, that they have not been long enough in the Colony,—that they are not yet sufficiently acquainted with our soil and language, and distrust every thing. But if they have become acquainted with the localities, and shall find out that idleness, insubordination, and vagrancy are not punished, do we imagine that the mere love for duty will restrain them?"

And a correspondent:

Your predictions in one of your numbers have been fulfilled;—serious riots have taken place in this part (Riviere du Rempart), and the Indian laborers of M. C., not accustomed to be contradicted, have killed a convict, broken the arms of another, and wounded several other Malabars, because they could not get sufficient prompt access to their strumpets.

Other correspondents of the same paper, under different dates, are incessant in their complaints. Thus they write.

On the 19th April:—"You say you receive daily complaints from the country,—I am also a planter, and have Indian laborers; like the other planters, I have also a great deal to complain about them.—The master incurs a great expense for their introduction; if they die, he loses every thing.—But I allude to another circumstance, which is very common,—When an Indian laborer refuses to work, you can't get him compelled to work, and he laughs at you."

On the 28th April:—"This part of the country (Riviere du Rempart) is in the greatest disorder; the Indian laborers are vagabondizing along the road, without the masters having any preventive means.—The band of Indian laborers of the establishment of R., left it *en masse* to prefer complaints before the Civil Commissary against M. C.—Their complaint was adjudged to be unfounded, and upon the better founded complaint of M. C., the leaders of them were condemned to imprisonment.—A struggle then ensued between the police and those Indians, the latter opposing that any one of them should be imprisoned, and it was only by force of arms, and armed assistance that they were overpowered."

On the 22d May:—"I don't think that you are aware of the disorders which exist in this quarter of Pamplemousse.—Since 14 days we have had three attempts to murder on the high road.—To-day, 16 of the Indian laborers, armed with axes, have attacked and overpowered a servant girl, to take away the money which she had;—she owes her life to the sudden appearance of a passer-by."

These different extracts are all taken from the 'Cerneen,' and we, therefore, give the following extract of a paper, which is known to

be opposed to the other, to shew that the opinions and complaints are the same.

"Le Mauricien" of 16th April, says:

"In our columns of advertisements of this day, there appears a notice from Mr. R. and Mr. D., relative to two Indian laborers, who have *simultaneously left their master's abode, and have disappeared*.—They are unfortunately not the only persons who complain of the *desertion of their Indians*; and we should not exaggerate were we to estimate at 12 or 1500, those who break their engagements, and give way, both in town and country, to vagrancy and idleness.—The police do not refuse their assistance; but as laws repressing vagrancy are wanting, the means of putting a stop to such habits are inefficient.—The inhabitants are therefore exposed, after introducing laborers at a great expence, and advancing six months wages, to see themselves deprived of their labor, on the very day succeeding that of their arrival, *without having it in their power to force men who have entered into engagements to abide by them*."

Our readers will perceive from the above Extracts, that the anticipations of the planters have not fully been confirmed. But it is equally apparent that the failure of the measure is occasioned by the absence of proper Police Regulations, against vagrancy. How then do we stand in this Colony? Without vagrant laws, it would be the height of absurdity, to venture the importation of free apprentices; and if there are vagrant laws, we presume to say, that the importation of a whole band of free apprentices, as proposed, would not be of that imperative necessity, as to require its immediate adoption. It would then be wise first to ascertain the consequences of the general emancipation after the 1st of December, before embarking in a measure, which will entail upon us new vexatious regulations. We have had enough of that already. The insubordination of our apprentices,—their impudent and irritating conduct, and the vexations and provocations to which the masters are at present exposed, and to which they submit, in the hopes of calmer hours, after the ominous 1st of December, are so many proofs of the annoying situations in which we are placed, in regard to our domestic affairs, and shew pretty clearly what we have to expect.

Our hopes, therefore, that Government will adopt proper Police Regulations against Vagrancy, and all its evil consequences, are just and reasonable. The peace of our community requires it,—the security of our properties desires it,—and the public loudly call for it. That measures for this purpose have not yet been adopted, is certainly a most extraordinary phenomenon, in a civilized society! But have we not to blame ourselves? What was it that at last obliged the Government to look to the robberies and plunder committed by the Caffers? What compelled them to publish official monthly returns of those robberies? What but the reiterated complaints in the "Graham's Town Journal!" Its columns were filled with reports from all quarters on that head. Every individual was on the 'qui vive' to report any case of the kind that happened. How differently, however, do we act, in regard of the vagrancy question! The evils of the absence of vagrant laws, are of a daily occurrence; and yet no one takes the trouble to make them public. If Government will not be persuaded by arguments, let them be convicted before the Bar of the world by facts. But do not condemn Government of its indifference and apathy to the public peace and welfare, before you have commenced first to throw off your own apathy. Report every case that comes to your knowledge,—wait not till your neighbour shall be at leisure to do it; but let each be alive to his common interest. Our columns will be open, to receive any communication on that head; we shall be prepared to sound in the ears of the deaf; but unless the Colonists themselves will shew that they place an interest in the question, by coming forward, and furnishing us with the communications and reports which we have alluded to,—we will not venture to allude to it again.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.

The last reports from our unfortunate Emigrant Farmers, are not of so favorable a nature, as we might have been inclined to anticipate, since the reports of the last month.—By some it was stated, that a Commando under Maritz had proceeded against Dingaan; by others, that he had fled to Delagoa Bay;—others again represented the Emigrants, in a state of peace, quiet, and security.—It now appears that Mr. Boshoff, a Clerk to the Civil Commissioner of Graaff Reinet,—(who had been reported some time ago, to have gone to the camp of the Emigrants)—has returned, and given a description of the state of those people, placing them in a different situation, from what we expected.—Communications of that report have reached us, which we insert hereunder.

The Graham's Town Journal of July 12, which came to

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hand yesterday, gives us no other communication, than what has been received from Graaff Reinet from the same channel, and the information per *Comet*, which appeared in our former number.—The only addition we can make to the under-mentioned information, is the brief review of their situation, as given by that Journal.

From the accounts (received) it appears, that no force has marched against the Zoola King since the death of P. Uys, and that the farmers do not intend to take the field till the season is more favorable. Many of the Emigrants—indeed the largest proportion—have it seem made a retrograde movement, have recrossed the Drakenberg, and are establishing themselves in the fine country along the Vaal and Modder Rivers. It is affirmed that they suffer many privations, and we can easily believe that this must of necessity be the case. Travelling in the depth of winter, over a mountain range on one of the most elevated plains of Southern Africa, encumbered by flocks and herds, must be an undertaking of great difficulty, and especially when it has to be encountered by women and children, as in the present case. Still we hear nothing said of any design to return to the colony; nor can we learn whether the conciliatory overtures of His Excellency the Governor has been attended with the desired effect. The country where they now are is excessively cold in winter. Snow and ice are common, while there is a great scarcity of fuel; hence it appears certain, that all the Emigrants have no other shelter than what is afforded by their wagons, or by huts of the most temporary description, they must be subjected to great discomfort, and in many cases to severe suffering. It is impossible for any benevolent mind to contemplate their situation, without the deepest commiseration, and without feeling an anxious wish for their speedy abandonment of their ill-digested and extraordinary enterprise.

We look with much anxiety for information direct from Natal, and which we hope shortly to receive. By the last post we heard of the safe arrival of Messrs. Toohey and Parker at the Missionary Station of Clarkebury. It was there reported that Faku and the mountain chief Capai were at war,—and which if true would compel the travellers to make a considerable circuit to the north-east.

The following "Extract of a Letter from the Frontier," was given by the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 14th:—

"Mr. Boshoff of Graaff-Reinet, Civil Commissioner's Clerk, and Field-Cornet Joubert, of New Hantam, have just returned from Maritz's camp and Port Natal. Mr. Boshoff left Port Natal on the 6th June, and Maritz's camp on the 12th, and arrived here the 27th; he states the Emigrants are in a bad way, without any fixed government or rules; that any one who can sign his name, is elected Chief one day, and deposed the next; that one Landman is now *Generalissimo* and has convinced the Emigrants of the folly of sending another Commando against Dingaan before the spring, because they have only 300 horses fit for service, and he has sense enough to know that without good horses they are no warriors, and if once crippled of their stud, the last soul must be assagaid; the consequence is, the camp intend to move about 10 hours' ride of Port Natal, and there secure themselves during the winter. Dingaan is not accustomed to send commandoes out during winter, as his people wear no clothes; therefore this almost appears a mutual understanding. A great many woman are disposed to return to the colony, but say, rather than take service they will perish where their husbands and children have done, as they have not the means to live as they have been used. Every day decreases the strength of the camp, owing to the terrible disunion and want of a proper leader; and notwithstanding the many warnings, of not being sufficiently guarded, single families actually travel from the other side of the Drakenberg to the Riet River, near the Colony, without any assistance, but I dread the consequences of such imprudent steps. Should the Commando, in the spring, be defeated, then the Emigrants will give up all hopes of settling near Natal, but will return to Vaal River, Riet River, and Modder River. When the English party abandoned by flight, Port Natal, the Emigrants took possession of that place in the name of the United Emigrant Farmers, and have appointed old Biggar Magistrate, and have left a party of Boers for protection.

The following is a list of the number killed:—

Boers,	120
Women,	55
Children,	191

366 Whites.

BLACKS.

Consisting of Hottentots, Slaves, } 250
and other natives,

Total, 616 killed.

The above is without those killed by Matselekatze, about 50 more, besides many families who have been annihilated and not known.

The Return of the Camp of Maritz, is thus:

White men—fit to bear arms,	640
Women and Children,	3,200
Blacks,	1,260

Total, 5,100

Wagons, 1,000, }	Many have more than one wagon, Maritz himself has 7.
Sheep, 30,000	
Cattle, 49,000	

Horses, 3,000, including mares and foals, out of which 800 only are saddle horses, and 300 fit for service.
On the 12th June, Maritz was very ill, and not expected to live long."

The following "Extract of a Letter from Graaff Reinet," has been kindly forwarded to us, through a private channel:

"Field Cornet Joubert and others arrived here on the 27th June, having left Port Natal on the 6th and Maritz's camp on the 12th. The Emigrant's are still at the Bushman's River, which is beyond the Drakenberg, about 25 hours' ride from Port Natal, in an open country, and appear quite safe from all sudden attacks of the enemy.—Maritz was very unwell, and *Landman* was nominated *Generalissimo*.—The command against Dingaan, which was to have started on the 7th June, is postponed till the Spring, owing to the wretched condition of the horses, having only 300, at most, fit for service.—There are 640 Emigrants capable of bearing arms, and can only muster 800 saddle horses, 400 having already fallen into the hands of the enemy.—The Emigrants intend proceeding to within about ten hours' ride of Natal, and there take up their Winter quarters; and in the Spring will send a Commando against Dingaan, and, if successful, will finally establish themselves at that spot, and not at *Natal*, as originally intended. Should they not succeed, then they will give up all hopes, and return to the Vaal, Riet, and Modder Rivers, and finally establish themselves.—After Dingaan had visited Natal, and the English Settlers fled, a

party of the Emigrants visited that place, and carried off lots of brandy, gunpowder, a 10-pounder, and some merchandise, and took possession of the place in the name of the "United Emigrant Farmers." left a force there, and have since appointed Alexander Biggar Magistrate, who, together with others, have returned.—Dingaan rarely sends out Commandos in Winter, consequently we need not expect to hear any thing of consequence before the Spring, further than a few families being massacred, as, notwithstanding the numerous warnings, they are so exceedingly imprudent as to travel by single families from the camp to the Riet River, and send out two or three wagons, escorted by ten men, to fetch corn from Dingaan's gardens.

"The country is represented to be very fine well watered and capable of cultivation, but the grass is reckoned sour; however after a man has been reared up in the barren plains of this part of the Colony, any thing approaching to verdure must be enchanting, and I really think the "Mooi-veidt" has been the inducement of many to leave their comfortable homes in the Colony.—The Emigrants do not agree very well for want of a proper person to head them; any one who can scribble a little, no matter how indifferently, is considered a big man, and perhaps proposed as Governor;—the next day some other person's blood is inflamed by ambition, and he wants to be chosen; the result is many one leaving and returning to the Riet River, and by all accounts before the spring the Emigrants will be totally separated, and each one looking out for himself."

EASTERN PROVINCE.

It was reported in Town last week, that the Lieutenant Governor, Capt. STOCKENSTROM, and the Civil Commissioner of Albany, Capt. CAMPBELL, had obtained leave of absence for the purpose of proceeding to England;—and that Col. HARE, of the 27th Regt., had been appointed to act in the mean time, as Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. MARTIN WEST as Civil Commissioner.

The *Graham's Town Journal* of 12th July, stating, "the Lieut. Governor has, it is said, tendered his resignation," confirms the report of the appointment *pro tempore* of Col. HARE.—In regard of the other appointment, it says "during the retirement from public life of Capt. CAMPBELL," (owing to his precarious state of health) "Mr. CRAIG, the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, will assume the duties of Civil Commissioner."

As no official announcement has yet appeared, of those changes, we cannot vouch for the correctness of either the one or the other.—Mr. CRAIG left Cape Town for Albany, about 10 days ago,—and the Lieut.-Governor is expected in Town, to proceed to England with the first opportunity.—We have been assured, from a quarter in which we place the fullest confidence, that Capt. STOCKENSTROM is going to England on leave of absence, and will return to the Colony, as soon as the object of his visit to England shall have been accomplished.

In regard of the Depredations on the Frontier, the *Graham's Town Journal* says "The reports of depredations are this week of a comparatively minor character."—Yet the system of plunder does not appear to have been given up.—Several cases, but of a minor character, are reported.

A horrible murder has been committed in the district of Somerset, on an apprentice woman of Lodewyk Bouwer, at Upper Bushman's River.—A barbarous murder has also been committed by some Caffers, on a Caffer Trader, an Englishman, named Charles Bezant.

A separate *Government Gazette* for the Eastern Province is about to be published, and will shortly appear.

The following are extracts of the *Graham's Town Journal*, of 12th January:—

A letter from the same neighbourhood, (Fort Pedy,) states:—

"From all I can learn, I think we are likely to have for the present better times, and less stealing. The Gaika chiefs begin to see that our forbearance may be tried rather too much, and, it is said, have now come to a determination to punish thieves, and the last week's quiet was the fruits of this. I hope this may be true. The treaties with Pato's tribes, and message to Umhala, together with the secret patrolling system, has alarmed them a little, and they begin to think that "the man with the one arm," as they designate His Excellency, is no longer to be trifled with."

Another letter from the same neighbourhood states:—

"I hear that Tzatzoe has taken Macomo to task on account of his people's stealing. It is said that Macomo is really alarmed. He wished Tzatzoe to go and ask Read whether the people of England were of the same mind as *Umti Ononkono*, (the man with the one arm, as he calls the Governor,) who had talked war to him. Tzatzoe refused, saying,—"I said in England you were men, but now I see you are thieves, and are bringing trouble upon us all."

We learn that His Excellency the Governor is about to quit Town immediately on a tour through the upper districts of Somerset and Graaff-Reinet. He will, it is said, inspect the whole line of boundary from the Winterberg to the Orange River.

A PRICE CURRENT has been long wanted in the Colony; and we find that Mr. SILBERBAUER, General Broker, has signified his intention of taking upon him the arduous task of providing such a useful and necessary medium of Commercial information.—As we have no doubt, that the mercantile body, with their accustomed feeling of liberality, will support and encourage the undertaking, we hope that the public in general will not remain behind with their assistance, in becoming Subscribers to it.—The paper, to be called "*The Cape of Good Hope Price Current*," will be published every fortnight, at the Office of the Commercial Press, St. George's-street, and the first number will appear on the 3d of August.—The Subscription for a Quarter is 4 shillings; low enough to prevent any one from withholding his Subscription, and calling upon his neighbour to see and read it gratis.

Several of our Readers complain of the size and form of our Paper; they have expressed their wish to see the old form restored. Our object will always be to please our supporters, and to act up to the wishes of the public. Their desire shall therefore be attended to, and, if possible, the desired decayed spectre will reappear.

SUPREME COURT.

Criminal Session, 16th July, 1838, before the Hon'ble Judge Wm. KEEKWICH, Esq.

The Criminal Sessions were opened at 10 o'clock precisely, and the business terminated at half-past 4 o'clock the same day.—There were only four cases on the Calendar; the first,

for Rape, was withdrawn.—The following three cases were brought on, and sentences passed:—

Re v. Abdol Careem (a free laborer), *Arie Abraham*, and *Moor* (apprentices), for assaulting on the 8th of May, 1838, in the evening, on the high road, near the Three Cups, David, an apprentice of A. H. Burger, of Piquetberg, knocking him to the ground, and stealing from him 7*s 8 d* Sovereigns.

Plea: Not guilty.—*Verdict*: Guilty.—*Sentence*: Two years hard labor.

Re v. Mouri, (a free laborer,) for breaking and entering on the 11th of April, 1831, in the house of Thomas Luxton, at Wynberg, and stealing certain wearing apparel, books, and about 5 pence sterling; aggravated by a former conviction of store-breaking with intent to steal.

Plea: Not guilty.—*Verdict*: Guilty.—*Sentence*: Two years hard labor.

Re v. Daniel, (a free laborer,) for stealing an ox of J. W. Lutgens, on the 30th of April.

Plea: Not Guilty.—*Verdict*: Guilty.—*Sentence*: Nine months hard labor.

MAGISTRATES COURT.

Cape Town, 17th July, 1838.

Before P. B. BORCHERS, Esq.

Re v. Manuel and Piet—the first wagon-driver, and the second leader, in the service of Mr. C. C. Mocke.—The prisoners were accused, of having on the 15th July, at about 7 o'clock, in the Rondebosch road, been driving a wagon, belonging to C. C. Mocke, at a very furious rate; in consequence whereof, a cart, belonging to a free person of color, named Gideon, a tailor, residing at the old Dog-kennel, adjoining Mr. Waters, was upset, and the son of the said Gideon, about 10 years old, killed on the spot.—The skull was fractured, and the brains squeezed out.

July 19.—The examination of the above prisoners was this day concluded, and they were committed for trial before the next Criminal Session, for the crime of Murder.

WYNBERG.

July 16.—It has pleased the Almighty to take unto him, from the arms of his deeply afflicted parents, the only son of our much-beloved Minister, the Reverend Mr. Ph. Faure. With true participation, and inward grief, his Congregation received the intelligence, and not one was found who did not evince a heartfelt sorrow in his severe loss.—Yesterday the Reverend Gentleman delivered an excellent sermon from St. Mark, viii. 34:—"Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."—The words made a deep impression on the hearts of the congregation, whose minds were already filled with sorrow on beholding their beloved Minister the first time after the death of his child.—It is only when sorrows afflict us, and when we have to struggle with calamities, that the true Christian is known, who always, whatever befalls him in this world, resigns himself with confidence and uplifted eyes to Him, who directs our fate, and aims at nothing but our real happiness, however dark and incomprehensible the means he uses for that purpose may sometimes appear to short-sighted mortals.

The sermon was excellent, as no language, however eloquent, is so touching as that spoken from the heart to the heart, and nothing renders it so susceptible of tender and virtuous feelings, than the effusions of a deeply afflicted father, lamenting his only son, but withal manifesting the greatest resignation to the will of his Creator.—Happy the Congregation possessing such a Minister; the love of those entrusted to his care being his reward.—(From a Correspondent, signing himself "One of the Auditors.")

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

George Town, July 5, 1838.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you for insertion in your Journal the report* of the case of Philida, which was tried in the Magistrate's Court here on Monday last, that the public may judge of the veracity of the complainant.—The case requires no further comment, than that the poor girl is a well-known exemplary character, and that the persons present, properly evinced their abhorrence of the prosecution.—I have, &c.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

* The Report will be found in another column, under the heading GEORGE.—ED.

THE CAPE FARMERS.

Hardeveldt Ward, District of Clanwilliam, June, 1836.

SIR.—Through the medium of your Paper I beg to return my grateful acknowledgement and thanks to Field Cornet Nieuwendt and those serving on the Commando, for the prompt assistance in recovery of cattle stolen from me, with other property; as also to Jan C. Dreyer and family, for the kind humane treatment in restoring me to health. As the trial of the four prisoners will take place at Claaswilliam, I abstain from further remarks, but hope those who unspuriously vilify the South African Colonists would travel more amongst those persons; they would see they neither hate Englishmen, or would injure them knowingly.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

W. RUTHVEN,

ROBBED, RUINED, AND UNDONE!"

Shakespeare.

Cape Town, July, 1838.

Look here, Mr. Editor, here's a miserable morsel of bread for a skilling! Eh! you can't see it, can't you? Ah! that's because 'tis so very little. Why, Sir, if the bakers go on in this way, they'll send us to heaven fasting, and surely they'll all go to the devil themselves. They have no excuse, none, none in the world! Corn is to be had in abundance, and yet here we are starving in the midst of plenty! "O where and O where" are the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS?

We are, Mr. Editor, your's hungrily,

A PARCEL OF LANK-GUTS,

GEORGE.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT, GEORGE.—MONDAY, JULY 2, 1838.

CASE OF PHILIDA.

REGINA } *Theft*.—In that upon the morning of the 2d of July, 1838, and in the shop of John Ingram, Senior, Storekeeper, Philida, female apprentice in the service of Johannes Christoffel Barnard, did steal one voerhertz, the property of said Ingram.

Defendant Philida, in pleading not guilty, stated that she was this morning in Mr. Ingram's shop, and after paying an

DE ZUID-AFRIK AAN.

account she owed him, she purchased another voerhitz on credit, and while busy folding it up in her apron, Mr. Ingram put his hand under her clothes, and — That while remonstrating and resisting Mr. Ingram, Mrs. Ingram came into the shop and asked as to the noise, when Mr. Ingram snatched the voerhitz from her, and accused her of stealing the said voerhitz; that she then told Mrs. Ingram what had happened, when Mr. Ingram seized her and brought her to prison.

J. INGRAM, Senr., sworn.—I know the defendant; she was in my shop this morning; she paid an account she owed me with a note of her brother's, which is since paid by Mr. Johannes Barnard, who has got that note.—I was not in the shop when defendant came there; my daughter was, who came and called me. When I came into my shop, my daughter was not present; defendant and myself were alone in the shop. When I entered the shop, I saw that defendant was putting a voerhitz under her clothes. On perceiving me, defendant took it out again; defendant then looked at the voerhitz, and asked me the price; I told her the price was 3 Rixdollars and 6 Skillings. Defendant put the voerhitz back on the shelf. She then went round the counter, and asked me the price of some handkerchiefs, I replied, "Two Skillings each." She wanted one on credit, but I would not give it her; I then went round the counter to her, and perceiving that she was rather too bulky in front, I forced her outside the counter, and put my hands expressly in the thick place, and felt the voerhitz. While I felt the voerhitz she was trying to force the thick place down, and the voerhitz which I now produce fell from under her clothes. It is my property, I did not sell it to her, nor made her a present thereof. I then took her to prison; on the way thither she told me she would pay for the same.—No witnesses were present when all this occurred.

Cross-examined.—I gave her credit before, and she is not now indebted to me any thing; I am positive the voerhitz produced came from under her petticoat. When I entered my shop for the first time, defendant was leaning with one side against the counter, and had her clothes pulled up, under which she was trying to hide the voerhitz; but on perceiving me she took it out again, and laid it on the shelf, as I said before. I did not do any thing to her, or say anything to her when I saw it. When I afterwards accused her of theft, Mrs. Ingram came in, and asked what was the noise. I then told Mrs. Ingram that defendant had stolen a voerhitz; defendant did not deny it. I then brought her to prison.

The Clerk of the Peace closed his Case.

Defence.—Defendant hereupon recapitulated what she stated before, adding that Mr. Ingram had repeatedly annoyed her with his improper and indecent conduct, which she had always rejected with disdain; and that the course now pursued by Mr. Ingram is merely to exculpate himself in the eyes of his wife, for which the defendant is to be made the victim.

Witnesses for the Defendant.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, who, on oath, gave the defendant an excellent character; that she is a trustworthy person; that she has the superintendence of their household concerns, and has the keys under her care; that defendant has been in their service for upwards of 30 years, and during this period they never detected her pilfering or stealing any thing; that if she had done so they would have detected it.

Defendant stated, there was another witness, who can prove that Mr. Ingram, on a former occasion, made improper improprieties, and actually chased her in the street.

Mr. Ingram stated, that not to take up the time of the Court by examining this witness; he was ready to admit that he did once chase the defendant for the purpose of apprehending her, as he had a complaint to prefer against her.

Jacob called and sworn.—Some long time ago, when I resided with Mr. Boswell, the defendant, Philida, met me in York-street, and at her request I accompanied her, to shew her the house of Floris, an apprentice of Mr. Jan Bergh. Mr. Ingram followed us at a short distance. When I brought her near the house, I showed it her, and left her. Philida then went on towards the house. Mr. Ingram then passed me. I then heard Philida cry out, "Get away,"—"Leave me alone." I looked round, and saw that the said Ingram was pushing Philida into a ditch near the house of Floris. I then went away.

Cross-examined.—I am positive it was about 9 o'clock in the evening; there was water in the ditch. (Mr. Ingram hereupon requested to be allowed to address the Court.)

The Court.—No; not half a word.
The Magistrate, in acquitting defendant, stated:—That it excited surprise, that by Mr. Ingram's own evidence, on entering his shop, and finding defendant in the act of stealing, he did not take any notice thereof, but behaved kindly towards defendant, by showing her some handkerchiefs, &c. That it is to be very much regretted, that Mrs. and Miss Ingram were not brought forward as witnesses; the circumstances deposed by the prosecutor's witness would then, perhaps, have been corroborated, and no doubt would have been left on his mind as to the veracity of their evidence; or it might, for what he knew, have cleared the defendant with an honorable acquittal, for, Mrs. Ingram might have been examined as to the nature of the noise she had heard, the kind of expressions used, and the position in which she found Mr. Ingram and the defendant; Miss Ingram, whether she left the defendant in the shop, and allowed her to remain there by herself, when she went for her father. In this conflict of opinion, and taking into consideration the excellent character given defendant by her employers, with the evidence of the Hottentot Jacob adduced by her, coupled by the uncalled-for admission made by Mr. Ingram, before the said evidence was taken, he was certainly inclined to give preference to the statement of the defendant, and must accordingly acquit her from the crime laid to her charge.

THE CONSTITUTION OF HANOVER.

A letter from Hanover, of the 2d inst., in the *German Journal of Frankfort*, says—“The commission appointed by the Chambers to examine the new project of the constitution contains so many partisans of the Government, that there is no doubt that the report will be favourable to its adoption. Even if the commission does not accede on certain points to the views of the Cabinet, it is probable that an understanding will be come to, since M. Von Schele has already declared that the King will not insist on the unqualified adoption of the project, but will, on the contrary, agree to all modifications which do not affect its fundamental dispositions. The deputies are about to return home till the commission has finished its work. The commission will communicate with M. Leopold and M. Schele, who will demand if necessary, the instructions of the King, and act accordingly.”

The *Cassel Gazette* of the 9th inst., has the following:—“News has been received from a creditable source that a sort of arrangement will take place between the King of Hanover and the Second Chamber, and that until then the question of the intervention of the Germanic Diet will be allowed to sleep. In this case the Hanoverian Governmen-

will submit the project of a constitution to the Germanic Diet, and will demand its guarantee, even if only a small number of deputies should lend their aid to a conciliation. One principal difficulty would be thus removed, and we think that means exist of bringing about a final settlement.”

PRUSSIA AND HER ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The *Cassel Gazette* states that the accounts from the Grand Duchy of Posen, received in Berlin on the 1st instant, were of an unfavourable character. The Archbishop of the diocese had been forbidden by Government to issue any decree in ecclesiastical matters. The Canon Brodzinski had moreover been suspended from his functions. Public discontent ran very high in the country. The fanatical seal of the prelate having already occasioned much rioting, the Government had ordered the garrisons of Posen and Gnesen to be reinforced.

Letters from Berlin of the 6th inst. state that the Archbishop of Posen had not, as was reported, been removed to Glogau, and add that he had been allowed to remain in his diocese, under the surveillance of the authorities. His late pastoral letter had occasioned popular disturbances in various districts. In two places the inhabitants had expelled the clergymen who refused to conform with his injunctions respecting mixed marriages, and at Posen the garrison was called out, and employed to keep down the malcontents.

Letters which have arrived here from Berlin, contain alarming accounts of the fermentation which exists in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in consequence of the energetic measures of the Government against the Archbishop and some recalcitrant canons. The Archbishop being in a degree impeded in, or suspended from, his functions, several Curates have suspended the performance of Divine Service, and declared the Duchy under interdict. The peasant population have grown in several districts outrageous, and in some have compelled the clergy to say mass, and in others applaud the cessation of it. The troops received orders to be ready to act.

Immediately after the capture of Warsaw, the Posen regiments were sent to the Rhine provinces; but corn and hay being found too dear there, and moreover the soldiers deserting to France, the Posen regiments were moved back to their native provinces.—These Catholic regiments were little disposed, it is said, to march and enforce even good behaviour upon the irritated peasantry. Regiments, therefore, were obliged to be marched from Silesia into the Duchy of Posen, and tranquillity has in some measure been restored. Russia has offered her services to Prussia to put down any trouble in the Grand Duchy. The offer, of course, has not been accepted.—*Morning Chronicle*, April 18.

A butcher was convicted before the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Orleans, a few days since, of having sold the flesh of an ass for beef-steaks and *pots au feu*. He had been in the habit, it seems, of selecting for his purpose young and tender asses, but having on the last occasion selected a well known old lame ass, the imposition was detected. After some very amusing evidence given by several witnesses, the Court sentenced him to four month's imprisonment, a fine of 50f, and the expences of the process.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PRICE-CURRENT.

—The Undersigned, in agreement with the Prospectus of the 13th instant, will issue the First Number of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PRICE-CURRENT on FRIDAY, 3d August, at 9 o'Clock A. M. at the Office of the Commercial Press, corner of St. George's-street.

For the convenience of transmission by Post, Price-Currents with a Fly Leaf will be issued to those subscribing for more Copies than one.

Terms of Subscription..... 4s. Od per Quarter.

Single Number 6s. 8d.

Lists of Subscribers will be laid on the Table at the Commercial Exchange, at both Banks, at the Assurance Companies' Offices, and at the Society House.

G. W. SILBERBAUER,
General Broker,

Cape Town, 17 July, 1838.

J. B. COURLOIS, returning his most grateful thanks for the patronage he has received from the Profession, as well as the inhabitants of Stellenbosch and its Vicinity, begs to inform the same, that he is now amply supplied with all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals, English and Dutch patent Medicines, &c. &c., and hopes by considerable reduced prices, and strict attention to his business, to insure that liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed.

J. B. C. at the same time begs to intimate, that R. G. Lewis, Esq., Surgeon, &c. philanthropically offers to give gratuitous Medical advice to the Poor on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between Eight and Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dispensary of J. B. COURLOIS.

Wanted Two Assistants.

July, 1838.

S TOLEN.—Stolen, on Wednesday Night, the 11th July, from the Farm *Welgelegen*, at Rondebosch, a light brown Mare, about 5 years old, and strong made.—Those returning the same, or keeping her, and informing the Undersigned thereof, will be well Rewarded.—Gentlemen Pound-masters are requested, should said Mare be Impounded, to inform him thereof.

S. J. MOSTERT.

TO LET, in the vicinity of Constantia, a pleasant Country Residence, planted with 12,000 Vines, a number of Fruit Trees of different sorts, and supplied with Water throughout the year.—Apply to Mr. S. V. VAN REENEN, Hoog Constantia, or to Mr. J. C. GIE, Ms., Cape Town.

A STRAYED HORSE.—Arrived at the Undersigned's, a brown Geilding, not very high, has a white hind leg, a white star on the forehead, and a white spot on the nose. The owner can obtain the same, on paying the expense of this Advertisement, at the Farm of H. F. MOLLER, Sen. Tulbagh, near Breede River, 11 July, 1838.

WANTED,—Two able Wheelrights, apprentices or free men.—Apply to J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Cape Town, or G. L. STEYTLER, Paarl.

FRESH GOODS.—TO-MORROW MORNING the Undersigned will hold a Public Sale of a variety of fresh Goods received per late arrivals, including Hardware, Hams, Bacon, and the remainder of the Duffel and Cloth ex *Cheerful*.
BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, for account of whom it may concern.—The Public Sale of 90 Fathoms of 1½ inch Chain Cable, and a Wood-stocked Anchor of 14 Cwt., landed ex *Brig Mary & Jane*, as Advertised in the *Meditator*, of the 17th inst., having been unavoidable Postponed, will take place at the Jetty THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co., Agents.

DEALS FOR SALE.—240 Yellow Deals, 20 feet long.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

SOAP, RICE, WHEAT, &c.—Two hundred boxes superior American Soap, will be Sold at Mr. JONES' Auction, TO-MORROW Morning; and on Account of the Concerned, about 30 bags Wheat, and 100 do. Rice, landed from the *Emma*, Capt. KING, damaged by Sea Water. Also a quantity of Demijohns.

THOS. TENNANT, & Co.

HANGING PAPER.—At Mr. Billingsley's Sale on SATURDAY next, will be Sold, Without Reserve, 2 cases of Hanging Paper, with Border to match, landed per Senator.

JACOBSSON, KISCH & DUNELL.

Cape Town, July 19, 1838.

AT the Sale of Mr. BILLINGSLEY, on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, will be sold about 180 muids of Oats best quality.

PUBLIC SALE of a Service of Plate, and a valuable collection of Books, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, at Mr. ADAMS' Commission Sale, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 25th instant.

Catalogues to be had at Mr. ADAMS'.

A VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE.—The Undersigned being duly qualified thereto by the absent — WEHR, Sen., Esq., M.D., will cause to be Sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, at 11 o'clock precisely, that very commodious House and Erf situate in Castle-street, Block VV, No. 11, adjoining the House of J. H. GROENEWALD, Esq., in extent, as per Transfer, 21 square rods, 109 do. feet, and 118 do. inches. The House contains two large front Rooms, Hall, one back Room, and a large Pantry, five upper Rooms, and Hall, with Staircase leading to the Roof, from which there is a fine View over Table Bay; it is also provided with a passage and back Gate, Waggon-house, Stabling for 8 horses, Hay-loft, Servants Apartments, Kitchen, and a large Yard, &c. &c. This Property can be easily divided into two, and offers a fine opportunity for Investment of Capital. It will be optional to the Purchaser to pay the Purchase Amount, or otherwise.—For further particulars apply to the third Undersigned, at his Office, No. 4, Vale-street, where the Diagram and Transfer lies for inspection.

Liberal Stryk-money will be given.

BARON von LUDWIG,
P. ROUX, Sr.,
P. J. ROUX, Ps.,
Mr. J. BLOECK, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, those substantial and newly-built Stores and Premises at Koopmans River, District of Worcester, filled up with Counters, Racks, and every convenience for a Shop.—The Conditions will be made particularly favorable.

Applications to be made on the Premises; to Mr. C. HEUGL, Paarl; or to Messrs. A. CHIAPPINI & Co., Cape Town.

MERINO SHEEP.—500 Merino Ewes, of the best breed of the Colony, will be sold publicly on the Farm Rhenoster Fontyn, near Port Beaufort, Mouth of Breede River, District Swellendam, on Wednesday, the 24th October next.

TO BUTCHERS.

The Butchers and Public at large are likewise informed, that 2000 Merino Wethers, are now on Sale at the Farms Rhenoster Fontyn, and Zoetendals Valley, to be picked from a number of 4000.—Upon a Credit of from 3 to 6 months.

REITZ, BREDA, JOUBERT, & Co.

FOR SALE, the unexpired Apprenticeship of a strong African Boy, who understands something about Gardening.—Apply to H. CLOETE, Ps., Boquet-street.

FOR SALE, the property of an Officer leaving Cape Town, a Tilbury, with Harness, London-built, patent Axles, Lamps, and every thing complete, nearly new.—Also a Horse, perfectly sound and quiet; goes in double or single Harness; is also an excellent Riding-horse.—May be seen by applying to Dr. DELMEGE, 27th Regiment, Castle.

July 17, 1838.

£125 STERLING.—To be had at Interest, upon approved Security of Immoveable Property.

Tenders for the same, stating the rate of Interest, and describing the Security intended to be pledged, will be received at the Office of Mr. F. G. WATERMEYER, No. 1, Church-square, until MONDAY, the 30th instant.

JACOB EKSTEEN.

Tutor Testimentary of H. G. VOGET.

DIED, on the 15th instant, ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY, Relict of JOHN FOSTER HILL, Esq., R. N.

