

J. J. H. J. J.

NAAR DE GOODE HOOP NAAR

(VOOR HANDEL EN LANDBOUW.)

Kapitaal betaald £70,000

- DIRECTEUREN. De Ed. Hr. J. H. EDEEN, Voorzitter, De Hr. ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, De Hr. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, De Hr. C. S. PILLANS, De Hr. HARRISON WATSON, De Hr. HAMILTON ROSS, De Hr. THOMAS TENNANT, De Hr. S. B. VENNING, De Hr. NIEL CLOETE

De voorzitter welke deze Bank aanleedt, zijn dat dezelfde schulden en Baten geregeld aan het Publiek worden bekend gemaakt, en deszelfs Kapitaal niet kan worden vermindert door Overlijden of Afsterven.

De Eigenaren bestaan in de voornaamste Koopmannen Kantoren in de Stad, en velen der voornaamste Landbouwers buiten.

Dezelfde Noemen worden betaald op aanvraag, en zijn nietvervaldig op Scautins, van een betaald Kapitaal van £20,000, te worden betaald als aan de Ingangsten wordt vermindert, en de overblijvende van de Doelbepaling, individueel en collectief.

Dezelfde Klanten kunnen altijd staan maken dat alle onderaanneming en gemak zal worden gegeven aan handelingen rustende op en geregtvaardig door geregelde hoortheid.

Interest wordt toegestaan op alle sommen van £10 en daarboven, gedeponeerd voor eenen bepaalden tijd tegen den volgende loer: Voor 3 en beoeden 6 Maanden 3 1/2 p. ct. per jaar.

H. M. VICTUALIE BUREAU, Simonstad, 11 Nov. 1839. WORDT by deze narigt gegeven, dat beoelende Traders met Monstren, op dit Bureau zullen worden aangehoord, tot op DINGSDAG den 21 December, op den Middag, (wanneer de party's die teorende, of iemand van hennent wyf, verzocht worden tegenwoordig te zijn), voor teorende beoelende Traders, welke beoelende Traders, en degenen die zullen zijn voor het gebruik van H. M. Schepen en Vaartuigen van Ooring, Transport en Bandeliers Schepen in de Simons- en Tafelbergen te anker, en voor het Civile Marine Establishment aan wal, voor het jaar 1840, beginnende op den 1 Januarij aanstaande.

VERSCHE VLESCH—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als dagelijks zullen in flesch verzicht, hatarie met van goede kwaliteit zijn, en zoedelinge als aan de Ingangsten wordt vermindert, te worden geleverd op het stads Zeehoofd. De Tenders moeten den prijs in Sterling Geld vermelden, per pond Eng. gewigt.

LEVENDIGE OSSEN EN SCHAPEN—voor zoedelinge getel vette Osser, Kraanpoe Schapen en bestaard Merino Schapen, voor het gebruik van de Ingangsten wordt vermindert, te worden geleverd op het stads Zeehoofd. De Tenders moeten den prijs in Sterling Geld vermelden, per stuk.

GEPEEST HOOL—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als dagelijks zullen in flesch verzicht, hatarie met van goede kwaliteit zijn, en zoedelinge als aan de Ingangsten wordt vermindert, te worden geleverd op het stads Zeehoofd. De Tenders moeten den prijs in Sterling per 100 lbs. Eng. gewigt.

WYN—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als benodigd zullen zijn voor het gebruik van de Ingangsten wordt vermindert, te worden geleverd op het stads Zeehoofd. De Tenders moeten den prijs in Sterling per 100 ponden Eng. gewigt.

MEEL—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als benodigd zullen zijn, van goede kwaliteit, en verzekerd tegen maanden goed te blijven, te worden geleverd op de Magazynen, en de prijs te worden gemeld in Sterling per 100 ponden Eng. gewigt.

BRANDJOUT—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als benodigd zullen zijn, van goede kwaliteit, en verzekerd tegen maanden goed te blijven, te worden geleverd op de Magazynen, en de prijs te worden gemeld in Sterling per 112 ponden Eng. gewigt.

KAARSEN—voor het Marine Hospitaal—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden van Form- en Getrokken Kaarsen, als zullen beoelende Traders, te worden geleverd op de Magazynen, en de prijs te worden gemeld in Sterling per 100 ponden Eng. gewigt.

BRANDJOUT—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als benodigd zullen zijn, van goede kwaliteit, en verzekerd tegen maanden goed te blijven, te worden geleverd op de Magazynen, en de prijs te worden gemeld in Sterling per 112 ponden Eng. gewigt.

MEEL—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als benodigd zullen zijn, van goede kwaliteit, en verzekerd tegen maanden goed te blijven, te worden geleverd op de Magazynen, en de prijs te worden gemeld in Sterling per 100 ponden Eng. gewigt.

BRANDJOUT—voor zoedelinge hoerelieden als benodigd zullen zijn, van goede kwaliteit, en verzekerd tegen maanden goed te blijven, te worden geleverd op de Magazynen, en de prijs te worden gemeld in Sterling per 112 ponden Eng. gewigt.

Deze Courant wordt allen Vrydag Omland uitgegeven in No. 62, Welke-afwaal, en met de Post op dondersdag naar al de Buiten Districten verzonden.



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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi, nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL X. VRYDAG DEN 20 DECEMBER 1839. No. 517.

DEEL X. VRYDAG DEN 20 DECEMBER 1839. No. 517. Meesters Bureau, Kaapstad, 10 Dec. 1839. EDICT—De Nabestaanden en Creditoren van GAVAR... (text continues)

GOEDKOOP LINNEWAREN. No. 3, GROENTENMARKT. J. & T. ROUS. NEMEN de vryheid het Publiek te berichten dat sy met de Suez Gif... (text continues)

TE KOOP. De Ondergeteekende biedt te koop aan... (text continues)

EDICT—De Nabestaanden en Creditoren van ALBERTA... (text continues)

ZUID-AFRIKAANSOHE BANK. KAPITAAL, £100,000. Directeuren: De Wel-Ed. Hr. F. S. WATERMEYER, Voorzitter.

KENNISGEVING. Een verdere vermindering in pryzen van Goederen van alle soorten aan de KAAPSCHE BAZAAR 30 DECEMBER.

EDICT—De Nabestaanden en Creditoren van DANIEL... (text continues)

DE volgende zyn de grondregels van dit Etablissement, en deszelfs voordeelen voor het Publiek.

ONTVANGEN per Trewe Britten, een verscheidenheid zilveren HOROLOGIEN, op de orest goedkeurde principes.

HET HUIS en ERF te Worcester, nu geoccuppeerd door WM. HARRIS, en kan uiterlyk den 9 Maart aanvaard worden.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSOHE BANK. TEN einde zoo veel als in hun vermogen is te voldoen, aan de vermeerderde en dagelijks toeneemende aanvragen om Discontos door Kooplieden en het Publiek.

DE HONIGBY, Deel I, 1838-1839, ingebonden en getiteld, 8s. 6d., slande netjes in halve band voor 10s.

Zuid-Afrikaansche Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelberedding. BEKENDMAKING. NAMENS de Directie van de Zuid Afrikaansche Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelberedding, in kwaliteit als Exeuteurs Testamenteer van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer JACOBUS JOHANNES VAN DEN BERG, Sen.,

OP de Commissie Verkoop van den Heer R. J. JONES, zullen op ZATURDAG MORGEN den 21 dezer, precies te 12 uren worden verkocht.

KNENNISGEVING van Compagnieschap. DE Heeren LEVICKS EN SHERMAN van de Kaapstad, voornemens synde op den 1sten January een Tak van hun Kantoor te Grahamstad te openen.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. DE Ondergeteekende is voornemens op Vrydag den 22sten Dec. 1839, te laten verkopen, publiek te laten verkopen, syn welbehoovende Huis en Erf, geschild tot alle neringen, teoorts allerlei Negotiegederen, ook Lyneer, groene en andere Verwen, en Terpentyn; wyders allerlei Huisraad, en wat meer ten dage der verkoop zal worden aangebragt.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. In den Insolventen Boedel van CAREL JOHANNES ABRAHAMSE van de Kaapstad, Timmerman.

Yzerwaren, Krameryn, Messen, werk, enz. LEVICKS, SHERMAN & KIFT. NEMEN de vryheid het Publiek van Grahamstad, Graaff Reinet, Somerret, Colerberg, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, en andere deelen van de Oostlyke Provincie te berichten, dat sy hebben aanvaard het Huis van den Heer CALDWELL, in de Hightstraat, naby de Kerk te Grahamstad, waar sy op den 1sten January, in het groot alleen, zullen te koop hebben, tegen de laagst mogelyke pryzen.

VERKOOPING TE WORCESTER. DE Ondergeteekende, daartoe bevoegd geauthoriseerd, zal op de volgende dagen, te w. 2.30 en 7.30 van Worcester laten verkopen, de gehele Handelsvoorraad van den Hr. Wm. HARRIS, te Worcester.

VERKOOPING. De gehele Handelsvoorraad, bestaande in 14 zakken Ryst, 13 zakken Suiker, Koffy, 16 kastje Zeep, Thee, Waskaarsen, Kruidnagel, Kandysuiker, Glas, Verw, Stijls, Kaneel, geparadeerd Gort, Bloekraameryn, Kousenwaren, Zeyden, Linnen en Wallen Goedren.

DE Ondergeteekende, de Heeren HORN & BIRKENRUTH, als huane Agenten aangesteld hebbende, maken aan Kooplieden, Winkeliers, en het Publiek van de Kaapstad, respectlyk bekend, dat sy hun verscheiden en wel uitgezocht assortiment Goederen geopen hebben, in Langemarktstraat, naast aan de Pakhuizen van den Heer VALINTYN, bestaende in syden en gansen Linten, syden Shawls en Doeken, syden Sambralen en Zoonen schermer, massine Mantelien en Kraagje, Mantelen, fraaie uitgewerkte FANCY GOEDE RYEN, Outbray, en Thee schermer, Muschkeppien, fancy Kleinoorden, bestaende uit Ringen, Kralletjen, Hemskeppien, silyren en stoffen Brillen, Oor-kransen, Maccassar-olie en Haar-olie van eenen groeten verscheidenheid, Redkwaren en Haar-zeep, Dames en Kinderen schoenen, en eenen groeten verscheidenheid, Dames Borstrokken; en eenen groeten hoerelied andere Goederen, byzonder voor deze markt geschildt.

STELLENBOSSCHE LANDBOUWENDIG Genootschap. DE gewone Kwartals Markt, alhier op het Koningsplein worden gehouden, op DINGSDAG den 23 dezer, en 's morgens ten 10 uren, eenen avond naemen.

Publieke Verkoop van de Paarl. DE Ondergeteekende, wonschende zynve afzets te verhoeden, zal op MAANDAG den 23 dezer, per publiek Verkoop, teorende Traders, welke beoelende Traders, en degenen die zullen zijn voor het gebruik van H. M. Schepen en Vaartuigen van Ooring, Transport en Bandeliers Schepen in de Simons- en Tafelbergen te anker, en voor het Civile Marine Establishment aan wal, voor het jaar 1840, beginnende op den 1 Januarij aanstaande.

60 Paarden. DE Ondergeteekende zal op DINGSDAG den 24 dezer ter Plaatse van den Heer HILMANN SCHUBERT, aan Koeburg, per publiek Verkoop, teorende Traders, welke beoelende Traders, en degenen die zullen zijn voor het gebruik van H. M. Schepen en Vaartuigen van Ooring, Transport en Bandeliers Schepen in de Simons- en Tafelbergen te anker, en voor het Civile Marine Establishment aan wal, voor het jaar 1840, beginnende op den 1 Januarij aanstaande.

1000 Extra vette Hamels. DE Ondergeteekende zal op DONDERDAG den 26 dezer, teorende Traders, welke beoelende Traders, en degenen die zullen zijn voor het gebruik van H. M. Schepen en Vaartuigen van Ooring, Transport en Bandeliers Schepen in de Simons- en Tafelbergen te anker, en voor het Civile Marine Establishment aan wal, voor het jaar 1840, beginnende op den 1 Januarij aanstaande.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING, Aan de PAARL. DE Ondergeteekende, voornemens synde, van woning te veranderen, zal op MAANDAG den 6 January 1840, publiek doen verkopen, deszelfs vroebarer Erf, Dit Erf is in de ingang van de straat, welke loopt van de straat De Doerdt, genaamd, liggende naar de Bergstraat. Het vroebarer Erf is van twee duizend vier honderd vier en twintig vierkante voeten groot, en is gelegen in het dorp van de Kaapstad, niet ver van de Kerk, en zeer geschikt tot allerlei hantierungen.—Op deze Verkoop zal mede verkocht worden, Wyn, Stukvaten, Kuipen, Lagers, Pypen, enz., en Brandwylsvaas, Hoisraad, en het liggende vorder ter Verkoop zal getragt worden.

SPAARBANK. WORDT by deze narigt gegeven, dat de Treponier zal vooren aan de Bank, op de Hoek van de Heer-ngracht en Walstraat, op DINGSDAG den 31 dezer, van 10 tot 12 uren, voor den ontvang van Interesten op Scheepkopenningen.

SPAARBANK. WORDT by deze kennis gegeven, dat de Spaarbank zal worden gesloten van den 27 dezer tot den 10 January aanstaande.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. OP VRYDAG den 27 dezer, ten 10 uren, van het Heeren en Tuin van den Ondergeteekenden, gelegen in Heidestraat, (de voormalige woning van den Wel-Erve. Heer JUDER). Hetzelve is te wel bekend om eenige omshyering te verhoeden. De Gebouwen zyn zeer uitgestrekt, geschikt voor eenen groeten Familie, of kunnen gemaklyk tot een Hotel van het eerste aanzien worden gemaakt.

ZEMELS TE KOOP. COMMISSARIAAT. TENDERS zullen op dit Bureau worden ontvangen tot op MAANDAG den 23 dezer, ten 12 uren, van allen die georgen syn te kopen eenen hoerelied ZEMELS, van Kaapoch Korre, nu in het Magazyn van dit Departement. De hoerelied te koop zal ontrent 40,000 lb. Engelych gewigt zyn. Tenders zullen worden aangehoord voor het geheel, of voor eenig gedeelte niet minder dan 500 lb. De aangehoorden pryzen moet worden gemeld in Sterling geld, a per 100 lbs. Engelych Gewigt. De partyen wier tender wordt aangehoord, moeten deszelve wegheben binnen drie dagen na aangezig, en huane eijge zakken voornen.

Wynbergsche School. R. C. JONES geeft onder wys aan een bepaald getal jonge Heeren, in Lezen, Schryven, Cyfren, Geographie, gebruik der Globen, en Geschiedenis. Boekhouden, Brievenstyl, de grondbegrepen van pronkische Meekunde, als toepasselyk op Navigatie, Landmeetten, enz. Latyn.

**HEDEN NAMIDDAG.**  
**ZULLEN** op de Verkoop van Wynen, door de Heeren **DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.** worden verkocht, een kabinet, Plank, een frays machoploosje, een eenige grantele Tabakskaden; alsmede 20 versche Westindische Hammen.

**PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE VAN WYN.**  
**DE** Ondergeteekenden zullen een publieke Vendutie houden, op de Heerengracht, op **HEDEN NAMIDDAG** den 20 dezer, te 3 uren precies, van de volgende Wynen, t.w.  
Barton en Guentier's Claret, bestaande in St. Julien, Larose, Latour, Hautbrion, Chateau Margaux en Lafite. Do. Sauterne.  
En om rekening te sluiten, beste Port en Sherry.  
**DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.**

**VERSCHIEDE HOLLANDSCHE GOEDEREN.**  
Aangevoerd per het Hollandsche Barkschip "ATENA" RINA, Kaplt. F. RITMEYER, welke op den 11 October II. Rotterdam heeft verlaten.

**OP MAANDAG MORGEN,**  
DEN 23 DEZER, TE 10 UREN PRECIES.

**ZAL** een publieke Verkoop gehouden worden, aan het Pakhuis van den Heer M. L. NESTLING, in de St. Georgestraat, van de volgende Goederen, als:—Versche Zoutmelk, Gomyne en Edam Kase, Hammen, Geneser, in flesschen en in kruiken, Prinsesse Bier, Likieren in pintbottels, Lyonic in kelders, Roppen, Saucyons, Zuurkool, Anchovis, Grutten in kruiken en in potten, Koek en Banket, Boerhave Suiker, Stouwerk, Tabakspypen, Ketteljes en Koffykannen, Dekens, 3 draad Zeilgaren, Koornschoppen, en meer andere Artikelen.  
Alsmede een kist met Hallesche Medicamenten, van diverse soorten.  
**P. H. WOUTERSEN.**

**Twee Schotsche Karren.**  
**OP ZATURDAG MORGEN,** zullen ter Verkoop van de Ondergeteekenden, worden verkocht, twee Schotsche Karren.  
**BORRADALES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.**

**ZONDER RESERVE.**

**OP MAANDAG MORGEN** aanstaande den 23 dezer, zal een publieke Verkoop van de Pakhuizen van de Ondergeteekenden worden gehouden, van  
52 Rollen Klappertouw,  
15 " Europeische do.  
10 " Walvisch Lyne,  
200 Vaasjes witte Yers,  
50 " Do. groene do.  
90 Kannen Lamp olie,  
Brandwyn in vaatjes,  
100 Kistjes Koudsuiker,  
Waskaarsen, Kurken,  
Salampores beste kwaliteit, Zomerlaken—een Baal, witte en brune Kyst, Koffy.  
**THOMSON, WATSON & Co.**

**DE** Ondergeteekende zal **MORGEN ZATURDAG** den 21 dezer, op publieke Vendutie verkoopen, 20 Kistjes Chinese Vuurwerk,  
120 Speelgoed.  
Alsmede verlatte Werk en Kaartpostjes, Gember Konfyt, Engelse gebottelde Frambozen, Krenten en Kruisbessen, Marmelade en Gelyen, Chinese Koffers, en vele andere artikelen, om rekening te sluiten.  
Uit de hand te koop, een boeveelheid Apothekers waren; bestaande uit papieren Dozen in stellen, Pleister-vellen, prescriptie Labels, Maagpennen, Gopenesjes, Hechpleisters, en verscheidene andere artikelen.  
**WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY.**

**ENGELSCH BAKSTEENEN.**  
**NU** landende van de **DEVONSHIRE**, 45,000 Engelsche Baksteenen.  
**WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY.**

**J. W. STUCKERIS,**

**ZAL** op **DINGSdag** den 24 dezer, in de St. Georgestraat, hoek van de Kerkstraat, publiek doen verkoopen, beste drooge witte Batavische Suiker, in kanisters, en in zakken, dito beste witte Soepzyt, beste versche Tamarinde, onderscheidene soorten Konfyt, Japanse Soya, dito nieuwindische Dames Werkmandjes, kajantehouden Duitzen, enz. enz.  
Vendu briefjes, betaalbaar op den 1ste April 1840.

**ZONDER RESERVE.**

**DE** Ondergeteekende, zich in het vervolg, afsluiting tot het vak van Vendutie, zullende bepalen, zal

**Op MAANDAG en DINGSdag,**  
den 30 en 31 dezer,

per publieke Vendutie, zonder Reserve, aan zyne Woning, in de Langestraat verkoopen, zyn geheel voorraad Negotie Goederen, bestaande, in Gros de Naples, Kasse, Chitsen, Maslins, Hembdelinnen, Panjuns, witte en ongebleekte Bafas, Broekgoed, Nankieten, Tye, Linten, Handschoenen, Glas- en Aardewerk, en eenige verscheidene andere artikelen meer, te veel om te melden.  
De Verkoop, zal voornamelyk Binnenshuis worden gehouden, en zitplaatsen voor Dames, in gereedheid zyn.  
**M. C. WOLFF.**

Uit de hand te koop, een geschikte gelegenheid, om zich goedkoop van het rooien te voorzien.  
N.B. Tevens zullen worden verkocht, een extra goede patente Schaal, een zeer gemaklyke Toonbank, met 14 Laden, en een party Vendu-Tafels en Bokken.

**SCHEEPS-LYST,**  
KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

**DE** Ondergeteekende, vertrouwende op de liberale ondersteuning van de Kooplieden, Handelaars, Assurateurs en anderen belang hebbende in de Schoepvaart, te voornamelyk den Eersten DINGSdag in January 1840 uit te geven, het Eerste Nummer van  
**De Raapsche Scheps-Lyst,**  
welke wekelyks zal worden voortgezet.  
Deze publicatie zal bevatten alle noodige narigten aangaande de Schoepvaart, aankomst en vertrek van Schepen, en een lijst van Passagiers.  
Inshyrs worden verzocht hun adres in te zenden, meldende het aantal exemplaren dat zy verlangen, of hunne namen te stellen op de lysen liggende op de Beurs en in de Publieke Bibliotheek.  
**G. W. SILBERBAUER.**  
Print Courant Bureau, St. Georgestraat, Kaapstad.

**PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE,**  
ZONDER RESERVE.

**DE** Ondergeteekende haar Negotie Winkel hebbende opgevezen, zal op **MAANDAG** en **DINGSdag** aanst. den 23 en 24 dezer, laten verkoopen, haar gevele welgekosen voorraad in den Handel.  
**C. GRIMES.**  
24, Langemarktstraat.

**INDISCHE SHAWLS.**

**OP** den Morgen van **DINGSdag** aanstaande, den 24 dezer, zullen op de Vendutie van den Boedel van den Heer **GEORGE**, No. 24 Langestraat, Kaapstad, zonder reserve worden verkocht,  
Eenige kostbare Indische Shawls.  
**JOHN BLORE** Vendu-Afslager

**TE KOOP**, aan de "Magazynen van de Handel Maatschappij," Mauritius, Siam, Java en Brangalische Suiker, Rys, Stenokken, enz. Alsmede Paarden- en Ossenwagens.

**AAN BOUWERS EN ANDEREN.**

**OP ZATURDAG** te 10 uren precies, zullen op de Parade, door den Heer **BENJAMIN**, worden verkocht,  
Eene hoeveelheid Geelhout, vier Planken, Deuren, Schuiframen, Balken, 18 duims Batavische rier Steenen, Witlood, rauwe en gekookte Olie, groene Yers, enz. enz.  
**ALLES ZONDER DE MINSTE RESERVE.**

**LAATSTE VERKOOPING VAN MEUBELN**  
Op aanstaande **ZATURDAG MORGEN,**

**ZAL** by den heer **JONES**, worden verkocht, het restant Meubelen ex "Susan Crisp," bestaande in Stoelen, ronde Tafels, Sofas, Kleederkasten en verscheidene getrokken artikelen.  
**DE GEBROEDERS SIMPSON, & Co.**

**ZEEP-POTTEN, GRAAN-SCHOPPEN.**  
Op aanstaande **ZATURDAG MORGEN,**

Zullen by den Heer **JONES**, worden verkocht.  
**20** ZEEP-potten kompleet, van 10 tot 20 gallons, en 100 Graan-schoppen.  
**DE GEBROEDERS SIMPSON & Co.**

**Op Zaturdag Morgen,**

**ZULLEN** op de Commissie Vendutie van den Heer **R. J. JONES** worden verkocht zonder Reserve, op laat van den Afscheper,  
2 balen inhoudende 20 stk. zwarte Gambroons,  
1 calen " 120 " blaauwe witte Suiker,  
2 koffers " 200 stk. Zeyde Bandannas,  
1 kist " 28 " Taby Corla,  
1 baal " 10 " Duffel, Molekin,  
1 " " 6 " Lakenen,  
1 " " 6 " groene Watten voor Kleedermaakers.  
**DE GEBROEDERS SIMPSON & Co.**

**OM FACTUREN TE SLUITEN.**  
**OP MORGEN** te 11 uren precies, zal zonder de minste Reserve worden verkocht, by de Heeren  
**Elliott Brothers,**  
30 kistjes Bourgogne, beste kwaliteit,  
14 do. Chateau Margaux,  
15 do. Port,  
10 vaatjes Cognac Brandwyn,  
3 kistjes Confituren,  
4 do. Lavendelwater, beste kwaliteit,  
6 do. Praline, in blikken, extra verarb.  
50,000 Kurken.  
**C. L. HERMAN.**

**DE** Heer **J. ROBERTSON**, zynen grooten voorraad Meubelen, willende verminderen, zal by publieke Veiling verkoopen, op aanstaande **MAANDAG** Morgen, den 23 dezer, aan zyn Pakhuis in de Graevestraat, Mahonyhouten Eten, Kaart en Kleetafels, Lelekanen met 4 stylen, Tent Lelekanen met en zonder te behooren, Fransch gepolteerde Zitkamer Stoelen, Slaapkamer Stoelen, Sofas, Ziekstoelen, Werktafels, Huismeubelen, alsmede Schryftkistjes, Kleetkistjes, Een Lamp met zes lichten, en Chinese Vloermatten.

**DE** Heer **J. ROBERTSON**, zynen grooten voorraad Meubelen, willende verminderen, zal by publieke Veiling verkoopen, op aanstaande **MAANDAG** Morgen, den 23 dezer, aan zyn Pakhuis in de Graevestraat, Mahonyhouten Eten, Kaart en Kleetafels, Lelekanen met 4 stylen, Tent Lelekanen met en zonder te behooren, Fransch gepolteerde Zitkamer Stoelen, Slaapkamer Stoelen, Sofas, Ziekstoelen, Werktafels, Huismeubelen, alsmede Schryftkistjes, Kleetkistjes, Een Lamp met zes lichten, en Chinese Vloermatten.

**Schapenplaats en Kudde.**

**DE** Ondergeteekende Dative Executeur in den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Edeelen Heer **JOHN MALCOLM STEWART**, zal op **WOENSDAG** den 15 January, by publieke Veiling op de plaats zyne doen verkoopen, de volgende kostbare Plaatsen, gelegen in het District van Swellendam, als:—  
Kwartierfontein, doorgaans genoemd Kwartierfontein, Welterreden, doorgaans genoemd Boesjesmanskloof, Springfontein, doorgaans genoemd Swaarskloof, En een derde gedeelte van de Plaats Duinshoof.  
Terzelfder tyd, zullen worden verkocht, **DE GEHEELE KUDDE**, bestaande uit omtrent 1,400 Saxische en Merino Schapen, Aktevelen, Ossen, Merries, een Hengst van goed ras;—benevens Wagens, Ploegen, en Bouwgeredschappen, Vaten en Wya, Pkhuuswerk, Huismeubelen; alsmede een hoeveelheid Koorn, Garst, Harer in Mieten, enz. enz.  
Kaapstad, 20 Dec. 1839.  
**T. B. VENN**, Dative Executeur.

**N.B. Gene veranderingen zullen worden veratrect**

**STELLENBOSCH.**

**DE** Ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Eigenaar den Heer **H. P. BEYERS** gekwalificeerd, zal op **VRIDAG** den 3 January aanstaande, 's Morgens ten 10 uren precies, alhier publiek doen verkoopen, het kostbare Distilleer Apparatus, beloofd hebbende tot de Stokery alhier, door den Heer **M. J. MULDER** onder den naam van "Samparel" opgericht geweest, bestaande uit 4 kostbare Stookkettels, 1 ter grootte van bykans 4 leggers, 2 andere van 2 leggers en 1 van een half legger, met ieder, met alle verdere daartoe behoorende Apparatus, en een bykans kompleet Stokery behouren; verder ook eenig Vatwerk, Pompen, Pypen, Cylinders, enz.  
De verkoop zal gehouden worden in de Alexanderstraat, ten huize van den Heer **GEORGE LUCK**.  
Vendu Kantoor, Pleinstraat, No. 2.  
Stellenbosch, den 18 December 1839.  
**J. WEGE**, Vendu Administrateur.  
De Heer **J. T. DE VRIES**, Afslager.

**TE KOOP OF TE HUUR,**  
VOOR EEN AANTAL JAREN.

**EEN** Huis met Pakhuis annex, gelegen by den ingang der Kaapstad, nabij de bovele Tol-Post, zeer geschikt tot het dryven van bezigheden met Buitenhandaars.  
Het Huis en Pakhuis zyn onder dubbele verdieping, en voorzien met een der beste leyen daken in de Kolonie.  
Alsmede te huur, eenne Steen-vormery, met een uitmuntende laag Klei-sarde, en water op de Plaats.  
Voor byzonderheden, verwoege men zich by den Heer **ABRAHAM BARTHOLOMEW**, nabij den tol, of by den Ondergeteekende.  
**H. CLOETE, Lz.**

**20 Rds. Belooning.**

**GESTOLEN** te Klipfontein, een zilveren Horologie, maker **ROBT. ROSKELL**, No 33,488, Liverpool.—Die eenige informatie ter ontdekking van den Dief kan geven, zal bovengem. belooning ontvangen.  
**M. G. CIE**, Marktplein.

**MEJUFVROU** de Weduwe **P. LOUW**, Als zij in het begin der aanstaande maand January, haren schouwden Boedel publiek doen verkoopen, dag en datum nader te bepalen.  
**GABRIEL LOUW.**

**DE** Ondergeteekenden bieden hunne Vrienden en het Publiek hunne diensten aan, in alle soorten van het bouwvak behoorende bezigheden, zoo als plannen tekenen en dezelve goed en met smaak uitvoeren; en verzoeken de gunst van het publiek. Zyn woonachtig op den hoek van de Loops raat en Kortemarktstraat No. 35, by den Heer **T. ROOS**.  
**C. SPAARJANN** en **A. PISTORIUS**, Architecten en Bouwers.

**UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.**

**DE** Ondergeteekende, biedt uit de hand te koop aan, zyn Erf, gelegen ten dorpe Stellenbosch, voormaals het eigendom van zynen vader **J. D. WYKMAN**, bestaande uit 3600 W. A. Morgen, en verscheidene soorten van Vruchtbaarheden, alsmede rooien van sterk looppend Water.  
De Liefhebbers worden verzocht, op **VRIDAG**, den 27 dezer, precies ten 10 uren, ten Kantoor van de Heer **FOON & HAUPT**, in dit dorp byeen te komen.  
**J. A. DE VELLERIE.**  
Paarl, 17 Dec. 1839.

**PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.**

**DE** Ondergeteekende zyn plantje aan de Wagennikerewal, voor **WOENSDAG** den 15 January 1840, op publieke Vendutie laten verkoopen, Trap en Onderbaken, Brandwynkettels en verdere Keldergeredschappen, 2 Ossenwagens, Trekgroot, 9 leggers met eenige Koornkoren, Dekstroep, machines ook eenne kwantiteit Koorn, Rog, Harersyren, Kaf en andere ongemelde goederen welke ten dage der Verkooping zullen worden daargeteld.  
Groenbergh, 17 December 1839.  
**D. F. RETIEF.**  
De Heer **FORD & HAUPT**, Vendu-Adm.

**Bureau van den Baljuw.**

**Kaapstad, 19 December 1839.**

**IN** Executie van het Gewysde van het Hooge Geringshof, in de ondergemelde Zaak, zal de volgende verkooping worden gehouden:—  
**KAAPSTAD.**

**ANDS BRINK**, Dz. versus **JAMES BOWER ROGERS**.  
Op Dingsdag den 31 December, te 11 uren, op het Kerkplein, Kaapstad, van Huismeubelen, Keukengeredschappen, Blik, Koper en Glaswerk, en verscheidene Blikalgers Geredschappen, enz. enz.  
**J. STEUART**, Baljuw.

**TE HUUR.**

**EEN** geryfflyc Familie-huis, No. 13, Walestraat, nabij de Looptstraat, zeer geschikt voor den Negotie-handel;—huur matig. Adres aan het huis zelve.

**Paarden te Koop.**

**OP** den 30sten dezer, zullen mede by publieke Veiling, worden verkocht, ter plaatse van den Heer **W. MORRELL**, genaamd **Noelgedacht**, gelegen nabij Stellenbosch, 13 Ryd- en Trakpaarden, onder welke acht, die gewoon zyn met elkander te trekken;—alsmede drie Hengsten, een van 7 jaren, geschikt voor enkel en dubbel tuig, de anderen twee jaren oud, nog niet gederseerd, van het beste ras.  
19 Dec. 1839.

**GEDROST** voor omtrent 2 maanden, de Emigrant **JAMES SHAWMAN**, 14 jaren oud, schraal van postuur, blauwe oogen, blonde haren en pokdijk.  
Kaapstad, Kerkstraat, No. 12.  
**B. DANIEL.**

**VERLOREN.**

**Op Woensdag Namiddag, ten 6 uren,**  
tusschen de Wale- en Langestraten,

**EEN** Hollandsche Bybel, gebonden in rood Morocco, met zilveren Beslag, en de letters **J. P. E. T.** op het Beslag gegraveerd.  
Die denzelfen terug bezorgt aan het Kantoor van de "Zuid-Afrikaan," of te No. 10, Burgstraat, zal beloond worden.  
Kaapstad, 19 December 1839.

**OVERLEDEN.**

**OP** den 17 dezer, overleed tot onze innige droefheid, ons eenigste Zoonje, **JOHANNES WYKMAN**, in den onderdom van circa een jaar,—waarvan by dese aan Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt kennis gegeven.  
**A. J. DU TOIT, J. F. ZON,**  
**A. S. DU TOIT**, geb. Louw.  
Paarl den 19 December 1839.

**30 Volle Maan, 1u. 50m. 's Namiddags,**  
**27 Laatste kw. 5u. 50m. 's Namiddags.**

**DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.**

**KAAPSTAD, DEN 20 DECEMBER 1839.**

**DAAR** de tyd ter overweging der "Begrootingen" voor het jaar 1840, nadert, is het niet meer dan natuuryk te verwachten, dat het publiek met angstvalligheid naar dezelve uiziet, voornamelyk wanneer wy over de slaauwe uitdrukking **Zynar Excellentie de Gouverneur spanden**, twyfel uitende over den voorspoedigen staat der Inkomsten,—en het gevoelen door den Heer **MICHEL VAN BREDA**, in den Raad geukt, dat onze finantien verachtenden.  
De "Verkorte opgaf der Inkomsten en Uitgaven voor het jaar 1839," welke volgens belofte by de laatste discussie over de Begrootingen, te voorschyn zoude komen, is nog niet voor het publiek verschenen. Er werd toen ook voorgesteld, om drie maandelyste Begrootingen te publiceren, maar daarop schynt geen acht geslagen te zyn, en de Kolonie is gedurende het geheele jaar even zoo in het duistere gelaten, met betrekking tot den finantieel staat, als het immer te voren was, toen dezelve in plaats van door eenen Wetgevenden Raad, door den wil van den Gouverneur, of de onverantwoordelyke leiding van den Kolonialen Secretaris, geregeerd werd.

Eik voorstel tot publieke verbeteringou wordt met een gemeen zeggen beantwoord.—"Er is geen geld,—"wy kunnen niet betalen!"—en ovenwel is iedere zitting van den Raad gekenschetst geworden door eenne vermeerdering van Uitgaf, of door salarissen te vermeerderen, of de pensioenen-lyst te vergrooten. Zoo er voorgesteld werd, om eenne drukkende belasting te verminderen of te niet te doen,—beriep men zich op Harer Majesteits Instruktion, gelastende, dat geene belasting zal worden onthoven, tenzy dies bedragen door andere worden vervangen; echter, heeft de Raad nooit gedacht om salarissen of pensioenen aan de eenne zyde te verminderen;—terwyl zy dezelve aan de andere hebben vermeerderd.

Wat zal de Raad doen, wanneer de begrooting in de aanstaande maand voor hen zal worden gelegd?—zullen zy alweder, de onderscheidene sommen toestaan, tot onderhoud van zekere Chinesen in de Kolonie, de kosten voor de Ambassade van het Groot- en Magtise Madagaseer, en andere van dezelfde soort?—Zullen zy de outleloos post van eenen Kolonialen Agent in Engeland weder aanhouden?—Zullen zy ons alweder belasten met de betalingen van zekere renten voor den jongsten Kaffer-oorlog, welke men gezegd heeft, dat door Harer Majesteits Gouvernement worden worden betaald?—Het Publiek is zeer van aan de Heer **ROSE** verschuldigd, daar hy aan den Raad zyn voorstellen heeft te kennen gegeven, om de stemmen betreklyk die onderscheidene posten, optaanmen, in dien dezelve in de "begrooting" weder zouden voorkomen;—en daar wy aan zyne goede gezindheid in dat opzigt niet twyfelten, vertrouwen wy oprechtlyk dat hy in zyne pogingen voor de publieke welvaart zal voortgaan, zelfs wanneer hy door zyne Collegas niet mogt worden ondersteund.  
Wy hebben in een Byvoegsel een extract van zekere handelingen van den Wetgevenden Raad, van Van Diemens Land gegeven, welke zoo wel de officiele als on-officiele leden, als rigtsnoer mogen volgen. Zy hebben vooreerst, op de begrooting afgekeurd, het salaris van den Kolonialen Agent; vervolgens hebben zy het Gouvernement der Kolonie, zoo als de Luitenant-Gouverneur zich heeft uitgedrukt, in groote moeyelykheid gedompeld, door uit de Koloniale Tresorie, slechts \$3,246 toestaan, voor onderhoud van de Policie der Kolonie, in plaats van \$24,741; zooals door den Luit.-Gouverneur is voorgesteld geworden, en zy hebben geweerde een Salaris van \$400 goetdekeuren, ter herstelling van het ambt van Registrator van Acten. Zal onze Raad op dezelfde onafhankelyke wyze handelen? Of zullen hunne objectien zyn even als zy gedurende de laatste drie jaren waren, ydels woorden, nauw uitgesproken en drá vergeten?  
Men heeft gezegd, dat de Raad hier geen zoodanig recht van tuschenkomst heeft als die van Van Diemens Land schynt te hebben. Maar is het dan niet hoog tyd, om die kwestie tot een besluit te brengen?—Moeten de Kolonisten niet in een wet weten, hoe de Raad te zamen is gesteld, en welke regten zy bezitten?—Moeten de Leden van den Raad gelyk bedelaars het Kolonial Gouvernement smeken, om enige nadeelige belastingen afte schaffen,—of zullen zy handelende als onafhankelyke Leden,—dezelve ten eenen male zelve afkeuren, en beslissen, waaruit het bedrag der Inkomsten gevonden moet worden?—Tenzy zy op deze wyze handelen, kunnen zy nooit eenige beslissing verwachten van het Gouvernement te huis, hoe redelyk en billyk huane hoerhante suggesties ook zyn mogen. Slechts kortelings geleden, zyn wy geïnformeerd, dat er nog geen antwoord van het Gouvernement te huis was ontvangen, op het voorstel van den Raad over een verandering in het stelsel van taxatie.—Inden wy ons niet misgissen, is het voorstel twee jaren geleden zoo niet langer, gedaan, en wy kunnen mogelyk ook twee jaren wachten, tenzy de Raad, door dadelijk hoo eigen plan te volgen, den Secretaris van Staat noodzaakt, om de merites hunner suggestie te beslissen.  
De volgende resolutie van den Raad te Van Diemens Land, stellen wy ten voorbeeld, in de handen van onzen Raad:—  
"De volgende is de Resolutie over het onderwerp door den Heer Ashburner voorgesteld, en door een meerderheid van 7 tegen 5 aangenomen. Dat de Raad de genoegzaamheid van de Policie van het grondgebied erkent, en de noodzakelykheid onder de bestaande omstandigheden, om dit etablissement te doen blyven, zoo lang als deze kolonie als eenne straf kolonie wordt behandeld, omdat dezelve niet genees is zich tegen de begrootingen welke ter tafel zyn gelegd, in dat opzigt, te knuten, en in welke zy geloven, dat beauniging behoortlyk in het oog gehouden is;—maar dat dezelve het aanhouden van het etablissement beschouwt, als alleen ten dienste van getransporteerde misdadigers, van Groot Brittanien, en tot Britsche eindens alleen, en derhalve van oordeel is, dat 1/3 van het bedrag der begrooting voldoende is, om in billykheid door de kolonie te worden gedragen, en dat de overige 2/3 door het Britsche Gouvernement, moeten worden betaald."  
"Dat het blykt dat gedurende eenige jaren geleden, deze Raad de betaling voor het Policie Etablissement, uit de Koloniale Kas heeft goetgekeurd, ofschoon onder protest en in de hoop dat het Britsche Gouvernement, als een zaak van volkomene regtaardigheid, zou hebben toegestaan, deszelfs billyk aandeel te dragen in de zware uitgaf, verbonden aan het looverzigt van deszelfs misdadigers;—maar vindende dat er van dit onderwerp geen kennis is genomen, kan deze Raad, zoodanige een beslissing van de Panden der Kolonie, niet langer goedkeuren, en heeft deszelve, dienstwege, de betaling uit de Koloniale Kas, voor het Policie Departement, gederseerd van \$24,741 2/6 tot \$3,246 10."

Chinesen in de Kolonie, de kosten voor de Ambassade van het Groot- en Magtise Madagaseer, en andere van dezelfde soort?—Zullen zy de outleloos post van eenen Kolonialen Agent in Engeland weder aanhouden?—Zullen zy ons alweder belasten met de betalingen van zekere renten voor den jongsten Kaffer-oorlog, welke men gezegd heeft, dat door Harer Majesteits Gouvernement worden worden betaald?—Het Publiek is zeer van aan de Heer **ROSE** verschuldigd, daar hy aan den Raad zyn voorstellen heeft te kennen gegeven, om de stemmen betreklyk die onderscheidene posten, optaanmen, in dien dezelve in de "begrooting" weder zouden voorkomen;—en daar wy aan zyne goede gezindheid in dat opzigt niet twyfelten, vertrouwen wy oprechtlyk dat hy in zyne pogingen voor de publieke welvaart zal voortgaan, zelfs wanneer hy door zyne Collegas niet mogt worden ondersteund.  
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Simonsbaai is weder door een oude kennis bezocht. Het Hollandsche Fregat "Bellona" is alhier op weg II dezer aangekomen, en is voornamelyk door den reis naar Batavia, voortgezeten. Er is een goet getal officieren aan boord, verscheidene van welke bestemd zyn om de onderscheidene vacaturen aan te vullen, op de Hollandsche Oorlog-Schepen, thans in de Oost, en onstaande uit de afschaffing des stelsels van eenne Koloniale Marine. De Ingezetenen dezer stad, hebben verscheidene oude vrienden ontmoet, en vele aangename oogenblikken gesleten. Wy wenschen hen eenne voorspoedige reis en behoudene aankomst ter plaatse hunner bestemming.

De "Eucles," direct van China, heeft tyding gebragt tot den 16 September, waaruit blykt dat de Groot- en Magtise Keizer, tegen iederen Engelschman, den oorlog verklaard heeft. Misschien zullen eenige Oorlog-Schepen, en eenne billyke schikking der opium kwestie, de zaak weder teregt brengen. Als een onafhankelyk staat, heeft China ongetwyfeld het recht, den invoer te verbieden van eenige droogery, welke de zedelykheid der natie verwoest, en wy kunnen niet inzien, hoe het Britsche Gouvernement, met regt, de Chinesen dwingen kan, dat punt op te geven, tenzy dat het geschiede door "de wet der natien," door Nipoleon ingevoerd, en door andere Mogendheden een geryfflyc huismiddele overgenomen of liever toegeleigd.

**WEDER EENRE DOCTERS KLOP-PARTY.**

Wat spyt ons dat de schandelyke tooneelen van "geneeskundige genechten," te Worcester en Colchester, in een vreesgevocht in de publieke straten, aan de Paarl, herhaald zyn geworden, tusschen Dr. **ZEDERBERG** van die plaats, en Dr. **REGNIER** van Wagenmakers Vallei. De twist ontstond over eenne beschuldiging van afronseling van patienten. Wy hopen niet dat de arme patient, eenne doodelyke viang had, of wachtende was naar hunne dadelike geneeskundige hulp, want dan zouden zy beter hebben gedaan, het geycht te hebben uitgesteld, of overgelaten aan eenne andere plaats—of "wyze,"—of hun geschil aan de uitpraak van eenen wederzydigen vriend onderworpen, iastade van de waardigheid van hunnen stand in de maatschappij te ontlenen, door toevigt te nemen tot de krecht der "wet." In welken heerlyken toestand, waarlyk, moet een geaaryk patient zich niet bevinden, wanneer die twee Heeren tot "een consail" mogten worden ingeroepen! Of zal de een zyn help aan een stervend persoon weigeten, omdat de andere er reeds is? Ach! Indien Docters verschillen ..... Arme patient!!

**MENSCHLIEVEND BEROEP!**

Wy zyn verzocht de Hollandsche Lezers en Vrienden mededeelen, dat by den Heer **P. WOUTERSEN**, verkrygbaar is tegen Rds. 4, een Werk oulangs in Nederland in het licht gekomen, getiteld:—**"De Redding der Bemanning van het Nederlandsch Brik-schip "Nyverheid," benevens de Beschryving ener Reis, op de Kust en in de Binnenlanden van Oost-Afrika, door C. BRUN.**

Het werk bestaat 390 bladziden, en bevat een belangryk verhaal van het verbranden van gem. Schip, op de hoogte van Madagaseer, en het reddende van de bemanning, die na lang op de openbare zee, blootgesteld aan honger en gebrek, in schuiten gedurende drie weken gedoobd te hebben, eindelijk te **Delagabari**, zyn aangekomen, en van daar Mosambiek hebben bereikt. De manschappen van het schip, meest allen met zware familien belast zynde, hadden hun geheel vermogen verloren, en waren tot den bedolzak gebragt, en de Heer **BRUN**, heeft int gevoel van menschlievendheid, bovengem. Werk uitgegeven, ten voordeele dier ongeluklyke bemanning. De koper van zoodanig Werk zal zich zoodoof door het aangaame van den inhoud beloofd vinden, als door de overtuiging van tot de ondersteuning van noodlydenden te hebben bygedragen. De







We regret to find that cattle stealing in the District of Worcester, is still incessantly carried on;—a few of those cases will be found under the head of Worcester, which were brought before the Magistrate of that place. An horrible and cold-blooded murder has also been committed by a young Hottentot upon his father, of which the culprit has been committed for trial.

Under the head of Clanwilliam will be found the communication of 'An Inhabitant,' respecting the present situation of that village. Although we are unacquainted with the localities and situation of that District, yet the observations of the author seem to be sound and reasonable; and we hope they may be found worth the consideration of Government. At the same time we cannot see why some individuals should not undertake to open the mouth of the Oliphant's River for small crafts; we have no doubt that upon such an undertaking being submitted to Government, an Ordinance will be granted, in the same manner as one has last month passed the Legislative Council, in respect of the Kowie River.

A Correspondent of Stellenbosch complains of the imposition practiced by several persons selling lime, in respect of the quantity or measure of lime sold. We fully agree with him, that in the bona fide sale and purchase of things, by measure, the purchaser usually expects that the true quantity will be delivered, and never dreams of measuring it over when he receives it; and consequently when a person purchases a half-ann of lime, that the bag will contain the exact quantity.—If therefore sellers are in the habit of delivering short measure, their names should be made public, so that the honest dealer may be distinguished from the impostor, who selling and delivering 24 half-anns of lime, is found on re-measurement to have delivered only 19 half-anns.—Such conduct deserves to be publicly denounced, and the public be placed upon their guard against such cheats! Of course, short measure may in some cases be occasioned by bona fide circumstances, and to such our observations do not apply.

### Original Correspondence.

Stellenbosch, Dec. 9, 1839.  
Sir,—Allow me to ascertain, through the medium of your Paper, whether the finances of the Colony have improved much, that the salaries of the Civil Servants can be increased? I am led to this question, by the report which is current in this place, that by next year the salaries of the Clerks of the Civil Commission and Magistrate, and of their two additional Supernumerary Clerks here will be increased, at least that it has been recommended.—I cannot believe it, as I can find no reason for such a measure; on the contrary, there is such a decrease in civil and criminal business in this place since 1837, that I am inclined to think there should rather be a reduction.

Since the appointment of Magistrates and Clerks of the Peace at the Paarl and Malmesbury, the business of the judicial department in this place must necessarily have decreased to a very great extent; nay, two-thirds of their labor have been taken off their shoulders.—I think you will agree with me, that the best and safest criterion of the business of an Office, is the quantum of time or hours per day which is required for its performance.—Now, Sir, if you will just step into our Village, and take a note of the number of hours of attendance of the different Civil Servants, and of the time employed for transacting official business, together with the days of absence, you will very soon find that many a measure may be done away with.—And yet people talk of increasing salaries, as if they are engaged in office business during day and night.—I am, Sir,

AN INHABITANT OF STELLENBOSCH.

"The end of all good government—is the benefit of the governed."

Sir,—Various causes have been assigned for the depopulation of the Colony by the extensive and lamentable emigration of its best, its most valuable inhabitants—its farming population. Had the end of the above motto been adhered to generally a departure would not have taken place.

We fear the desire to quit continues to extend, it is now too deeply seated in the minds of the original Colonists generally to be easily eradicated.—This leads to the inquiry, from what has this desire originated? We will first freely ask, what has been done during the last twenty years by those who ought to have had the power to benefit this class of the community.

Lord C. Somerset, it is admitted, with all his failings, caused many things to be done which have benefited farming and agriculture, still his paltry squabble with Sir R. S. Donkin entailed much distress and misery on many of the farming inhabitants of Albany.

What has Sir Rufane done on their behalf, or for the Colony? Nothing we ever heard of, except courtier promises, and a short paper war, which probably gained him the Regiment.—What Sir R. Bourke? He was a good intentioned man, but no doubt misled by the pseudo-charismatic cant of the day. He endeavored to amend the laws, but a secret influence made all a dead letter as to its good effect on the Colony.

What, the hon. Sir G. L. Cole? He was an excellent military Governor, and he believed assisted by the valuable suggestions of his bosom friends, had the true interests of the Colony at heart. The past bearing his name remains a striking evidence. Why is not so good an example followed up in other parts of this territory? He did all the good in his power, and when not permitted to do more, was of too high spirit to be enjolly or controlled by sect or party, and we think was glad to quit the responsibility of such misgovernment.

What, the hon. T. F. Wade? His short rule was spirited, and he left the arduous task of soothing and suppressing the discontent so general at the uncertainty and vacillation of every act of the Government.

We were induced at first to think, that Sir B. was deeply imbued with the false notions then prevailing in England against the colonies, and this of the Cape especially; but on a personal, indefatigable, and unprejudiced inspection of some months, during one of the most trying and distressing periods that has yet existed in this invasive but unfortunate British possession, his eyes were opened to the real truth, and the veil with a noble indignation torn off and cast away, and our real enemies stand fully exposed to the view in all their heinous deformity.

Assisted by the generally esteemed, active Chief of his Staff, the whole of his limited force, Military and Colonial, and by the unanimous approbation of all those whose regard was worth caring for, he reduced the invaders to the real submission, projected and began a well adapted and well arranged plan for the future government and peace of the Frontiers, collected information as to the extent and severe losses of the inhabitants, and all those ordered out on the public service, with, we believe, the sincere intention of doing justice to all. Finally, forwarded an account of all he had done, with strong recommendations for consideration and justice from the British Government in favor of the Colony.

What, we ask, has been the answer to this representation, and that of many others. We answer,—a total neglect and disregard of them, and permitting Sir B. D'Urban to retire from his government unwarded, and apparently neglected. But he will ever live in the hearts and in the remembrance of those he governed!

What, we ask, may be permitted to ask, has Sir G. J. Napier done for the benefit of the agriculturist?—We answer, nothing.

nothing that is perceptible. We think the same prejudice existed as with our late Governor; but the like judicious personal inspection, I can readily and noble mind, we think, views our situation with the same feelings; and if allowed, real and substantial good would ultimately be the result. If these conjectures be true, may God preserve his Excellency many years.

What then, but this neglect of, and indifference to, the true interests of this community has caused this emigration from British rule, and forced this deplorable emigration from the Cape without hope.—We are, Sir, &c. &c.

COLONISTS.

### CLANWILLIAM.

As an old Inhabitant of this District, I have often tried to find out the reason why it has hitherto not been more thriving, being possessed of so many natural advantages,—as for instance, the Onder Bokkerveld is renowned for producing all sorts of grain, whilst along the banks of the Oliphant's River, when over flowing, more wheat can be gained than is required for the consumption of the town. The Namaqualand country, Hantam, and Roggeveld produce abundance of cattle; the best and strongest horses in the Colony are also brought from Hantam and Bokkerveld. I can find no other reason for it, than that the farmers, finding no market for their produce, content themselves with gaining merely as much as they actually require for the consumption of themselves and their families. If therefore nothing be done in the matter, Clanwilliam will be what it now is, the required years hence. It is asked what provisions can be made? My answer to the question is, in no other manner than by removing the Village to a place where trade may be carried on with more advantage. The site chosen for the present Village, is certainly one of the worst; the strongest proof of this, that though it has been established 29 years ago, it is one of the poorest Villages in the whole Colony; it was being acquainted with its locality, I can readily say it will remain so. It requires no demonstration, that the capital of this District should be as near as possible towards the sea coast; and the place best adapted for it appears to me to be Eben Ezer, at present a Missionary Institution. It is situated at the bank and near to the mouth of the Oliphant's River, which, though not at present navigable at its mouth, with little expense, be made navigable for coasting vessels or small craft, will be a blessing, considering the advantages which will result from it. The boats may now cross the River ten miles lower down than Eben Ezer. This place is situated about 3 days' journey with a bullock wagon from the centre of Bokkerveld, whereby an extensive trade in grain may be carried on; the wool from Hantam and Roggeveld may easily be transported thither; the "Hardeveld" and Namaqualand country can also bring a great many sheep, which will render the trade in salt beef with St. Helena profitable, as the gathered in abundance at the salt pan, situated at the mouth of the River, fish, caught in the river in abundance, may also become a subject of trade, and to which the advantage of an Island in the vicinity of the mouth, where a great many seals are annually killed. The only difficulty which might be suggested, would be, how to lead the water out of the river for the irrigation of gardens, when a Village is there established. But this difficulty is not insurmountable; it is contemplated by some scientific means for leading out water, adopted in Europe and Asia, and even in this Colony; whilst the water, which is now introduced into this Colony, is brought to the height of only ten feet, to irrigate an extensive tract of fertile land. The proposed site for a Village would have another not trifling advantage, namely, it would render the communication of the authorities with the Northern Frontiers easier; the roads leading thereto are better than those to the present Village of Clanwilliam; and the inhabitants, finding a market for their produce, will be brought to the height of only ten feet, for those who reside at such a great distance therefrom.

With regard to the occupants of the five places in the immediate vicinity of the present Village (being the two smallest Fieldcornets above Oliphant's River and Bedouw, and part of Berg Valley), the appointment of a Justice of the Peace in the Village, the same as at Tulburg and the inhabitant, finding a market for their produce, will be brought to the height of only ten feet, for those who reside at such a great distance therefrom.

The attention of Government is kindly requested to the above remarks;—indeed, if a competent and impartial person were sent, for the purpose of taking an accurate inspection of the situation of the site, and the state of the mouth of the Oliphant's River, Government would soon be convinced of the utility of carrying out the proposed plan; and I feel confident, that the inhabitants, being desirous to be voluntarily contribute towards defraying the expenses for that purpose.—(An Inhabitant.)

### WORCESTER.

Magistrate's Court, Thursday, October 31, 1839.  
This day, a Hottentot Jan Aabroos, was brought before the Court, for the crime of theft, aggravated by a former crime of a similar nature. From the evidence it appeared, that Mr. Pieter le Roes, Senior, residing in the vicinity of Tulburg, while counting his flock of sheep on the morning of the 17th instant, mistaking the person of a free person of color, for his own, accompanied by a free person of color, to look for them, but they returned about noon, not having succeeded. Another person of color was then sent, who returned in the afternoon, stating that he had found the traces of the sheep, and also the traces of some persons behind them, leading to the Klankloof mountains; this was immediately reported to the Fieldcornet, who lost no time in ordering some people to the spot where the traces had been seen. The last time and the next morning the commando again followed the traces, and after having proceeded a little distance, they found one sheep killed, concealed under the rocks, and which appeared to have been partly devoured by some wild animal or other. Proceeding on, the prisoner and two of his children (the one a girl of about 13, and the other a boy of about 10 years old), were found sitting alongside a fire, and which meat was of a second sheep killed there; the remaining 26 sheep were also found there together between the rocks.

The prisoner said in defence, that it was not his intention to steal all the sheep, but that he merely wanted two to assuage his hunger. He was then fully committed for trial.—His children having previously been released.

The following persons of color were then brought up for the crime of stealing two oxen, namely: Warie, Joseph, Leerdig, and Kaatje; and also the witnesses in this case were heard, the prisoners were committed for trial, but were released on their personal bail.

Thomas, a free person of color, was then brought up for stealing a leathers muid bag. The prisoner pleaded not guilty; but the crime was fully proved by two witnesses, and the prisoner was condemned to receive 15 lashes on the bare back, and 7 days imprisonment, the three last of which on bread and water.

N.B.—The severity of this sentence is owing to the insolent conduct of the prisoner during the trial. The Magistrate was obliged continually to warn him in a serious manner to be calm and respectful to the Court.

### Thursday, Nov. 7.

Four Hottentots were this day brought before the Court, named Isaac and Piet Uikhaider, Piet Jacobs, and Kietel Matroos (all middle aged, and strongly served fellows), for cattle stealing.

The accusation is, that these four chaps, who prefer living upon stolen articles rather than earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, have, in the beginning of October last, stolen from Stephanus Jacobs, residing at the 'Strait,' behind the Ilx River mountains (the general place for vagabonds in this district), an ox; have killed the same not far from the place of the owner; have cut the greatest part thereof to pieces, and have further taken it away with them from thence. This having been reported to the Field-Cornet, traces, and succeeded in apprehending the said Field-Cornet, the distance of three hours from the place where they had killed the ox. The commando approaching them, found them all asleep,—probably from having eaten too much of the stolen meat; and being knocked up, from going about during the night, which latter is the general custom of these honest all the witnesses heard, and the turn of examining each of the witnesses, it appeared clearly, that the prisoners had visited some Court or other before, for the following questions put by these enlightened fellows, to the witnesses, clearly show that they must have had some practice.

Q. How many days after the commando had been sent after you, have you been apprehended?  
A. Three days after, it was at noon.  
Q. Was the meat yet fresh, which was found with us?  
A. Yes.  
Q. Can meat be kept fresh for three days?  
A. If the cool weather it may even be kept longer.  
Q. When we were apprehended, was it not warm weather already?

A. Yes, but the nights were however so cold that we were obliged to put on our great coats.  
Q. Was the meat yet still when it was found with us?  
A. No, it had been dried in the wind, it was thinsy cut.  
Q. Were all our traces barefooted?  
A. No, one was barefooted, the others were of persons who had filed shoes on.  
Q. Were all the field shoes whole?  
A. There was one pair amongst them broken at the heel.  
Q. Who of us was barefooted?  
A. The last prisoner.  
Q. You say that we had filed shoes on, but where are they, you say that we wear none now?  
A. That is true, but you have thrown them away at the time I pursued you.  
Q. How far were we from the road when you apprehended us?  
A. About 200 paces.  
Q. Were we in the bushes or in open field?  
A. Open field, but at the place where you slept there were ribes and bushes.

One of the prisoners then said, "If we were rogues, we would not have remained in open fields, but in the mountains which were near to us." The investigation was then closed, and these enlightened chaps were committed for further examination.

(Remark.)—These four persons have already, on a former occasion, been condemned to hard labor for the same crime. Some of them had been condemned two years ago at Uitenhage, and hard labor for the term of 7 years, but his Excellency thought fit to remit the other three, and to give them five years; their punishment thus having expired in Sept. last, they committed the same crime in the following month.

Glad December.  
FARRICE.—This day a Hottentot of about 18 years old, was brought up, accused of the horrible crime of parricide! On account of the swollen state of the river, and the rainy weather during the last days, one of the witnesses only was present, who deposed as follows:—

Barend Johannes Joosten, sworn, said,—I reside at the place 'Driestontein,' in the first division of the Gold Bokkerveld, the farm of Charles du Toit. I know the prisoner, his name is not known to me, but in the morning I sent him and his father Esau with Jacobus Joosten, and my cattle, to graze them at the Karoo, with directions to go that night as far as Gerrit Kruger's place, situate in the same Fieldcornet; it was about noon when they left my place. About 3 hours after they had left, the prisoner returned, and told me that his father had shot himself. I immediately suspected prisoner to have committed the crime, and consequently I secured him. I then immediately proceeded to the spot where the prisoner had been, and the prisoner had told me the incident had occurred, about half an hour from my place, arriving at certain sandy place, we found Esau, the father of the prisoner, a corpse. He lay on his belly, with his left hand near to his head, and his right hand stretched out, his legs bent, just as if he laid on his knees; he had the same clothes on which with he had left; we saw no other traces round him, but those of the prisoner who had both at that time; he was dressed in a coat, the deceased had got up, and had walked a few paces as far as the spot where he had fallen. The gun lay at the place where the prisoner had sat; we would not approach the corpse, so as not to mingle our traces with those found there; however, from the place where we stood, we could clearly see blood on the body. We then immediately returned to my residence, on my arrival I dispatched an express to the Fieldcornet, to enquire how the crime had occurred; I then asked the prisoner how he could have committed such a great crime, and he replied, "I do not know, but I did it, I did it." The following morning at about 7 o'clock, the Fieldcornet arrived at my place; he then ordered the prisoner to be well secured, and sent him under escort to another Hottentot named Carel, to the spot where the corpse lay. The Fieldcornet, Keet, and myself, then mounted our horses, and also road thither; we arrived at the spot before the prisoner and Carel; we found the body, gun, and everything just as we found them; we did not know the name of the Fieldcornet then told the prisoner to show the spot where he was when he shot his father; he then pointed out the place where the gun was; he further said that his father stood at the place where his body lay, when he discharged the shot; that his father had got up to look after the cattle, when he fired into his back; the distance from the corpse to where the gun was lying, was five paces. Before the clothes were taken off, he duly inspected the same; we then clearly found that he had not fired the shot; he then pointed out the place where he had been when he shot his father. The Fieldcornet then ordered Carel to undress the corpse, which we then duly examined, and found that the gun had been loaded with a ball, that the ball had entered under the left shoulder blade and had discharged itself under the breast. I describe the death of the deceased to this wound; we found no other marks on the body, than those stated by me. The Fieldcornet then asked the prisoner why he had committed the crime; and his reply was, "My father had shot himself, and I then got angry, and shot him." He said further, that his father had beaten him on the spot where they had taken their dinner, and that he had beaten him across his shoulders with a kirrie. The Field Cornet caused the prisoner's clothes to be taken off, and found nothing else than a drab colored stripe, somewhat swollen, on one of his legs; the gun which laid there, the prisoner said, that his father had loaded the gun on the road, and had given it to him to carry. The clothes and the gun now exhibited, are the same which we found on the spot where the accident happened; the clothes the deceased had on, and the gun was his property; the deceased was a good creature, but the prisoner has a bad and malicious character; I have never seen the deceased in a state of intoxication, and when he left he had a small bottle, which contained a few borge leaves; the small stone bottle was still there when the corpse was found. The prisoner had no questions to put, and was committed for further investigation.

Dec. 9.—The rest of the witnesses were heard in this case, who fully agreed with the former. The prisoner was then committed for trial.

A HINT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
The following abstract of the Resolution of the Legislative Council at Van Diemen's Land, may be taken, we hope, by the Legislative Council of this place as a good hint:

"The Executive Council of Van Diemen's Land has opposed the request granted for the support of the police in that Colony. In discussing the subject, the Colonial Secretary moved a grant of £24,741 for the Police, and entering into any detail; upon which, Mr. Ashburner opposed the motion, as the police were chiefly required for the coercion of British offenders. He thought that Great Britain ought to bear at least two-thirds of the expense, and moved as an amendment, that one-third of the sum in the original motion, or £8,247 be granted from the Colonial revenue. Captain Swanton seconded the amendment, and the Colonial Secretary argued to show, first the necessity of the police force, and secondly, to show that the Colony was gaining an advantage by the 'liberality' of the Secretary of State in bestowing upon it one of the rights of the Crown, to meet the burden of police expenditure, and threatened the Council with the withdrawal of this very profitable gift of ministerial bounty, if the amendment were adopted. The Attorney General supported the motion for the original motion, but on different grounds. He would not give it on account of the embarrassment to which the amendments, if carried, would reduce the Government. Mr. MacLachlan showed that the expense of the police, including the mounted police, was £27,000, while the total income of the land revenue was only £30,000. He also showed that a great standing army, as far as the Cape was concerned, would yield any sum like what they had yielded in past years, so that the arrangement was entirely against the Colony. Captain Foster said he could not expect the land sales to continue as productive as they were at present; but he saw no use in anticipating difficulties. His Excellency the Governor drew the attention of the Council to the condition in which he would be placed if his estimates were rejected. He should call upon the members to furnish one of their own, to forward to the Secretary of State, for his decision as to the situation in which the Colony was to be placed. On a division, there was a majority of one for the amendment. His

Excellency then stated, that he would call upon the Council for an estimate of their own, and suspend the appropriation of the land revenue, to colonial purposes, until he ascertained the pleasure of the Secretary of State. It is worthy of remark, that neither on this, nor on any other occasion, has the Lieutenant-Governor exercised his right to a casting vote. The independent Members of Council have also cut down several other items of the expenditure. The following is a list of the AGENT (£200) WAS SELECTED OUT BY A MAJORITY OF THE COUNCIL. It appeared that this number received £200 commission on his agency, besides his £200 salary. An attempt was made to revive the office of Registrar of Deeds, by a vote of £400 as a salary for Mr. Beaumont, in consequence of the Secretary of State having appropriated to himself the patronage in appointing a Sheriff. Messrs. MacLachlan and Lawrence opposed the vote, on the ground that the duty had been very well performed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court for £100 a year; and that, although they knew many worthy gentlemen to whom £400 a year would be very acceptable, they did not think that the Council had any right to burden the public with the payment of such sums, without some better reason than had been shown. The official members did not attempt a division on this, and the salary stands at £100 a year. Mr. MacLachlan objected to the vote of £200 for Military Juries, and recommended that the expense should be saved by granting the Colonists Civil Juries for free institutions. The Colonial Secretary, at a subsequent meeting of the Council, called upon Mr. Ashburner to furnish other estimates in place of the rejected Police estimates, and a long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ashburner showed themselves more than a match for the official. They said, "We do not object to the detail of the estimate, nor do we suggest any amendment in respect of the objects to the principle of paying the charges out of the Colonial funds; and, at the very next meeting, Mr. Ashburner moved a very plain and pithy resolution, declaratory of the intention and motives of the majority in refusing to vote, which was carried by a majority of seven to five.—Sydney Herald, July 8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.  
A public Meeting was held at Sydney on Thursday, the 1st of August last, to take into consideration, the best mode of affording relief to persons labouring under distress, and to be presided over by the pressure of the times. The Bishop of Australia presided. On and about the platform, were the Colonial Secretary, the Sheriff, Sir John Jamison, R. Jones, Esquire, M.C., the Rev. W. Cooper, Col. Wilson, Mr. McLeay, Mr. Spurr, Captain Lethbridge, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Berry, Captain Innes, Captain Coghill, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Ryder, Captain Carter, &c. The meeting was attended very numerously. The Bishop having been called to the Chair on the motion of Mr. Jones, said the object of the present meeting was to devise means of affording assistance to those persons who are suffering under the existing distress, and who were not reduced to the necessity of seeking relief on account of any misconduct of their own—that is, on account of intemperance, idleness, or misappropriation of their means. And, he said, the committee had excluded from receiving the same amount of relief, all those who were persons suffering under unrepentable distress, all those who having had opportunities of obtaining employment, but refused work on the plea of insufficient wages. This resolution of the committee was adopted for the purpose of manifesting that there existed no disposition to interfere between masters and servants; but, on the contrary, to induce servants to seek employment, and having obtained to retain it. It had been suggested that the present distress did not extend to individuals who had been in the habit of purchasing articles of articles of domestic consumption, such as sugar, coffee, tea, &c., and that the committee should be allowed to interfere between masters and servants; but, on the contrary, to induce servants to seek employment, and having obtained to retain it. 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