

ERS.  
lat July next,  
two fertile Farms,  
100 acres, situated  
and Blaauwberg,  
Water through-  
them capable of  
breeding Cattle.  
From \$8 to \$10  
on one of them  
a part of their  
anum.  
MERICAN.  
1839.

## DE PROTECHTOEUR

Brand en Levens Assurantie Maatschappij.

Opgerigt op den 29 September 1838.

BRAND Assurantie zal ten Kantoore dezer Maatschappij, No. 8, Stadhuisplein, Kortemarktstraat Kapstad, worden gedaan na den 15 deszer maand.

Het Kapitaal dezer Maatschappij is groot £40,000 in 2000 Aandeelen van £2 ieder.

Hetzelfde sal door een Reserve Fonds worden vergroot tot £50,000, of Twee Miljoen Guldena.

Personen die by deze Maatschappij verassureren, hebben in der tyd, aanspraak op een zeker Aandeel in de Winsten; of schoon sy geene Deelhebbers zyn.

Schaden door Brand veroorzaakt, worden binnen drie maanden vergoed.

De DIACTUURINNEN ZYN.

De Heer en Mr. J. H. HOFMEYR, Jr. President.

— ANDRIES BRINK, Cz. Vice-President.

— JOHAN ANDRIES HEYSE WICHT.

— KENNETH NICS. VAN BREDA.

— CORNELIS MOSTERT, Senior.

— JOHANNES TROMPT, Jr.

— JOHANNES GYSBERTUS BLANKENBERG.

— SEBASTIAN VALENTYN VAN RENEN,

— JOHANNES ANDRIES BAM.

AUDITEURINNEN.

De Heer JAN HENDRIK WICHT.

De Heer J. J. STEYTLEER, Jun.

Agents voor de Buiten-Districten.

Koeberg en Tygerberg.—De Heer MICHEL C. A. NEETHLING, Malmesbury.—De Heer J. W. MOORREES, Paarl.—De Heer FORD & HAUT.

Swellendam.—De Heer C. EKSTEEN.

George.—De Heer P. SWEMMER.

Beaufort.—De Heer FRED. AUGUST KEULER.

Tulbagh.—De Heer W. N. VOS.

Graaff-Reinet.—De Heer JACOBUS BOSHOPP.

Caledon-District.—De Heer J. T. TESSELAAR.

Cradock.—De Heer J. P. VERSTER.

Worcester.—De Heer J. A. MUNIK.

Clan-Willem.—De Heer J. EVANS.

TEGENWORDIGE COURS DER PREMIEN.

Eerste Klas ..... 20 6d per £100

Twede dito ..... 14 6d per £100

Derde dito ..... 6 8d per £100

Vierde dito ..... 15 8d per £100

Vyfde dito ..... 7 6d per £100

Speciale Assurantien volgens den aart des risicos.

SERVAAS DE KOCK, Sec. Secretaris.

Kaapstad, den 3 October 1838.

## EXECUTEURS KAMER

### BEKENDMAKING.

DE Ondergeteekenden hebben de eer, by dezen, het Publiek bekend te maken, dat, onder de Voorzieningen einer Acte van Ooreenkoumt, op den 22sten der jongst afgeloopen maand Augustus, aangegaan, zy beoordeeld syn benoemd en aangesteld als Directeuren der Maatschappij, door Vryfogt Deelhebbers opgerigt, onder den titel "EXECUTEURS KAMER," ter beredding van afgestorvene Goedelen, en van Personen, zich uitlandig bevindende.

De grondhoudingen en bepalingen in der "EXECUTEURS KAMER," syn, kortelyk, de volgende:—

1. De Maatschappij van "Executeurs Kamer," bestaat uit Vryfogt Deelhebbers, die alleliker gehouden en geerd zyn.

2. De Kamer heeft te garantie, haren Administratie dienst, om van een goed te koop, en verder toebehoren, een Besturomsel, en ook van een Slaghuys met toehoofden.

De Erven zyn bezield met twee midden Garst, voorzien van een vry Waterloop;—beplaat met ruim 100 van de heeste soorten Vruchtbomen, en van een grote Moestuin bevoordeerde menige Groenten van allerlei soorten.

De Liefhebbers gelieven zich by den Ondergeteekenden te vergroeten op MAANDAG den 8 desre, des morgens te 11 ure.

De verkoop condition zullen gemakkelijk gemaakt worden;

J. D. DE VILLIERS.

Stellenbosch, den 4 July 1839.

W. HARRIS.

VERKOOPING VAN KOOPMANSWAREN TE WORCESTER.

DE Ondergeteekende zal eene publike Verkooping houden op WOENSDAG en DONDERDAG, den 10 en 11 July aanstaan, van eene kwantiteit Goedelen, bestaande in Suiker, Ryst, Koffy, Manufacture van alle soorten, en een grote verscheidenheid Aardewerk, aangewezen tot den derden grad van verwantschap, concreetende—doch zal, voor zoodanige gevallen, een ander Deelhebber ad hoc worden gesعنseerd.

De Directie zal weekelyks, en zoo noodig, meermaals zitting houden.

De "Executeurs Kamer," blifft by het publiek alleen sprekelyk over alle handelingen der Directie, eyen aldere Executieven, Administratoren of Voogden.

De bezigheden der "Executeurs Kamer," zullen bestaan in het administreren van Boedels, waartoe zy, by Testament ofderzins, als Executeuren, Administratoren, Voogden of Curatoriaen mogen worden benoemd;—slamede in het waarnemen van Agentschappen van personen, die sich buitens land bevinden of, waaeriger benoemd, een andere benoeming, door de Directie, eyen aldere Directeuren, in de beredding van bovengemelde Agentschappen bestaande, tot in den derden grad van verwantschap, zullen dezen zitting of, als zoodanig dieren,—en geen Lid der Directie, gekenmerkt door de Directie, eyen aldere Directeuren, zal, voor zoodanige gevallen, een ander Deelhebber ad hoc worden gesعنseerd.

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**VOOR BATAVIA.**  
**H**EET fraaije snelzeilende Bark *Wil-*  
lem Ernst-Kapt. H. WATSON, 416 Tonnen,  
zal in het begin van afgaande week ailen.—Onrecht Vrach-  
t van of Passagie te berragen by  
THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

**Verkooping van Hollandsche Goederen, ont-  
vangen per WILLEM ERNST.**

**O**P MAANDAG MORGEN naastende, zullen per  
Openbare Vendstuk op het Plein, annex de Douane Werf  
en de stad Gerechtsplaats worden verkocht, de volgende  
van bestig ontheven Goederen per "Willem Ernst."

Voor rekening van wie het moge aangaan, 47 zakken Java  
Koffy, mis of meer door sout water beschadigd.—Alameda  
3 vaten—75 vaten Boter, 150 kisten soetemelkse en  
komyne Kazen, 5 kisten Edamse Kazen, 100 potten  
Styfzel, 3 vaten grote en 5 dito paal Gort.—Alles onder  
THOMSON WATSON & Co.

**Fancy Winter-Goederen.**

**O**P WOENSDAG MORGEN, den 10 July,  
zullen op de Biandien-Verkooping, van den  
Heer JONES worden verkocht, een prachtig assortiment  
Winter-Goederen, bestaande in:

Ryk gebloemde en effen Fluweelen, gebloemde en fluweelen  
Lijstbanden en Banden, gebloemde en effen Buwelen Linten,  
gebloeide en effen Satynen, diverse kleuren; gebloeide  
en effen Gros de Naples, Balkleden, zaden Pluis, ge-  
bloeide Valencia, Florentynsche en schitterende Onderhastjes  
goed, zaden Zaklocken en Bandannas, thibet Doeken, Sjer-  
pen en Tjals, gedrukte Merinos, Rouwkragjes en Mantels,  
Fransche Bruidse Mutsen, Turbanen, enz.

Het geheel worden verkocht zonder Reserve, op last  
van de inschepers.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

**HOLLANDSCHE GOEDEREN.**

**O**P MORGON VOORMIDDAG, ten 10 ure  
precies, zal de Ondergeteekende een openbare Verkoop-  
ping houden, (op het Paradeplein, nabij de Beurs), van  
de volgende Goederen, als:

Versche Zoetemelkse, Leidsche en Edamse Melkazzen,  
Hammen, Boter, in vaten van 12 lbs., Genever in flesschen  
en kannen, Seltzerwater, Jopen Bier, beste Wyn-Azijn, in  
kisten van 45 bottels, Macaroni en Vermicelle, Rooktabak,  
Pigtali Pruijttabak, (hundred) Krenten, Likeurkeldertjes,  
Boerhavenuiker, Banket, Chocolade, Aardewerk, Koorki-  
schopen, Vlaamschlinnen, (voor Waganten), kopieren  
Schaaltjes, diepe en vlakke Tabakspetten, zwarte en rode  
Segaarypen, grote en kleine Theeketeljes, en meer andere  
Artikelen. P. H. WOUTERSEN.

De Heer J. BLORE, Vendu-Adslager.

**Hollandsche Goederen.  
DIRECT VAN AMSTERDAM.**

**O**NTVANGEN per Willem Ernst, Prin-  
cessen Bier, Atjars, Ansjovis, ingelegde en  
gedroogde vruchten, Krenten, Pruijten, Saucyen, Pens,  
Hammen, Zoetemelkse, spin en groene Kas, Boter, Con-  
fituren, enz.

Alsmede te koop:

Rode en witte gebloemde Chinasse Doeken, rode en witte,  
enige dito, zwarte en geruite dito, zwarte, gekleurde, en  
geruite Sarenen, zwart en gekleurde Satynen, kripsche  
Tjaals en Sjerpen, vredens Wasjiers, enige dito, enige dito  
Naazide, Rystpapier, Fransche zwarte en gekleurde Gros de  
Naples, garen Doekjes en Sjerpen, zwart en gekleurde saty-  
nenschoenen, lange kantte Handschoenen, Boas, Tippis;  
Stropdasen, zwarte en witte ryden Kousen, enz.

Gember en Tjou-tjou Konfytten, Candia dito, Java Koffy,  
Kastoerolie, witte Ryst, Peper, enz.

H. A. SANDENBERGH.

St. George's straat.

**Patna Ryst.**

TE koop aan de Magazynen van de "HANDEL MAAT-  
SCHAPPY," beste witte Patna Ryst, v-rankerd droog  
te koken, tegen verminderde prijs.

**BOTER.**

**H**EDE MORGEN zullen op de Verkooping  
van den Ondergeteekenden worden verkocht,  
15 Vatjes Boter.

E. J. JERRAM.

Douane, Kaapstad, 4 July 1839.

**DOUANE VERKOOPING.**

**O**P DINGSDAG den 15 July aast, des Morgens ten 10  
uren, zullen worden verkocht, aan Harer Majestets  
Pakhuisen, Douane Werf, by publicke veiling, aan den hoog-  
sten bieder, de volgende Goederen, ingevoerd per de "JOHN  
HEYES," Kapitein WETHERAL, van London, welke aange-  
houden syn door de Beambten van Harer Majestets Douane,  
uit hoofde dat dezelve beneden de wezenlyke en ware waarde  
derven, syn geentel geworden, namelyk:

16 Kasten, inhoudende omtrent 175 dozijn paren Laarsen  
en Schoenen van Britsche maaksel, 4 kasten inhoudende  
omtrent 1½ dozijn Accordinions, 200 Verzilten, 25 Fran-  
sche zaden en katoenen Tjals, 43 dozijn Doeken en Sjerpen,  
van ditto, 48 stukken zaden Doeken, 28 dozijn garen Sjerpen  
en Doeken, 25 dozijn paar ryden Handschoenen, 18 Hoof-  
toosels, 6 kleedken, 222 stukken Lint, (gezamenlyk met de  
pakkades), alles van Franse Manufacturen.

W. FIELD, Col. van H. M. Customs.

80 OSSEN, OP EEN CREDIET VAN  
6 MAANDEN.

**O**p WOENSDAG den 10den JULY 1839,  
ZULLEN ter Plaats van den Heer W.  
ZUTTERHUIZEN, aan Zwartland worden verkocht,  
Trek en Slagtoest, ook span Wagenpaarden.—Gemele-  
de Voe zal seker present syn, als synde reeds in de nabijheid,  
J. W. MOORREES, Vendu-Adm.

**D**e bestaan hebbende firme van de Onder-  
geteekenden gesolvedezynde, zal de  
affaire op naam van C. VAN DER BURGH, aan de Buiten-  
gracht, hoek van de Walestraat, worden gecontinueerd.  
Kaapstad, 1 July 1839.

H. VAN DER BURGH.

**G.** A. HEISE, behoorlyk door de Eigenaren  
genoemd, verzoekt syn gewone Klanten en  
Vrienden te begrijpen, dat de Apotheek, No. 14 Heerengracht,  
weder openstaet.

De Heer G. H. met de bestiering derselv toevertrouw-  
dys, al aan de behoefta synen klanten syn geheele aan-  
dacht toewendt; al het grootste vertrouwen kan word-  
en op de echtheit en kwaliteit van led-artikel, welke  
verkocht zal worden;

Kaapstad, 3 July 1839.

Kamers, Stal en Voversolder to hour.

TE HUUR.

**H**ET Pakhuis en de Achtergebouwen No.  
10 Dorpsstraat, tot hiertoe gebruikt als  
een Timmermans Winkel.—Te bezagen  
C. A. BRINK.

No. 29 Loopstraat.

**W**EGGELOOPEN van de plaat Catharinenhoff, in de  
Vlakte, naast Kolonel CAMERON, des Ondergeteekenden Paarde, een bruine Hengst, circa 7 jaren oud, met  
sterke zwarte manen, en lange staart; op den rug bevindt  
zich een witte plek, en de achter-poten haan beneden, syn  
ook wit genaakt, —normaal heeft het aan Dr. UNDERWOOD,  
behoord. Die hettige terug bezorgt op de plaat, dan wel  
in de stad, zal goed gehoord worden.

C. F. JURITZ.

**THEEKETELS, SAUSPANNEN, ENZ.**  
**H**EDE MORGEN zullen op de Commissie Verkoop-  
ing van den Heer M. C. WOLFF, worden verkocht, een kleine overzending Izwaren, bestaande in  
Sau en Stoofpannen, ovale Potten met Dekels, Kipvel-  
doren, Koymolen, enz.

**Gerafuerde Zee-Olijphants Olie voor Lampen,**

**H**EDE MORGEN, zal op de Commissie Verkoop-  
ing van den Heer M. C. WOLFF, worden verkocht, eenige  
superieur gerafuerde Zee-Olijphants Olie, in kannen van  
2 tot 7 Gallons.

**ADVERTENTIE.**

**D**e Directie van de Zuid Afrikaansche  
Maatschappij van Administratie en Boe-  
delverhouding, in wettelike als Executoreen Testamentair, zullen per  
wylen den Heer MARTINUS HENDRIK GILDENHUIS, zal op  
DINGSDAG, den 16 July aastende, en volgende daggen,  
aan syn Woonhuis, staande en gelegen op de Buitengracht,  
No. 9, publick van de gemeenteenheid doek verkopen, al de  
toe der gemeenechappele Natuurenschap van genaamde GILDEN-  
HUIS, naer alle waarschynlykheit lang sal worden vertraegd, de  
Curatoren vereenigde balans Rekening hebben opge-  
maakt, van de pretentien en schelen van ges. Compagnie  
volgens welke sy de Creditorens, die banne vorderingen  
hebben bewezen, op saavang salen betalen—eenige provi-  
sionele verdeeling van 20 P.C. of 4 in de Pond.

In den Inlezenen Boedel van WARD, THOMAS & HA-  
MILTON, totaal van de Kompanie, Kooplieden.

**D**e Creditorens die huane vorderingen bewe-  
zen, enkele hadden in den gezaghen insolventen Boedel, wou-  
den verzocht kennt te nemen, daar den hoofde van de vele  
Huistelandsche vorderingen tegen ges. Compagnie, eens  
likewise Etekene van de dichtende protection dijkvele, de  
Curatoren vereenigde balans Rekening hebben opge-  
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sionele verdeeling van 20 P.C. of 4 in de Pond.

F. G. WATERMYER. } Gen.  
J. G. STYTLER. } Curatorens.

Aan de Inlezenen van de "Gouvernement  
Gazette en Handels Lyst."

**M**ET de Gazette van Heden, begint de half-  
jarige Inteekenning. Inteekenring worden verzocht  
betaling te zenden, voor het thans begonnen half-jaar,  
(slechts Rds. 4, 4.)—het bedrag is zoo gering, dat geen  
credit kan worden gegeven.

Aan zoondag Mercantile Establisseminten, en  
andere Personen, die niet inteeken voor, en adverteeren  
in de,

**GOUVERNEMENTS GAZETTE EN HANDELS LYST,**  
kan het niet ongepast zyn, bekend te maken, dat de circu-  
latie van dit Blad, dat van enig ander in de Kolonie ver-  
te boren gaet, en dat derselver vereeniging van belangryke  
OFFICIERE, en algemeene stoffen, verzekert dat hier door  
bykans ieder persoon in de Volkplanting wordt gelezen,—  
daardoor welke hetzelfe tot een eerlijk middel daarsert voor  
ADVERTENTIE van alle soorten, die thans in

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dering van Kerkenraad, (individuen die jaartags door het Gouvernement syn aangesteld geworden) en deselve ter goedkeuring van den Gouverneur voortdroegen; —en de Bill werd uitgeworpen: —let nu op! —een Bill voor de administratie der Episcopale Kerk te Grahamstad, werd voorge dragen, en onder anderen, werd een jaarlijksche verkiezing van Kerkenraad, door al de Leden der Gemeente bepaald, sonder enige onderwerping aan de goedkeuring van den Gouverneur; en de Bill werd aangenomen, en ging op den 29 January 1839, door. Het aanzoek tot een jaarlijksche electie van Kerkenraad voor de Hervormde Kerk, werd weder door de Synode gebragt, —eene regulatie ten dien einde, werd door de Synode gebragt, —eene regulatie ten dien einde, ter zynre goedkeuring en bekraftiging overgezonden; —alduw werd ook de bedoelde Ordonnantie voor de Episcopale Kerk te Grahamstad, in January 1839, (dus 14 maanden later) overgezonden: —let nu wel! —De Ordonnantie werd door den Gouverneur op den 25 Januari 1839 schrakkelijk, en de door de Synode opgestelde regulatie van November 1837, bleef onbeslist, tot het in Jaug 1839, Zyne Excellencies behagde, zyne sanctie daartoe te verlenen; —waargenoemt dus, aan de Leden der Hervormde Kerk, sefz minster, dan hetgeen aan de Episcopale Kerk te Grahamstad, was begrepen te worden:

Voorwar Sir GEORGE NAPIER, met een gevoel, om aan alle partijen recht te doen wedervaren, moet zekerly niet, met de ware staat der zaak bekend gemaakt geweest syn; van wat komt de raad aan Hem, om zyne sanctie te ont houden? Is het, omdat, door de Regulatie, de Kerkenraad door den Gemeente gekozen worden, en slechts door den Gouverneur goedkeurd? Indien dit het geval zy, waarom heeft Hy dan aan de Episcopale Kerk, zelfs meer toegekend, —eene verkiezing zonder Zyner Excellencies goedkeuring? Is het omdat zoodanige verkiezing niet overeen komt met de Leerselsels der Hervormde Kerk? —maar dit werd door het Hoogste Kerkelyke Lichaam beslecht. Het heeft door dezelfs aanname der Regulatie, dezelfs gevallen aan den dag gelegd, dat het zulke niet is. En bavend, wat heeft het Staatkundig Gouvernement te doen, met de Leerselsels der Hervormde Kerk? Heeft mischen Haar Majestet, het Gouvernement gelast, dezelfs bekraftiging te ont houden? Ook dit niet! Integendeel, Haar Majestet heeft bervolen, gene benoejenis met de Kerkelyke zaken te hebben!

Mogelyk is het publiek, gene Leden der Hervormde Kerk synde, onbekend met de wye, hoedanig de Kerkenraad van der Kerk, jaarlijksch worden aangesteld. De Kerkenraad, bestaande uit de dienstdoende Predikant; twee Onderlingen en vier Diakenen, kiezen twee Onderlingen en vier Diakenen, wier naam den Gouverneur een Onderling en twee Diakenen uitkiest, hegeen jaarlijksch herhaald wordt. Zoo dat de electie in principe, werkelijk die van een gesloten Burg is; en de Kerkenraad kan jaarlijksch weder dezelfde personen kiezen. Nu is het allergrievend te ondervinden, dat niettegenstaande de invordering van de bedoelde Bill, een meer populaire syna verkiezing vorderende, niettegen staande de Regulatie der Synode, dat grondbeginsel door de voormalde Regulatie, —en niettegenstaande Zyne Excellencies grootschalige overgezonden, aan de Episcopale Kerk te Grahamstad, heeft toegestaan: —Hij zy heeft laten raden, om toestaan, dat dezelfde partijen aldus gekozen, in die betrekking gedurende de laaste twee jaren syn gebleven! Wy verzekeren hier plagnlyk, dat onsz klachten, niet gerigt is tegen de Funderinge Kerkenraad, (vele hunner syn on vrienden), maar het is het grondbeginsel, waaronder wy te klagen hebben.

Wy dragen deze aanmerkingen voor, met geen ander oog merk, als de aandacht Haar Majestets Vertegenwoer digers in deze Kolonie,—van Hem, die door Haar Majestet is aangesteld, om voor de belangen van alle klassen der Onderdaen te zorgen, en aan allen zonder onderscheid gelijke regt te doen wedervaren, op de onstandigheid te vestigen, dat Haar Majestet getrouwde Onderdaen in deze Kolonie, ernstige rechten te onttrekken, —dat de wetelijke neiging van Haar Majestet, in deze onderscheiden opzichten, niet ten volle uitvoer gebragt worden, hopen: dat Zyne Excellencies de redenen daarvan onderzoeken, en redondbrigt en "bepaaldelyk" trachten zai, om de redenen daarvan te doel te werken. Dat werkloosheid en loomheid,—iwy wenschen dat by een der naauw te nemen), ergens in de administratie van het Gouvernement der Kolonie, doch net by Zyne Excellencies bestaat, is duidelyk.

Ten tyde van Sir LOWAY COLE, werd een Charter uitgevonden, tot het daarsstellen van eenen Wetgevenden Raad, —en het bleef onttrekt tot den aankomst van Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, in January 1834! Ten tyde van Sir LOWAY COLE, voor 1834, werd door het Gouvernement der Kolonie, van het bisschoppschap, ontslagen, tot het herstellen van het College van Hoogmarden in de Kolonie; daaraan is niet eerder dan in April of Mei 1836, volgaa—i—een Ordonnantie in den Raad werd voortgebracht, tot het oprichten einer Municipale Collegen! De Ordonnantie tot het oprichten einer Municipale Collegen! De Kapitaal, ging by den Raad, in Maart 1838, door, en werd door Zyne Excellencies in Februarie 1839 bekrachtigd! Het Publiek verkeerde onder het denkbeeld, dat de Ordonnantie ter goedkeuring harer Majestet, naar Engeland was overgezonden, en in Februarie 1839, vindt wy, dat al zelle sinner naar huis was onzonken! —wat moesten wy daaruit ontpakken? —Zyne Excellencies ligt onder de stellige verplichting, de zaak te onderzoeken en uitvieren, "waar de deeluit is." Het Publiek heeft dezelfs gissen, en is daartoere geregtigd, ten zy dezelve publiek worden opgehelderd.

Wy zyn, op daartoe door ons gedaane aanzoek begunstigd, met de briefwisseling tuschen Kolonial Bestuur, den Voorzitter van de Koedomsche Heure, betrekkelijk het onderwerp van het Zeeland in de Tafelbaai, welke wy, by gebrek aan plataa is ons blak van heden, in ons volgende zullen publiceren, gelijktijdig met de verrigtingen in Rade, in Augustus 1837.

THE  
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 5, 1839.

It must necessarily always be a matter of great regret to Her Majesty's Subjects in this Colony, whenever they have reason to complain, of the Government of those, whom Her Majesty has appointed to watch over their interest, and the general weal of this country.—In a Colony blessed with a Representative Legislative Assembly, such complaints would be cast at the heads of the Members of that body; they are held liable and responsible by the community, for the evils arising from bad government; while the Public have it in their power to withhold their vote for the re-election of such Members thereof, as have failed to do their duty towards the Country, by either consenting to a measure, injurious to the Public weal, or by slumbering in the lobby, when they ought to be fully awake, to carry out measures which the peace, safety, and prosperity of the country imperatively demand.

In a Crown Colony, however, in which the Government is carried out by Her Majesty herself, through her responsible advisers and agents,—human nature is prone to lay the blame at Her Majesty's threshold; and whenever the subject feels himself aggrieved at measures, or at "no measures," such complaints tend to diminish the confidence and faithful love and respect, which we bear towards our beloved Queen.

The Government, therefore, of this Crown Colony, where, as Her Majesty's Acting At

is in full play, is imperatively bound to avoid giving such reasons of complaint, which the subject, in his ignorance, may ascribe to the exercise of that Royal Prerogative, and thus lessen his love and respect for that fountain of all good.

It behoves the public press to strengthen the public confidence in Her Majesty, by pointing out the source of the just complaints of the public, and shewing, that while Her Majesty's Government at Home is inclined to do something, to meet the wishes of Her loyal subjects in this Colony, the blasing lays with the Executive Government in this Colony, in the not carrying out of such benevolent intentions.

The people of this Colony have been in the habit of late, to complain of Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, Lord GLENELG, —he was attacked in his bedroom, and assaulted in his easy slumbers. But has any one yet thought of arousing our Colonial Government, from its lethargy and supineness? If a measure is adopted against our public interest, the cry is: "Oh! it is an order from Home!" But would the Government of this Colony fayor the public with its despatches and correspondence with the Home Government, to shew how such measures arose? When the Colony loudly called for the adoption of certain measures, tending to its good, the response was: "it is Lord GLENELG who won't allow us to do any thing, our hands are tied;" —but have the Government of this Colony carried out with proper energy and activity, those measures which the Home Government have directed or sanctioned?

We are sorry to be obliged to withhold our affirmative; and we exceedingly regret, that our public duty imperatively calls upon us, to point out to the Governor, that there is an inactivity, and a want of energy somewhere, which appears to us unaccountable, and which will at once shew to the public, that they are in great error, in ascribing all the measures, or "no measures," to Her Majesty's Government at Home; convinced as we are, that the love and attachment, of the inhabitants of this Colony, towards Her Majesty will increase, as they shall find, that Her Majesty has intended to do more for this Colony, than the Colonial Government has been pleased to carry out.

The first subject to which our attention is given, is the *Trade*. —The merchants, very properly attentive to every thing, that may tend to assist the shipping interest, as early as April 1837, applied to this Government for the erection of a *Dwarf Jetty*; and Colonel BELL, in his answer, dated 13th April, 1837, informs us, that the *Trade* had sent instructions to this Government for that purpose, would be laid before Council for their approval; expressing his belief, that in the mean time, some instructions may be received from the Home Government, respecting the future management of the wharfs in this Bay. On the 28th of April, 1837, Colonel BELL informed the *Trade*, that Her Majesty had sent instructions to this Government, to put the construction and maintenance of a stone Pier in Table Bay, in a local trust or commission; and that a draft of a local enactment for that purpose, would be laid before the *L'legislative Council*, AT ITS NEXT Sittings.

This measure of Her Majesty the merchants considered as beneficial to the trade and shipping; and they had therefore a right to expect, that the good intentions of Her Majesty in that respect, would be carried out as soon as possible by this Government. But the Council assembled in ordinary Session on the 25th of July, 1837, without any Bill for that measure having been introduced by Government, notwithstanding the promise as contained in the letter of the 26th of April; while the eager ness of the commercial body for the introduction of the measure may be easily conceived, from the manner in which the Hon. H. Ross questioned the Government on that subject, in the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 21st of August 1837.

Yet the Colonial Government allowed the measure to remain dormant; and nearly a year afterwards, or on the 6th of March, 1838, Col. BELL, by the direction of Sir GEORGE NAPIER, informed the commercial body of the conditions upon which the Lords of the Treasury had consented to the measure, and intimated his appointment of several respectable merchants to form a provisional Committee for the consideration of the measure. These gentlemen forthwith entered upon such consideration, and informed the Government, in a reply, dated 13th of March 1838, that it was absolutely necessary for the mercantile interest of the Colony, that the present wharf should be maintained and improved; that it might be kept up after the completion of the stone pier; and that the completion of the stone pier, already commenced, would also be of essential advantage to the port and shipping interest of the Colony.

We may here ask, why was not the communication of the conditions of the measures, as stated in the letter of the 6th of March 1838, made in April, 1837? Why was a whole year allowed to pass away, and this notwithstanding the movement made by Mr. Ross in the Council? How is it, that the Session of the Legislative Council, which continued up to February 1838, was allowed to be closed, without the measure being brought forward?

However, the answer of the Provisional Committee being quite unsatisfactory, the merchants might have expected, that when the Council was again opened, the measure would be brought forward by a Draft of an Ordinance; but although the Council assembled in September, 1838, nothing was done. The Council again assembled in Ordinary Session in December 1838, and set for several months in 1839,—but no measure was introduced. But it appears from a letter of Colonel BELL to the Committee of the Commercial Exchange, dated 4th May 1839, that the Draft of an Ordinance

for the measure in question, had been transmitted to the Home Government in July 1838, had been approved of by the Lord Commissioners, and would be brought before the Legislative Council at an early day! Now, the public may at once see, what, in official language is meant by "an early day"—it means at least two months; for up to this moment, the Draft has not even been published in the paper, nor any Council Meeting called for the purpose.

It is therefore apparent, that whatever beneficial measure, Her Majesty's Government was inclined to adopt, for complying with the wishes of the public here, the delay in carrying them out, lays with the Colonial Government.

If the instructions were not clear enough, it was sufficient for the Government

to have refused, by his sanction, to grant that to the members of the Reformed Church,—which by his

sanc-

tion he has, on a more extensive scale, granted to the mem

bers of the Episcopal Church! The members of the first

introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council, for the annual

election of the Elders and Deacons, by a general Meeting of

Churchwardens (individuals who have yearly been appointed

by Government), to be submitted to the approval of the Governor;

and the Bill is thrown out.—Now mark! A Bill

for the administration of the Episcopal Church at Graham

Town is introduced, and amongst others, an annual election of

Churchwardens, by the Members of the Community, is enacted, without any submission to the Governor's approva

l, and this Bill is entertained and passed on the 22d of January, 1839.

The application for an annual election of Churchwardens for the Dutch Reformed Church was again brought before the Synod, a regulation for that purpose was adopted by a large majority of that supreme ecclesiastical court, and trans mitted to His Excellency for his approbation and sanction in November 1837. So was the Ordinance alluded to for the Graham's Town Episcopal Church, transmitted in January 1839 (being 14 months later)—Now mark! —The Ordinance

was sanctioned by the Governor on the 25th of January 1839,

and the Regulation made by the Synod of November 1837, remained undecided, until in June, 1839, His Excellency was

requested to refer his sanction to it; denying therefore to the Members of the Dutch Reformed Church less even, than what

had been granted to the Episcopal Church at Graham's Town!

Surely Sir GEORGE NAPIER, with a feeling to do justice to all parties, must not have been made duly acquainted

with the true merits of the case. Why should he have been advised to withhold his sanction? Is it because by that

Regulation the Churchwardens are elected by the Commu

nity, and merely approved of by the Governor? If so, why

then has he granted to the Episcopal Church more even,—an

election without His Excellency's approval? —Is it because

such election does not agree with the Canons of the Re

formed Church? But this was decided by the Highest

Ecclesiastical Body; they have, by their adoption of the

Regulations, manifested their opinion, that it is not! And,

moreover, what has the political Government to do with the

Canons of the Reformed Church? —Has her Majesty directed

the Government to withhold its sanction? No! on the

contrary, her Majesty has given directions not to interfere or meddle with the affairs of the Church!

Perhaps the Public, not being Members of the Dutch

Reformed Church, are unacquainted with the manner in

which the Churchwardens of that Church are annually ap

pointed.—The Vestry, consisting of the officiating Minister,

two Elders, and four Deacons elect two Elders and four

Deacons, the names whereof they transmit to the Governor,

out of which nomination he selects one Elder and two

Deacons; and this mode is pursued every year. So that the

election is actually in principle that of a close borough; and

the Vestry may every year re-elect the same parties thus

elected, to have remained in that Office, during the last two years! —We beg here decidedly to say, that our complaint is not directed against the Churchwardens now in Office, most of them are our friends, but it is the principle of the

Regulation, notwithstanding the Regulation before

mentioned, and notwithstanding his Excellency granted that

popular principle to the Episcopal Church at Graham's Town,

that he should have been advised to allow the same parties thus

elected, to have remained in that Office, during the last two years! —We beg here decidedly to say, that our complaint is not directed against the Churchwardens now in Office

DUTCH GOODS.  
DIRECT FROM AMSTERDAM.

Received per 'Willem Ernst',  
PRINCESS Beer, Pickles, Anchovies, preserved  
Fruits, Currents, Plums, Sausages, Tripe,  
Hams; sweetmilk, spin and green Cheeses, Butter, Confectionary, &c., &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Red and white figured China Silk Handkerchiefs, red and white plain ditto, black and check ditto, black colored and check Sarsnets, black and colored Satin, Crap Shawl and Scarfs, Feather Fans, black and colored sewing Silk, rice Paper, French black and colored Gros de Nantes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs, black and colored Satin Shoes, Children's Shoes, Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Clogs, &c.

J. T. GEYER, No. 24, Long-street.

N.B. Just opened a Case Gentlemen's Best Stout Shirts, and a Case of Boots, &c.

H. A. SANDENBERGH.

St. George's-street.  
Custom-house, Cape Town, July 4, 1839.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

ON Tuesday, the 16th day of July instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold at her Majesty's Warehouse, Custom-house Yard, by public Auction, to the best Bidder, the following Goods, imported in the John Heyes, WETHFELD, Master, from London, which have been detained by the Officers of her Majesty's Customs, for having been entered below the real and true value thereof, viz:

16 Cases, containing about 175 dozen pair of Boots and Shoes, of British manufacture, 4 cases, containing about 19 dozen of Accordions, 200 garniture Ribbons, 225 French silk and cotton Shawls, 43 dozen Handkerchiefs and Scarfs of ditto, 48 pieces of silk Handkerchiefs, 25 dozen Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, gauze, 35 dozen pair of Gloves, of silk, 18 head Dresses, 6 Ropes, 222 pieces of Ribbons, (together with the packages,) all of French Manufacture.

V. FIELD, Collector H. M. Customs.

DUTCH GOODS.

TO-MORROW Morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, the Undersigned will hold a Public Sale on the Parade, near the Exchange, of the following Goods, viz:-

Fresh sweetmilk, Leyden, Edam and May Cheese, Hams, Butter in casks of 12lbs, Gin in bottles and jars, Salter Water, Jopen Beer, best Vinegar in chests of 45 bottles, Macaroni, and Vermicelle, smoking Tobacco, Pigtail chewing do., Currents, Liqueur-boxes, Boerhaven Sugar, Sweetmeats, Chocolate, Earthenware, Corn-shells, Dick, (for Wagontons,) copper Scales, deep and flat, smoking Pipes, black and red cigar Pipes, large and small Tea kettles, and various other articles.

P. H. WOUTERSEN.  
Mr. J. BLOK, Auctioneer.

BUTTER.

THIS Morning will be Sold at the Sale of the Undersigned.

15 Kgs Butter.

St. George's-street.

E. J. JERRAM.

Tea-Kettles, Saucepans, &c.

THIS MORNING, will be sold at Mr. M. C. WOLFF's Commission Sale, a small consignment of Ironmongery, consisting of Saucepans, Stewpans, Oval Pots with covers, Spitoons, Coffee Mills, &c.

REFINED SEA ELEPHANT OIL FOR LAMPS.

THIS Morning, at M. C. WOLFF's Commission Sale, will be Sold, some superior Refined Sea Elephant oil, in cans from 2 to 7 Gallons.

TO SUBSCRIBERS, OF THE "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE & TRADE LIST."

WITH this day's Gazette, the Half-years Subscription commences. Subscribers are requested to send payment for the coming Half year, (Rds. 4. 4s. only)—the amount is so small that credit cannot be given.

To those MERCHANTS, Firms, and other Persons who may not subscribe for, or advertise in, the

Government Gazette & Trade List.

It may be as well to intimate, that the circulation of this Journal far exceeds that of any other Paper in the Colony, and that its combination of important OFFICIAL, and general matter, ensures its being read by almost every person throughout the Settlement,—facts which render it the most desirable medium for ADVERTISEMENTS of all kinds at present extant.

The Terms are low.

St. George's-street.  
Printing, in every branch of the Art, in the best style, and at low prices.

INSTITUTION "TOT NUT VAN HET ALGEMEEN."

THE Principal School-mistress of the Class for Girls in the English Language having left, those wishing to engage in that capacity are requested to call on the President of the Direction, J. J. LE SURE, Esq., with the necessary qualifications, on or before the 12th instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE S. A. Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the late Mr. MARTINUS HENDRIK GILDENHUIS, &c., hereby call upon every person who may have any Claims or Demands against said Estate, whether arising from Bonds, Book Debts, Sureties, Guardianships, Administrations or otherwise, to give notice thereof, at the Office of the Association, No. 2, Church square, within three months from the publication hereof; and Executors will, after the expiration of said period, proceed to the liquidation of said Estate.

Those indebted to said Estate, are likewise requested to give notice thereof before the expiration of said period of three months.

Cape Town, No. 2, Church square, July 3, 1839.

TANNERY AND BUTCHERY FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned, intending to commence some other Business, offers for private Sale, his desirably situated Erven in the Village of Stellenbosch.

The same are replete with a good Dwelling-house, and out-houses; also a Tannery, and its Cooper's Tools and other requisites; a Butchery, &c., &c.

The Erven are sown with two muids of Barley; planted with more than 100 prime fruit Trees, and having a Kitchen Garden stocked with all sorts of vegetables.—The same are also provided with a private Water-course.

Parties are requested to be present at the Undersigned's, on Monday the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock in the Morning.

Conditions of Sale will be made favorable.

J. D. DE VILLIERS.

Stellenbosch, July 4, 1839.

S. A. COLLEGE.

A Special General Meeting of Shareholders in the S. A. College, will be held in the College Buildings, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing state of the College.

By the Council of Directors,

J. H. HOPMEYR, Hon. Sec.

Cape Town, July 2, 1839.

TO LET.

TWO convenient Houses in Walke-street.—Apply No. 70, Bree-street.

Cape Town, July 4, 1839.

WANTED to hire, if possible before the expiration of the present month, two elderly (rather Christian) Women, as Housemaids, and who understand housework, &c., &c.—Apply to G. E. OVERBEEK.

July 4, 1839.

ALWAYS TO BE HAD

A Ton, Cloth Tops, Clarence, and Blucher Boots; Stout Walking and Dress Shoes and Pumpes; Ladies' coloured and black Boots; Denmark Satin, Princella, and Leather Shoes; Boys' Sout Shoes; Girls' Fancy Boots and Shoes; Children's Shoes, Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Clogs, &c.

J. T. GEYER, No. 24, Long-street.

N.B. Just opened a Case Gentlemen's Best Stout Shirts, and a Case of Boots, &c.

Grand Masonic Dress Ball.

THE Brethren of the BRITISH LODGE, beg to apprise all the Loges of the Colony, and the Craft in general, that they intend having a Masonic Dress Ball, at the Commercial Rooms, on Thursday, 18th July next, it is earnestly requested the Brethren will appear in full Masonic Costume.

Tickets to be had on application to

Brother SLOMAN, P. M. P. G. S. W., No. 24 Heeregracht,

Brother BENEFIELD, S. W. P. G. S. B., Mostert-street,

Brother BRUCE, P. J. W., No. 22, St. George's-street,

Brother VAN DE SANDT, P. G. S., No. 11, Grave-street,

Cape Town, June 25, 1839.

FOR Sale, on favorable conditions, all sorts of Waggonmaker's Wood.

P. L. MORKEL, W.

No. 29, Loop-street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the Estate of the late Jacobus Johannes van der Berg, Sen., Esq., hereby call upon all such Persons as may have any Claims or Demands against his Estate, whether in Bonds, Book debts, Sureties, Guardianships, Administrations, or otherwise, to call at the Office of the said Association in Church-square, No. 2, Three Months after the publication hereof, and there to lodge and certify such Claims and Demands, as Executors will thereafter proceed to the Liquidation of said Estate; and all such Persons as are indebted to said Estate are requested to notify the same before the expiration of said period of Three Months.

J. D. WET, Secretary.

Cape Town, Church square, No. 2, June 19, 1839.

Bank Post Bills, at sight, are granted for the convenience of remittance throughout the Colony.

Interest is allowed on all Sums of £10 and upwards, deposited for a fixed Period, at the following rates:-

For 3 and under 6 Months, £2 per Cent. per Annum,

6 .. 12 .. 3 ..

12 .. 18 .. 3 ..

18 Months .. 4 ..

Trustees, and all Parties who may have Money for a temporary Period which they cannot employ, may, by special Agreement, obtain an Interest for the same, until required for a permanent Investment.

By Order of the Directors,

T. CHRISTIAN, Cashier.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.

(COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.)

CAPITAL, paid up, £60,000.

DIRECTORS :

The Hon. J. B. ESSEX, Esq., Chairman,  
ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, Esq.  
THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Esq.  
The Hon. C. S. PILKAIN, Esq.  
HARRISON WATSON, Esq.  
The Hon. HAMILTON ROSS, Esq.  
THOMAS TENNANT, Esq.  
S. B. VENNING, Esq.  
DANIEL J. COOTE, Esq.

P. L. MORKEL, W.

No. 29, Loop-street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, have the honor hereby to

notify to the Public, that, under the Provisions of a

Deed of Partnership, executed on the 22d of August last,

they have been duly nominated and appointed, as Directors

of the Society, established by Fifty Shareholders, under the name and title of "BOARD OF EXECUTORS," for ad-

ministering and Settling Estates and also for administering foreign Agencies.

The Principles and Regulations of the said Board are

shortly the following:-

1. The "Board of Executors" consists of Fifty Shareholders, all persons accredited and possessed of landed property in this Colony.

2. The "Board of Executors" has established a Fund of

£10,000 Pounds Sterling, consisting in amply secured

Mortgage-Bonds, placed in the hands of the Directors, as a

Guarantee for their Administration; which Fund shall be

increased, according to the increase of the business.

3. No Shareholder shall hold more than one Share.

4. Agents shall be appointed in the County Districts, to assist the Directors in any Estate, in which such assistance

may be required, and according to circumstances.

5. The "Board of Executors" shall charge for their Adminis-

tration, the ordinary and lawful Salary or Commission, to

which Executors and Guardians are entitled.

6. The affairs of the Board shall be directed and administered

by Five Directors, to be chosen yearly from among the

Shareholders; and with the assistance of the necessary offi-

cers and servants, and all their acts and doings are placed

under the control of the Shareholders, who, for that purpose

shall meet four times yearly, in a General Meeting.

7. No two Persons, carrying on Business as Partners in

any Firm, and no two Persons related within the third degree

of consanguinity, shall be allowed, to sit in the same direction;

and no Director shall have any Vote or Sitting in any case

involving the Estate or Interest of any Co-partner, or Re-

lative, within the aforesaid third degree of consanguinity; but

another Shareholder shall be chosen to act in every such case.

8. The Directors shall meet once in each week or oftener

if necessary.

9. The "Board of Executors" remains responsible and liable

to the Public, for their acts, in the same manner and to the

same extent as other Executors, Administrators, or Guardians.

10. The business of the "Board of Executors" shall consist

in administering Estates, to which they may, by last Wills, be

appointed as Executors, Administrators, Guardians, or Cur-

titors; as also in administering Foreign Agencies, or affairs

of Persons leaving, or being absent from the Colony; which

appointment, by expressing the names of the Directors, for the

time being, or the Secretary,—as near as possible in the form



HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 27.

**AMERICAN BOUNDARY.**—Sir S. Canning begged leave to address a few observations to the house upon a subject of great national importance—he meant the state of our relations with the United States of America. He thought that hon. gentlemen would feel that it would not be satisfactory to the country, that it would scarcely be decent, he might say, if that house were to adjourn for the holidays, without an opportunity being afforded to her Majesty's Ministers of making, as far as circumstances would permit, some statement of the position in which we stand towards that power at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) If the present circumstances of the country were of an ordinary character, the house might perhaps be satisfied to trust to the discretion of her Majesty's Ministers themselves. But he must say, that looking back to the transactions of the last few years, he saw little reason to induce them to count upon the energy, the decision, or even upon the discretion of their counsels respecting foreign affairs. (Hear, hear.) By the accounts which had been received within the last few days, it appeared that the transaction which had lately occurred on the borders of the state of Maine had been taken up with a very strong and decided national spirit in the Chambers of the United States; that the negotiations, which he understood from the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department to have been set on foot, had been suspended, but that there was some reason to suppose, although there were doubts upon the subject, that a plenipotentiary would be sent from America to this country to resume those negotiations for the adjustment of the boundary question. The country was aware that on one side an official statement had been made that the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick was acting under instructions which imposed upon him the necessity of maintaining, if necessary, by military force, exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory; and that on the other side it was said that a document had been signed by the American Minister of State and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, recommending a peaceful arrangement of the question. He was aware of the delicacy of this subject, and he would not advise any thing that might produce excitement or embarrass Her Majesty's Government. His only object was to afford the noble lord an opportunity of giving that information to the country which under existing circumstances, not only with reference to what had occurred in the United States, but in various other parts of the world, might naturally be expected. The questions, therefore, which he had to put were, whether her Majesty's Ministers had received any official intelligence of the appointment of an American plenipotentiary to open a fresh negotiation in London for the adjustment of the boundary question; whether they had reason to believe that Sir John Harvey had acquiesced in the line of conduct recommended to him in the mean time by her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the American Minister of State; and whether they had any objection to lay on the table of the house a copy of the instruction to which Sir John Harvey referred in his letter of February 18, 1839, to the Governor of Maine, as making it imperative upon him to maintain, even if necessary by military force, an exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory? In putting these questions he had no wish to embarrass her Majesty's Ministers. He sincerely hoped that our relations with the United States, which involved such great commercial and national interests, might be found capable of being maintained in a peaceful state, and that the difficulties which had hitherto attended the adjustment of this question would soon be dissipated. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerston said, he quite agreed with the right hon. gentleman, that this was a question of the utmost delicacy and importance. He therefore trusted the house would excuse him if he declined to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of entering into a full explanation with respect to the present state of these matters. He thought the answer which he should give to the first question would sufficiently account to the house for the reserve which he felt it his duty to maintain. The right hon. gentleman asked whether her Majesty's Government had received any account of the intention of the Government of the United States to send over a special plenipotentiary to this country, for the purpose of communicating with the British Government on the subject. He (Lord Palmerston) yesterday received a despatch from Mr. Fox, dated the 7th of March, at Washington, communicating to him officially that the American Government had it under consideration whether they should send a special plenipotentiary for that purpose, or whether fresh negotiations would be opened; and as it is therefore appeared to him some communication might be expected very shortly from the Government of the United States, in reference to the unfortunate circumstance which had taken place in Maine, and possibly also in reference to more general questions, he was sure the house would feel that he would be departing from his duty, if he were to enter into any discussion or explanation touching those matters upon which it was likely the plenipotentiary might be instructed. With regard to the second question, he had reason to believe that the last despatches received at the Colonial Office from Sir John Harvey, were dated at a time when he (Sir J. Harvey) could not have received a communication of the memorandum of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth. With regard to the other part of the question, he was sure his right hon. friend would see that it was not expedient at this moment to lay the papers before Parliament. He (Lord Palmerston) was convinced that the Government of the United States felt a no less sincere desire than her Majesty's Government, that these incidental questions, as well as the main question, and as well as any others which might arise between the two Governments, should be satisfactorily adjusted, and that nothing should occur to interrupt those friendly relations which it was the interest of both countries to maintain.

Sir R. Peel said, that as Parliament was now about to adjourn for several days, he did not regret that some hon. member should have thought it right to make inquiries of her Majesty's Government on the great question of the disputed boundary between our North American possessions and the United States. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the house would agree with him in thinking, that upon the present occasion the right hon. gentleman who put those questions had done so in a temper which showed no inclination to throw any impediment in the way of bringing the matters in dispute to a satisfactory conclusion. No one could feel more fully than he (Sir R. Peel) did the inconvenience which must arise to any Government from a premature demand for papers, or from entering into any discussion respecting the course which, at a moment like the present, they intended to adopt; for he felt, that in making their defence upon any charges which might be brought against them, Ministers would labour under the disadvantage of being unable to produce all the documents that might be necessary, lest their dis. s. are should be prej. to the public service: he should, therefore, not pursue the matter further than to say, that he fully reserved to himself the right of hereafter discussing whether her Majesty's Government, after rejecting the award of the King of Holland, and after having discovered that our Canadian subjects had been exposed to persecution and to danger, he repeated, he should claim for himself, at a future time, the right to consider whether the responsible advisers of the Crown had shown sufficient energy and decision in their attempt to bring this matter to an issue.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—Mr. Ward presented a petition from a large body of merchants engaged in the African trade, (which appears in another column.) The hon. member gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the subject after the Easter recess.—Times, March 28.

## COLONIZATION OF NATAL.

The following petition was, on the 27th March, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Ward:

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, and others, interested in the Prosperity and Civilization of Southern Africa,

Humbly Sheweth.—That many of your petitioners have had much experience in the colonization of Southern Africa, and that all of them take a warm interest in the various settlements, and in the happiness and civilization of the native tribes.

And petitioners, while they lament the difficulties and misfortunes which have too often impeded the progress of the settlement already established, especially the frequent sanguinary conflicts with the natives, submit, that such are attributable to the want of a proper system of Colonial Government, and add to an impossibility of conciliating the interests of the white and colored races.

And petitioners therefore submit to your honorable House, that it is advisable to found in Southern Africa, a new Colony, by which not only the interest of settlers, and of Great Britain, will be honourably promoted, but also those of the natives secured, and their civilization advanced: and your petitioners show, that the country in which such a Colony

can be established is Port Natal, in South Eastern Africa, containing more than 15,000,000 acres of land, nearly depopulated by native conquerors, almost unoccupied, and well known to be healthy and fertile, both in the interior and coastwise. It lies between the latitudes 29° of and 31° 30' south, and longitude 27° 30', and 31° 30' east, beginning about 30 miles from the coast, to the Tugela, about 70 miles to the north-east of Port Natal, and running inland between 60 and 100 miles, to the Quathlamba Mountains. Your petitioners possess the means of proving, by witnesses, who have visited the country in question, all the advantages contained in this petition; showing that, among the advantages which may be secured by founding a Colony at Natal, are the following:—Advancing the security of the Cape of Good Hope, by promoting the civilization of the native tribes; affording a powerful aid towards abolishing the East African slave trade, by the introduction of legitimate commerce in its place; extension of religious missions; and protection for the anterior trade.

Your petitioners are also able to prove, to the satisfaction of your honourable House, that the few natives dispersed within, and the populous tribes beyond, the borders of the proposed Colony, have long evinced themselves anxious to have a British Colony established at Natal, and to hold friendly intercourse with white people; that large grants of the above mentioned territory have been already made by the native chiefs to British subjects in the course of the last fourteen years; that during that period a number of English settlers have resided there, generally in safety, until the late insurrection events, which, from the greatest respect always manifested by the present Zulu chief and his predecessor to legitimate British authority, could not have occurred, had a British Colony been established there on a sound system.

Your petitioners also submit that, as a considerable number of other British subjects, Cape Dutch farmers, with their families and property, have lately emigrated to Natal, by the adoption of wise measures they will become valuable members of the new Colony, and greatly promote its interests.

It will not be unknown to many members of your honourable House, that, during the last fourteen years, various applications have been made to the Crown to found a Colony at Natal, and that the several governors of the Cape of Good Hope have either warmly supported the said applications, or have not disapproved of them; particularly in 1834, when a large number of the merchants, and other inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, represented to the Government that such a Colony was highly desirable; and your petitioners submit, that the objections then made on the score of expense, which at that period led the Government to refuse acquisition in such applications, no longer exist, inasmuch as the self-supporting principle of selling the freehold of the land having been tested by experience, is now more fully understood; and is no available at Natal, that the British Treasury will be called upon to advance one shilling towards the establishment of the Colony.

Your petitioners submit, that it is impossible to procure the funds necessary for carrying into effect the proposed important objects; if the land selling principle be not adopted; they therefore firmly suggest, that the South Australian plan, as respects the sale of land, may be employed at Natal, but with this variation, that a portion only of the money obtained by such sales shall be applied to defray the expense of the emigration of labourers, mechanics being chiefly wanted; inasmuch as free native labour may be easily obtained when the Colony is established: the remaining portion of the money so raised to be applied to the purposes of surveying, the formation of roads, bridges, and the general expenses of Government, including the protection of the natives, their proper restraint by a good police, and their moral and religious improvement.

Your petitioners further submit, that a Colony based upon sound principles of political and social liberty guaranteed to all denominations of men, and properly guarded against abuse and license, will secure the confidence of capitalists, lead to a profitable investment of money, and obtain for free labourers of all classes and colours ample remuneration, with the prospect of steadily bettering their condition; and that such a system, if established at the same time with the principle of selling the Crown lands, and applying the proceeds to public Colonial objects alone, will lay a firm foundation for great improvements in the condition of large masses of men in Southern Africa.

Your petitioners likewise submit to your honourable House that the establishment of a just and well-matured system of Colonial government and administration, under the Crown, with constitutional guarantees, is beyond all comparison preferable to the plan recently proposed for substituting the political agency of missionaries, in place of the power and influence of regular British Government, wherever the fair interests and just activity of British subjects may in future carry them; your petitioners, on the contrary, submit that, while missionaries ought to be supported and multiplied to the utmost need by all possible means, actual experience proves that their efficiency becomes deteriorated by unnecessary political agency.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the foregoing allegations may be inquired into by your honorable House, and that your honorable House will address her Majesty not only to adopt the acquisitions already made by British subjects at Natal, but also to cause the remaining portions of the depopulated country to be acquired by treaty with the chiefs who own it. Your petitioners likewise pray, that a Colony may be established there on a new and just system with regard to the natives, and upon the principle of selling the Crown lands according to a plan to be settled by Act of Parliament, so as to furnish competent means for carrying such a good system into effect for the equal benefit of all classes of men.

And your petitioners pray that the Act of Parliament may vest the government of the proposed Colony in the Crown, and independently, as far as may be convenient, of the Cape of Good Hope, and appoint Commissioners in London to sell the lands. That provision is made in the Act of Parliament to guarantee all existing rights; and that all details be also introduced into the said Act for the establishment of a steady system of just and safe intercourse with the neighbouring tribes; and for the equal protection of the coloured as well as white people within the Colony: likewise that a loan of sufficient amount, according to an estimate of all the public wants of the Colony, for a certain number of years may be authorized to be raised under the Act upon the security of a competent portion of the land to be sold.—And petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.—Col. Gaz., March 30.

## NORTH AMERICA.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—The Legislative Council of the province assuming that the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of the disputed territory has been guaranteed to New Brunswick, by mutual agreement between the Executive of the United States and the Court of St. James's, has 'resolved unanimously' that it considers the course pursued by Maine wanton and unprovoked, and 'contemns as utterly unworthy and revolting the pretence by which the said state attempts to vindicate its extraordinary and most unjustifiable proceedings.' In accordance with this declaration, the Legislature, in special session, have placed at the disposal of Sir Colin Campbell £100,000, for the expenses of the public defence, and empowered him to enrol the militia of the province, between the ages of 16 and 60, to the number of 8,000 men. After the passing of the resolutions, leave was asked of the Speaker by the house to give three cheers for New Brunswick and the Queen, which was granted, and three hearty cheers were given accordingly, in which the spectators in the galleries joined.—New York Times, March 11.

"Her Majesty's Crocodile, for St. John's, New Brunswick, with a division of the 69th regiment, sailed from Halifax on the 23d ult. The transports Eliza, with another division, followed on the 25th. The Numa, and the remainder of the corps from Barbados, was supposed to have sailed in company with the Crocodile, as she was spoken to the westward of Halifax on the morning of the 23d, and was probably fallen in with by the Crocodile, and arrived to St. John's, New Brunswick, the 26th instant, says—

"We cannot forbear calling the attention of the English press to the decided and orderly proceedings in the Nova Scotia Legislature. Had it occurred in Arkansas or Texas, it would have been pointed at very significantly, as specimens of our republican manners; but occurring as it did, in one of Her Majesty's most loyal provinces, the pressure will be considered quite a respectable. True, there was no war feeling in the galleries, no outbreak of public sentiment, sometimes will occur with us when galleries are instantly cleared; and, therefore, what did occur being by order of the house, was necessarily very orderly. Who knows but in due time we simple republicans may become somewhat civilized in our mode of legislation with such an example on our borders?"—New York Inquirer, March 11.

The resolution, re-affirming the right of Maine and Massachusetts to the disputed territory, was unanimously adopted. That removing the resolution of January 24 and the proceeding of Maine, passed 18 to 11. That denying the claim of Great Britain to exclusive jurisdiction passed, one only; Mr. Filley, of Berkshire (a Whig), voting against it. And the resolve offering to Maine all constitutional aid necessary passed nearly unanimously; the Whig Senator

from Essex, Mr. King, only voting against it.—Boston Rep.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—Lieut.-Governor Harvey is actually engaged in collecting and organizing a military force, and troops have been ordered from Quebec to the Province.—Boston Post.

Captain Nye reports that the 11th regiment of British regulars had arrived at Madawaska from Quebec, at which former place they were stationed. It was also reported and believed at Houlton that troops had arrived at St. John's from Halifax, and that the provincial papers had been forwarded to report the fact. The British appear to be concentrating their troops upon St. John's above the Grand Falls.—Times, April 2.

The United States sloop of war Concord has been ordered to sea forthwith, by despatches received this morning, as we are informed by an officer of the navy. Her destination is not stated, but it probably is to the eastern station, to prevent any depredation from British ships upon the coast of Maine.—Bangor Whig.

**MAINE.**—In the House of Representatives of Maine a bill had been introduced to incorporate the county of Aroostook with Houlton for the shire town, and embracing within its limits the disputed territory.—Times, April 2.

The President's message was not well received at Bangor and Augusta. A letter in the Boston Daily Advertiser, from the former place, dated the 4th instant, expressed their disappointment in terms of great excitement. There is much talk about not succeeding in the views of the President, but this will probably evaporate. It is said that since the reception of the message and the memorandum, Governor菲尔德 has issued further orders for the marching of the troops. This we very much doubt. The same letter states, "that on Monday morning the remainder of troops from the second division marched into the city and took their quarters in the City Hall. All the troops are now quartered amongst us, and will remain so until Wednesday, when it is understood they will be inspected and reviewed, and then will set out on their march for Houlton."—Times, March 27.

**LONDON.**—Letters mention that Mr. Webster had been named to the special mission to this country instead of Mr. Calhoun, who had before been talked of, and it was said, even offered the appointment. The papers contained various reports to who was to be the special Minister without any formal notification in favour of any, although the opinion was to the effect stated in the private letters. Upon the whole, the aspect of affairs, and the tendency of public opinion, were less satisfactory on the subject of a peaceful settlement, and among other reasons for this it was considered that the nomination of Mr. Webster was an unfavourable symptom, as he had been pressed upon the President by the delegation from Maine, and it is asserted had a large pecuniary interest in carrying out to the utmost the inordinate pretensions of that state. The President is stated to have consented to his appointment by way of keeping clear himself of any responsibility about the war, should such ensue, and throwing the burden of it on the party to which Mr. Webster belongs.

It may be remarked, as tending to complicate the difficulties of the boundary question, and as evidence of a feeling quite different from that of a desire for an amicable adjustment, that previous to the rising of Congress, not only were other known alleged grievances brought forward to excite animosity, but also pretensions or complaints of injury, which, if ever heard of, had at least been regulated by former treaties, but had been dropped because of their want of foundation. Thus certain resolutions had been adopted to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury should be directed to report to that of 1836; but the import trade maintained itself, and even exceeded by nearly 5,000,000 of that of 1836. The seaport towns produce 73 per cent. of the whole amount of customs' duties, and the offices situate along the land frontier the remaining 27. The Custom-house of Marselles received nearly the whole of duties on goods imported by the Mediterranean, amounting to 27,553,000 for 1837. The five principal Atlantic harbours produced—viz., Havre, 17,160,000; Bordeaux, 9,700,000; Nantes, 5,916,000; Dunkirk, 5,418,000; Rouen, 2,896,000. The receipt of the revenue in 1837 amounted to 1,079,232,732, and were made up of the following items:—

	Francs.
Direct taxes	383,174,644
Registering of property, stamps, &c.	220,161,070
Cutting down of wood	30,371,838
Customs and salt	169,069,341
Indirect taxes	205,061,318
Post-offices	40,558,282
University tax	4,463,821
Farming of gaming-houses	5,500,000
Saltsworks and mines of the east	1,614,129
Miscellaneous	13,226,287
In all	1,079,232,732
Which compared with those of 1836	1,054,785,718
Gave a net surplus in 1837 of	24,447,014

nearly a million sterling.

We regret, however, to observe that this state of prosperity does not appear to have continued throughout the year 1838, and much less in the quarter of the present year just completed. The Commerce and other papers of Sunday contend that the distress of the commercial, trading, and manufacturing classes was daily increasing.—Times, April 2.

The following is the return of the Russian Military Force, as given in a Frankfort paper of March 26:—

## Return of the Russian Forces.

	Men.
Imperial Guards	43,000
127 regiments of Infantry of the Line	508,000
36 battalions of Infantry in garrison towns	108,000
68 regiments of regular cavalry	69,000
38 regiments of regular Cossacks	30,000
Irregular Cavalry. Calmucks, Tartars, &c.	87,000
Corps of Dragoons	14,000
Artillery, 1,750 pieces	67,500
Engineers and auxiliary corps	19,600
Polish army, now united to the Russian army	50,000
Officers of all grades	24,900
Total	1,020,000

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation amount according to the calculations of a Frankfort paper, to 1,400,000 men—700,000 furnished by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia, and 300,000