

BEKENDMAKING

NAMENS de Directie van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Maatschappij van Administratie en Boddelberding, in kwaliteit als Executieven Testamentair des gemeenschapslyken Boedels van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer Mr. WILLEM HEDDISON, Senior, en nagelatenen Weduwe, en de resto caverende voor dese huude mede-Executrice, worden de respectieve Erfgenamen en verdere Belanghebenden, mits desen bekend gemaakt, dat de provisionele Likwidatie Rekening van denselven gemeenschapslyken Boedel, ten Kontoore van de Maatschappij voormeld, ter hunner inzage en approbatie van morgen of gerekend, zal liggen tot ultimo April aanstaande.

J. DE WET, Sec.
Kaapstad, Kerkplein, No. 2, 12 Maart 1840.

Op den Stoep van de Koopman's Beurs.

OP ZATURDAY OCHTEND aanstaande, zullen precies te 12 uren, per publieke Vendutie, aan den hoogsten bieder worden verkocht, —

1 Stuk extra Klei en Bouwgrond, grenzend aan het Eigendom van den Wel-Ed. Heer T. TENNANT, nabij het Kasteel.

2 Stukken Kleigrond, front makende naar den publieken weg, byna over de woning van den Wel-Ed. Heer M. TAUWITZER, en een ander grondstuk en zich uitstrekende naar des onderweg.

Kleigrond, heplaat met D-nnen op Eiken, front makende naar den publieken weg, nabij de Kerk aan het Kasteel, voorwaar een geleideerde der Plaats van den Wel-Ed. Heer M. HOGAN.

NB. Pela's zyn op den grond geplant, om die ligging te schermen aan te toonen.

FORTES STILLE, Curatoren in den Boedel
ELLIOTT BROTHERS, J. en JAMES SMITH.

BENOODIGD.

EEN bekwaame Tuinier.—Adres by
J. G. STEYTTLER, G.Z.
Spuistraat, No. 1, Kerkplein.

Mons. E. Garoute.

H EFT de eer aan de Dames en Heeren bekend te maken, dat hy op den Isten April 1840 beginnen moet lessen in de val en buiten te geven, in dat Dansen van Quadrilles, Waltz, Langslo, Minet, la Galope, la Sabatiere, les folles, D-pagne, enz. — Mee en dressen sich by den Heer R. J. CLARK, Geewer Makar, No. 14, Houtlaat.

Tulpstad, 20 Maart 1840.

12 KASTEN BEHANGSEL PAPIER.

NU ontptaek, en alveld te bekomen, alle soorten fraaye Behangselpapier, met randen compleet, benevens enkele blauw en randen, tegen zeer billyke prisen, by De Wel F PRELLER,
18 Wal straat.

TE KOOP BENOODIGD.

6 JONGE melkgevende Koejien, waarvoor een goede prys en kontante betaling zal worden gegeven.—Adres by
L. CAUVIN, Sen. No. 41, Buitengracht.

IN de Schut allier, zyn geconfineerd sedert den 26 February II, enne zwarthonte Koe, enne zwarthonte Bolkaal, en een ligto de Koe, met korte vleug, niet goed tynde voor den 27 deser, tegen ballyke schattingdien, benevens de kosten deser Advertentie, dat hy op dien dag worden verkocht.

A. A. N. WASSENAAVR, Schutmeester, Tulbagh, 11 Maart 1840.

GEDROST.

OP Zondag den 15 dier, des Ondergeteekende Apprenticien (Prysngers), de enen genaamde Denimper, en andere Komasoos; en waren gekleed met blauwkleurige Bataviaanse 11-milieuen sterke Strappendien, zwart Hoeden en blauwkleurige broeken — Komasoos heeft een Ring aan het klokkens, 5 cent. 1 dym lang, en Denimper, is wat langer.

Dien haad den Ondergeteekende vry bezorgt, sal behoud wordien. A. P. de VILLIERS,
M. Miller, den 19 Maart 1840.

TE HUUR

TWINTIG minuten rydens van Tulbagh, zes ure rydens van Worcester, en vier do. van de Gouw, Warne Baden, byna afsonderlik of te samen, (goed gemuur'd of niet), een heel goed Woonhuis en Cottage met goeden Tuin, Grond, Stalling, en alle gemaak van een grote Familie, altof van suuer water voorzien; deselve is wel geschocht, of tot enen woning voor eenen fatto-nyken Heer, of Ambachielander, die veel aldaar vereicht worden; aan, genaue Koutje Baden, binnen 10 minuten te voet van de Paas, en goede jagt; — er is made en goed gewas voor eenen Loup, en een zeer grote affair kan er gedreven worden; het gewas kan men tegen eenen prys of tegen ene gevoeglike haard vertragen. Men vervegt zich by J. P. Winters, Matplaat, Kaapstad, of aan de Waterval, Tulbagh.

WINDMOLEN en BAKKERY

TE KOOP OF TE HUUR.

RENEVENS INDIEN ZULK'S VERLANGD WORDT.

EEN aangenaam Woonhuis geschikt voor eenen kleine Familie, en omtriekt 10 acres Grond, geschocht voor Bouweren, gelegen aan het geslotene deel van Rondebosch, met een frans uitgang over he Loringland Land en de Reede.

De Molen is bekend als die Liesbeks Windmolen, en is gelegen dicht by de Brug over die Rivier aan den Koppen, de schee Machinerie is onlangs na het beste principe ingelegd, en is goed als nieuw, en kan twee paer Steenen, is gelijk drieen, of een paar Steenen met den Dreeser-Machine willek. van Borsius en alles voorzien is.

De Bakker heeft een Formus Oven, van 14 voet by 12, met Druckamer boven dezel.

Een ruim Pakhuis met houten Vloer, voor graan, en Molenaars Huys is nabij de Molen.

Het Woonhuis is onlangs voltooid in den Engelsche styl, met Wielerslot annex, fraye Bloem en Moestuin, Koehok, Stall en overloop van water.

Vierele bysonderheden zyn vermenigd aan den Rondebosch, en in de Tafel-Vallei, zynle de eerste Molen boren van den Gouvernement, en op de platzaaen van den Rondebosch.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Bureau van den Baljuw.

Kaapstad, 19 Maart 1840.

IN Executie van het Gewyse van het Hooge Gerechtsaf, in den ongeremde Zaken, zullen de volgende verkopen worden gehouden: —

KAAPSTAD.

THOMAS ELLIOTT versus JAMES JORDEN.

Op Dingdag, den 24 Maart 1840, ten 10 uren, des Voor middags op het Kerkplein in den Kaapstad, van Meubelhuis en alle soorten, Glas en Aardewerk, Kruikengereedschap, enz.

DISTRICT VAN DEN SIMON'S STAD

ANDRIES BRINK, De vera. JOHANNES van BLERK, HENDRIK RICHTER, vera. gen. J. van BLERK.

On Wednesday den 25 Maart 1840, ten 10 uren, des Voor middags ten huise van den Gedaagden, gelegen aan de Klaarsteeg, nabij den Simon's stad, van alle soorten, Glas en Aardewerk, Kruikengereedschap, enz.

A PDELING GEORGE.

JOHAN CASPER BREWIS versus SALOMON PETRUS TERBLANS, S.A.

Op Donderdag den 2 April 1840, op des gedaagden plaat, standaard Hottelierskop, in de Afdeeling van George, en Meubelhuis, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, enz.

UITENHAGE.

GEORGE MILLIS

STEPHANUS JOHANNES HARTMAN.

Op Donderdag den 2 April 1840, ten 10 uren, des Voor middags, in front van de Markt, in den stadt Uitenhage, van alle soorten, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, enz.

J. STEUART, Baljuw.

Dese Courant wordt elken Friday
Ochtend uitgegeven te No. 62, Wade-
straat, en met de Post op denselven
dag naar al de Bulken Districten
versonden.

Terinen: — In de Stad per jaar, 16
Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de
Bulken Districten, (ergels en Postgeld
ingesloten,) per jaar, 16 Rds; per
kwartaal, 4 Rds. 6 Schill.—Voor reue
enkele Courant 7 Pence.—Intek-
singa en advertentien moeten vooruit
betaald worden.



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6 Schill.—For a single Paper, 1d.

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to be paid in Advance.

Yours truly,
VRSCHIE GOEDEREN.

Just ontvangen per JOANNA,

EN is koop aan de Pakhuizen van de Onder-
geteekenden, in byvoeging tot bunnen uitgebreiden
voorrond.

Zwart en gekleurde Marinoss,
Zwart Groen de Naples,
Schotsche Groen, Serge, Flanel,
Dekens, Flushing,
Fletching Baties en Broeken,
Hoeden kleebane en merino Peiten,
Jongens flanc Jurken en inkasche ditto,
Dames Schoneen,
Hoeden Schoneen en Laatzen,
Shals en Sjerpen,
Raps en Katoen,
Fancy doekje Garen,
Gummie Onderbaantjes,
Verwas en Olie,
Zeldzaam en Touwwerk,
Lynes en Zelgares enz. enz.

HAMILTON ROSS, &c.

DE GEBROEDERS SIMPSON & CO.
HEBBEN per 'Joanna' ontvangen, BESTE
MINNELIKE PYTUUGEN.

JENEVER IN KRUiken,

White Punjams, Canton,
White en groen gekleurde Maliboo's en andere Jukoo,
Domestics, Vietnamese Shawls,
Zwart en witte Prints, Blucher Laatzen,
Listen en donkere do, Fancy geschilderde Trou-
suits, Witte Madapolans.

MEDE TE KOOP —

Daleks, Thee, Kandywater, Zep., Kerkenkransen,
gesnoeden Venkenslech, en een grote verscheidenheid fancy
en stalen Manufactures.

VERSCHIE GOEDEREN.

ONTVANGEN per JOANNA en andere late aankomsten,
de volgende Winter Goederen: —
Lige, donkere en vale Duffel, witte en groene Bas, Swanskis, frascia Karsaal, vale en zwarte Cassimier, blauw en zwart Lakken, zwart en blauwe Gambroons, lyne zwarte Gryns, Dekens.

MONSERS van h't Wol kunnen gratis en verdere bysen-
derden worden bekomen, na het Kantoor van de Onder-
geteekenden, en ten einde in Buitenkoper niet te stellen,
sal geen enkele voor de verkooping worden verliefd.

VENNING, BUSK & CO.

Aan Stads en Buitenhandelaars.

—on—

ONTVANGEN met de laatste Schepen en
te koop aan de Pakhuizen van de Onder-
geteekenden, enen algemeene voorraad van Stapelgoederen,
bestaande in: —

Duffel van de beste soort,
Winter Broekengood, Uitgezachte Onderbaantjes, Tapbygoed en Vuurbard Kleeden,

Kombhaars 6-4 8 10 4 12-4

Bas witte en groene, Witte Flessen,

Zyden en gekleurde Moleskin, Zydens en Gingham Sam-
brelen,

Bruine Punjams, Meubel Diemiet,

Dito Geruit, Huckaback en Diamer,

Rogatta en gestreepte Hem-
den, Zydens en katoenen Kousen,

Merino Shawls en Sjerpen, Turkische en Maleische Doe-
ken, Roode Muizen, Grynes Mantels, Drilling en Naukinet,

Zwarte en fancy Selicias, Voerchits, nieuwe patronen,

Meubelhuis en Voeringlinnen, Zwart en gekleurde Moleskin, Klaargemaakte Onderbaantjes, Merinos van alle kleuren, Dekens 10-4 12-4,

Rode Muizen, Grynes Mantels, Drilling en Naukinet,

Zwarte en fancy Selicias, Voerchits, nieuwe patronen,

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Rode Muizen, Grynes Mantels, Drilling en Naukinet,

Benooidigd te Koop, WISSLERS OF HOLLAND.

Adres aan het kantoor van H. ROSS & Co.

NIEUWE GOEDEREN.

ONTVANGEN per Joannæ een factuur Goederen, waaronder Blaftas, Longloft, Flushing, Bobbinet, Quilling, Blonie en Garnekant, Nankin, enz.

N.B. Te koop, by vorige arrimenten, Van Sandys Se-garen, Jersch Spek, Wagenhout, Peane Fortes, enz.

STELLIGE VERKOOPING

An de Koeberg—Kaapsch Distrik.

Onder den Invalidenten Boedel van August Jos. KRIS, van de Kaapstad, Banker.

OP DONDERDAG den 23 April a.s., zal op de Plaats stalling aan de hoogste Bieden worden verkocht.

Die extra goedkoopbare Koperplaats, genaamd Ronde-hoekje Hout, gelegen achter het Kasteel, Distrik, tussen de Tyger- en Koeberg, wel bekend voor derzelfver vruchtbaarheid en andere kostbare eigenschappen, groot 81 morgen en 200 kwadrat roeden eigendomslaad, en 32 morgen, 418 kwadrat roeden, evenwijdig erfplachland; met een extra goed Woonhuis, en een uitgestrekte riet Buitengebouwen.

Dese Plaats synde het gezamenlyk Eigendom van den Invalidenten en den Heer ALFRED KRIS, dat desnietegenstaande in zijn gelief, ons als het is, worden verkocht.

De Kartens en Erfgrondbrievens zyn thans op de Plaats te zien, en naderhand ten Kantore van den eersten Onderge-tekende.

Verder zullen worden verkocht, di in het laatste jaar op gemaan planis geworpen ontstond, bestaande uit min of meer 150 Mudden extra goed Koorn.

178 Dito Garst.

90 Dito Haver, met een hoeveelheid Kaf- en Garststroo.

Trekossen, Koeijen, Vaarsen en Kalven, een verdekte Wagen, 200 dito, 1 Kar, 6 Ploegen, Mudden en Kafzakken, Vatwerk, Trektouwen en Ketens, Landbouwred- schappen, Smidigerderassen met Blashalen en Aan- beelden kompleet, enige Bouwgeradenblaaschen, oude Yzer, en vele andere artikelen, te veel om te melden.

Kaapstad, den 20 Maart 1840.

F. GODE, WATERMEYER, Gezantlike Curatoren.

De Heer P. F. R. de VILLIERS, Vendu Adm.

DE Ondergeteekende Wyngaardensiers kunnen hunne betaling voor gelevere Wynen ontvangen:

No.	
169 W. Zetelaar.	175 A. Pepler.
163 A. Zemba.	176 S. de Beer.
165 J. P. Villiers, A. B. Z.	176 D. Wed, C. de Leeuw.
166 P. W. Haupt.	179 C. P. Theron.
168 P. F. Hugo.	179 J. Hendriks.
167 J. M. Villiers.	180 P. M. de Villiers.
169 J. Malan.	181 Paul Reijns.
169 G. C. Marais.	182 N. van Veenen.
170 D. Malan.	183 J. J. Marais, Jr.
171 A. B. de Villiers.	184 J. J. Minnaar, Sr.
172 J. F. du Toit.	185 J. S. de Villiers.
173 J. H. Baard.	186 J. M. Engels.
174 C. Bernhardie.	
Paarl, 10 Maart 1840.	J. DE VILLIERS, A. B.

Stellenbosche Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

DE gewone kwartaals Markt, zal op het Koningsplein alhier worden gehouden, op VRJDAG den 27 deser, eu's morgene 10 ure, en een aanvang nemen. J. VAN BLOMMESTEIN, Sec. Stellenbosch, 10 Maart 1840.

Op den 25 hezer, zullen by den Heer D. DEKENAAL, worden verkocht, 87 Slagtoessen en drie Koeien, welke in zuiker staan zyn, als in jaren niet verkochten. De Heeren die wachten daarom verzocht, op die dag present te zyn, wyl hy te 8 ure, aan het verkopen zyn gaan.

Die Verkoopung zal precies te 10 ure beginnen. Kaapstad den 19 Maart 1840.

J. GEORGE MULLER.

Na. Op MANANDAG MORGEN den 30 deser, zullen de Schapen present zyn, aan Conterberg, op de Plaats van den He. OLIESTIER, de Koopers worden verzocht, wroeg present te zyn, wyl hy te 8 ure, aan het verkopen zyn gaan. J. GEORGE MULLER.

20 Laatste Kwartier, 7 56 's Morgens.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD, DEN 20 MAART 1840.

MET het uiterste leedwezen, gevoelen wy ons gedwongen, om kennis te nemen van de voorbedielloze moeijelijkheid, waarin de Gemeente der Hollandsche Hervormde Kerk, als haar voortreffelyk Hoofd in deze Kolonie, en haer wetting erkenda Hooge Geregtshof in Kerkelyke Zaken. Wy schryven haer geen onyfbaarheid toe,—wy beschouwen haer even onderhevig aan dwalingen als wy zyn; maar indien wy haer tezamen gesteld zyn, uit de Leeraer der onderscheidene Gemeenten, en Ouderlingen door dezelve gekozen en afgeweerd, dan gevoerd, door de onderscheidene Kerken, hunne Zittingen met opene deuren houdende, en alwaar elk een voor hen verschynende, de vryheid heeft, zichbehoorlyk te laten assisteren, dan beschouwen wy een Vergadering zoodanig tezamen gesteld, geregeld tot onse achtung en eerbed, en hare besluiten en vonnisson moet gehoorzaam worden. Welk regt anders soude enig Kerkraad hebben, om gehoorzaamheid aan dezelsels besluiten te vorderen, indien die van een Hooger Hof worden verydeld en getrotseerd?

Wat zoudt er van de Leden eener Kerk worden, indien zy van de bevelen eens Kerkraads moeten gehoorzamen, zonder enige middelen van verder onderzoek of hooger beroep;—hetgeen thans ontnoot wordt door het Rings-bestuur of de Synode. Eekunnen gevallen zyn waarin een party zich bezwaard kan gevoelen over het besluit der Synode, van welkewel een party gevoeld is; maar is zoodanig geval verschillend van het ongenoegen, dat eenige byzondere party gevoelt over een opgewekten aard zyn,—omdat wy de blyde hoop en het grote verlangen koesterden, dat die moeijlicheden, mit enige geschillen tuschen de Gemeente en hunne Leeraar voorspruitende, op een minzame wyze zouden worden geschikt, en vrede, eenigszinsheid en goede gemeenschap hersteld. De Ringsvergadering tot welker jurisdictie die Kerkelyke Gemeente behoort, had een Committee aangesteld, bestaande uit de Wel-Erw. Heeren ROBERTSON en BRINK, benevens twee Ouderlingen, ten einde de omstandigheden dier geschillen te onderzoeken, en indien mogelyk, enige monlyke schikking en verzoeling tot stand te brengen. Maar, dat lolyk doel hebben zy niet kunnen bereiken, en het Committee heeft zich verplicht gevoeld, hetzey permanent of temporair, nieuwe Kerkraads Leden te benoemende.

Hoe ongaarde wy kwestien aanroeren welke in verband staan met zoodanige onderschillende gevallen en denkwyzen,—en volgens onderdwing van oude tyden, aan het nageslacht door de altijds onfeilbare geschiedenis nagelaten, dat geestelyke of kerkelyke kwestien, de naturlyke banden van liefde en vriendschap van elkaander hebben geschiedt en de oorzaak geweest zyn van verschillende wrechden,—echter gevoelen wy ons gedwongen uit een gevoel van publieken pligt, niet gelyk een lafaart, het veld van gevaar te pijnlijken, of ons terug te trekken uit vrees voor een verdedeldheid, welke reeds bestaat, en welke niet langer door lydelyke onderwerping en stille verdrangzaamheid kan worden verholpen. Als een lid, der Hervormde gemeente stellen wy belang in derzelver voorspoed, en de bescherming van derzelver regten en vryheden,—en in het behoud van derzelver onafhankelykheid. Een heilige pligt, gebiedt ons dus voorttebrengen,—echter hopen wy dat de tyd niet meer ver af is, dat daarin voorziening zal worden gemaakt. Tot dat die tyd aanbreukt, is het de pligt van den Gouverneur, als de civile bescherming van de regten der Kerk, om zynen zullen te verlenen, over de onderschillende onderwerpen, welke de Hollandsche Hervormde Kerk door de geheele Kolonie thans verscheuren. Wy weten dat verschieden onser vrienden onge- openlyk te uiten, over de onderschillende onderwerpen, welke de Hollandsche Hervormde Kerk door de geheele Kolonie thans verscheuren. Wy

weten dat verschieden onser vrienden ongeopenlyk niet ons in gevallen zullen verschillen;—maar zy zullen ons het regt doen wedervaren, te veronderstellen, dat wy den voorspoed onzer temporair, nieuwe Kerkraads Leden te bevoelen. Hoe ongaarde wy kwestien aanroeren welke in verband staan met zoodanige onderschillende gevallen en denkwyzen,—en volgens onderdwing van oude tyden, aan het nageslacht door de altijds onfeilbare geschiedenis nagelaten, dat geestelyke of kerkelyke kwestien, de naturlyke banden van liefde en vriendschap van elkaander hebben geschiedt en de oorzaak geweest zyn van verschillende wrechden,—echter gevoelen wy ons gedwongen uit een gevoel van publieken pligt, niet gelyk een lafaart, het veld van gevaar te pijnlijken, of ons terug te trekken uit vrees voor een verdedeldheid, welke reeds bestaat, en welke niet langer door lydelyke onderwerping en stille verdrangzaamheid kan worden verholpen. Als een lid, der Hervormde gemeente stellen wy belang in derzelver voorspoed, en de bescherming van derzelver regten en vryheden,—en in het behoud van derzelver onafhankelykheid. Een heilige pligt, gebiedt ons dus voorttebrengen,—echter hopen wy dat de tyd niet meer ver af is, dat daarin voorziening zal worden gemaakt. Tot dat die tyd aanbreukt, is het de pligt van den Gouverneur, als de civile bescherming van de regten der Kerk, om zynen zullen te verlenen, over de onderschillende onderwerpen, welke de Hollandsche Hervormde Kerk door de geheele Kolonie thans verscheuren. Wy

weten dat verschieden onser vrienden ongeopenlyk niet ons in gevallen zullen verschillen;—maar zy zullen ons het regt doen wedervaren, te veronderstellen, dat wy den voorspoed onzer temporair, nieuwe Kerkraads Leden te bevoelen,

bystand te verlenen, ter handhaving van het gezag der Kerk, welke Zyne Koninklyke Meesters hem opgedragen heeft, te beschermen.

Maar Myne Heeren, van het Rings-bestuur! Zyt gy behoorlyk te werk gegaan? Kunnt gy, Ja, mocht gy onverschillig zyn omteut de Tulbaghsche Gemeente? Van welk nut is Voorhen eenen Leeraar naar wien de meesten niet willen horen? Hoe zal zyne vrede stem hen beriken? Zouw hede verplaatsing, niet een beperk hulpmiddel zyn geweest? Wy zeggen dit niet als of wy besluiten dat de klage tegen den Wel-Erw. Meer gegeurd is,—hoewel wy zeggen moeten dat wy met enige zyner handelingen niet kunnen instemmen, of wy moeten opbieden lidmaat van de Hollandsche Hervormde Kerk te zyn. Maar wat moet het einde van eenne worsteling zyn, welke zoo onvoorzichtig wordt gedaan? Zouw hede verplaatsing niet een beperk gehouwen? Welke gevolgen kan men verwachten van eenen staat van zaken, welke de ledien van de Kerk terug houdt? Indien men eenne toeneming van zedige en godsdienstige gevoelten te gemoeit ziet, bedriegt gy u zeer. Indien gy u verbeeldt dat de zaken door dwang,—door de aanstelling van eenen nieuw kerkenraad, bepaalde tyd, zyne dwaling te erkennen, en de Ware Leeraar door de Hervormde Kerk beleden, te ondertekenen, op verbeurt van te worden afgedankt. De Wel-Erw. Heer, voldeed aan het eerste, en werd daarop aan zyne gemeente teruggegeven, alwaar de alreeds tegen hem bestandene, beoordeeld, enige leeftellingen werden schoonhald als niet overeenkomstig met die der Kerk, waarvan hy een Leeraar was, en gevuld gelyk beval men hem, binnen eenen zekeren bepaalde tyd, zyne dwaling te erkennen, en de Ware Leeraar door de Hervormde Kerk beleden, te ondertekenen, op verbeurt van te worden afgedankt. De Wel-Erw. Heer, voldeed aan het eerste, en werd daarop aan zyne gemeente teruggegeven, alwaar de alreeds tegen hem bestandene, beoordeeld, enige leeftellingen werden schoonhald als niet overeenkomstig met die der Kerk, waarvan hy een Leeraar was, en gevuld gelyk beval men hem, binnen eenen zekeren bepaalde tyd, zyne dwaling te erkennen, en de Ware Leeraar door de Hervormde Kerk beleden, te ondertekenen, op verbeurt van te worden afgedankt.

Het uitvoeren dier Regulation heeft alleen de betrekkelijke zaken van de Ordonnantie, den stiel vanwaard behebende, opende de bezigheden der byenkomst, met de volgende aanspraak:

Myne Heeren!—Met refereert tot myne kennisgeving van den 9 deser, en ingevolge van de Ordonnantie daarin vermeld, heb ik de eer, den stiel by dese respectieve Byenkomst van den Huishouders deser Stad, te aanvaarden, en ik herhaal, dat my zulks een groot genoegen verschaf.

De Municipale Ordonnantie, op grond waarvan, wy nu zyn te samen gekomen, heeft zoa dienelyk ons de betrekkelijke pligtigen aangevoerd, dat is geen twyfel heb, of het Commissie dat nu staet te worden gekozen, sal in zyn zyn om dadelijk met de pligtien opgelegd voortgaan; en met betrekking tot de verdeelingen en liisten, maar slechts weinig hebben dat voegen by de werksaamheden van die heeren, welke in one opzicht bevoegd waren.

Deze uitvoering dier Government heeft aan zich de goedkeuring dier Regulation wekt bepaald zullen worden, voorbereidt, en op de verantwoording van de Police en andere zaken, daarmede in verband staande, en heeft de pligtien van Commissaris zoowol als de regerlyke magt ter bescherming der Municipale Regulation bepaald, en het is nu Myne Heeren wa, om uit wie Mede-burgers dienen te kiezen, welke die respectieve voorbereide pligtien aan het Commissie opgedragen, sullen ondernemen, en ik koester het vertrouwen, dat gy daarin zult handelen met oordeel en beradenheid, dienen kiesende, welke naer uw opinie bekwaam en geschikty zyn, om deze eervolle oschouw zekerly moeijelyk taak, op zich te nemen.

Ik zal niet stilstaan bij het algemeen nut, dat byna niet misken kan, om u voorbereide te vertrouwen, dat met zoa veel bekwaamheid is opgesteld en oor type door de Koloniale Wetgevering van de Societet in deze Kolonie, dat nooit syna antwyzing was; al was de ziel zoa geweest, en dat het niet meer kan, om de heirens, soude schaften (er waren slechts 2 kleine) meer niet meer dan de helft der ziel aan boord bevoide, heine kunnen inhouwen, er was geen groote schaft en ik denk dat het schaft is, om zoa veel ziel soude zonder enige laste te wegen.

Eenige der passagiers en van het scheepsvolk, werden op bevechtende dienst, achtergelaten, gedreven te klokken tyd, zy as gewoonlyk, alle half azen de klok sloeg, tot 12 ure, van welken tyd tot 2 ure, zy daarmede statiek, vermoeind, dat het vaartuig elke oogenblik kan stukken zyn, maar, tot onze groote vreugde, begonnen zy te hadden, die klok weder te slaan alaar gewoont, en den reden gorden werden zy gered, dat gy vertrouwen.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 20, 1840.

IT is with extreme regret that we feel ourselves compelled to notice the unprecedented difficulty, in which the Dutch Reformed Church Congregation at Tulbagh is at present placed. Several communications on that subject have of late appeared in our paper, and we refrained from drawing into public discussion religious or Church questions—that which there are none of a more harassing and exciting nature—because we cherished a fond hope, and an anxious desire, that those difficulties, arising from certain differences, existing between the Congregation and their Minister, would have been amicably settled, and peace, harmony, and good fellowship restored. The Presbytery, to whose jurisdiction that Congregation belongs, had appointed a Committee, consisting of the Reverend Messrs ROBERTSON and BRINK, and two Elders, for the purpose of investigating into the merits of those differences, and effecting, if possible, a friendly arrangement and reconciliation. But that laudable object has not been effected, and the Committee have considered themselves called upon to appoint, either permanently or temporarily, new Vestry-members.

However reluctant to enter upon a question connected with such various excited feelings and opinions,—knowing by experience of past days, handed down to posterity by unerring history, that religious or church questions have rent asunder the natural ties of love and friendship, and caused the most barbarous cruelties to be committed,—yet we feel ourselves compelled, from a sense of public duty, not to draw back like a coward from the field of danger, nor to shrink away from fear of a schism, which already exists, and which can no longer be healed by passive submission and quiet endurance. As a member of the Reformed Community, we have an interest in its welfare,—in the protection of its rights and liberties,—and in the preservation of its independence. A sacred duty, therefore, charges us boldly to come forward, and manly to state our conscientious views on the different subjects which at present agonize the Dutch Reformed Church throughout the Colony. We know that several of our friends will unfortunately differ with us in opinion; but they will do us the justice to assume, that we have as much at heart the welfare of our church, as they pretend to have, and that we—as they—only endeavour to discharge our duty honestly, unequivocally, and conscientiously.

Referring then, on the present occasion, to the affairs of the Church at Tulbagh, the case stands simply thus:—The Rev. Mr. SHAND, having been appointed in England (!!) to that Church, had scarcely entered upon his clerical duties, when a difference of opinion arose between him and his Vestry and Congregation, respecting certain tenets in regard of the celebration of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and Matrimonial Rites.—A complaint was preferred by the Vestry to the Presbytery, who suspended the Rev. gentleman in his clerical functions, and the Governor, sanctioning such suspension, temporarily appointed the Rev. Mr. MOORRIES.—The complaint against the Rev. Mr. SHAND was inquired into by the General Synod;—his tenets were considered incongruous with the tenets of the Church of which he was the professed Minister, and he was consequently enjoined, within a certain fixed period, to admit his error, and to subscribe to the true doctrine as professed by the Reformed Church, on pains of dismissal.—The Rev. gentleman did the first, and was thereupon returned to his Congregation, where the feeling already existing against him broke out with such a force, that it is said the whole Congregation, with a partial exception, were opposed to his return amongst them as their Minister.

Whatever be the reason which gave rise to, and nourished such a bitter feeling as now exists, we cannot with sufficient certainty ascertain. But it appears to be of so rooted a nature, that it seems nothing short of a removal will satisfy, and several applications have been made to the Governor, who has constantly refused to interfere, and very justly so. The Governor has no right to remove, unless by a decision of the Church Court, and the members of the Tulbagh Congregation ought to feel regret at a step, taken by them, which placed the independence of our Church in jeopardy. Any question which they have with their Minister, ought properly to be brought before the Presbytery, and in appeal before the Synod, and whoever advises them to treat the authority of those Church Courts with contempt, or to act in defiance of it, deserves to be scorned by them as a vile reptile, that has some ulterior object in view, than their peace and comfort.

We fearlessly and advisedly acknowledge, that we stand forward seriously to defend, and strenuously to protect, the rights and independency of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, as its superior head in this Colony, and its legal and acknowledged Highest Tribunal in Church affairs.—We ascribe to them no infallibility,—we consider them equally subject to error, as we are;—but if we find them constituted by the Ministers of the several Congregations, and Elders elected by the Community, and deputed by the respective Churches,—holding their meetings with open doors,—and every party appearing before them, free to be properly assisted, as such a Court, so constituted, is entitled to our esteem and regard, and its decrees and resolutions should be obeyed.—What right would otherwise a Vestry have to demand obedience to its resolve, if that of a higher court is set at nought and defiance? What would become of

the Members of a Church, if they were to obey the dictates of a particular Vestry, without any means of interior trial, or higher hearing,—which now is the Presbytery or Synod? There may be cases in which a party may feel annoyed or aggravated at a decision of the Synod, of which there is no further appeal; but is such a case different from the dissatisfaction which any particular party feels at a decision of the Supreme Court? Is it to be said that the Supreme Court must be disbanded,—that there must be no Supreme Court, and every body be allowed to act as he pleases, because he is so dissatisfied with the decision of that Court? Forsooth, the first man who would utter such nonsense would be thought worthy of a removal to Dr. BAILEY'S Hospital. Why then should not the same conclusion, with equal strength, apply to the proceedings of the Synod?

Members of the Reformed Church! we call upon you to stand by the rights, and independence, and authority of your Church Courts.

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It is true, our Church Courts have no power of executing their decrees,—yet we hope the time may not be far off, that provisions for that exigency will be made. Until such time, it is the duty of the Governor, as the Civil Protector of the rights of the Church, to lend his high and powerful aid and assistance for such execution; and we hope that Sir GEORGE NAPIER will not be found wanting, should such an exigency arise, effectually to maintain the authority of the Church, which his Royal Mistress has enjoined him to protect.

But, Gentlemen of the Presbytery! have you gone to work correctly? Can you—not may you be indifferent, about the state of the Tulbagh Congregation? Of what use to them is a Minister, whom the greatest part will not listen to? How is his voice of peace to be heard by them? Would not an exchange of places have been a more effectual remedy? We do not say this, as if concluding that the complaint against the Rev. Gentleman is just,—although we must say, that with some of his proceedings we cannot agree, unless we cease to be members of the Dutch Reformed Church,—but what must be the end of the struggle, so imprudently kept alive? What result is expected from a state of things, which keeps the members away from the church? If thus an increase of moral or religious feeling is anticipated, you are sadly mistaken;—if you think that by compulsion,—that by the appointment of a new Vestry, things will be brought to an issue, amongst a congregation where there is such a deep rooted antipathy,—you are wrong again. An imperative duty, therefore, has now devolved upon you, to weigh and consider maturely the state of the Tulbagh church affairs, and hold forth a relieving hand, before it be too late.

The present case is one of those, which in its consequences, manifestly shew the injury which must necessarily arise, from the present mode of appointing Ministers to the Reformed Congregations. They are appointed at Home by the Secretary for the Colonies,—they are thrust on a Congregation, with whose wants, mode of thinking and feelings, they are unacquainted, and naturally fail, as many instances have shown, to be the pastor, the friend, the oracle of their flock. According to the laws of our Mother Church, in Holland,—for we belong to the Dutch Reformed Church,—every Congregation, by their Church Representatives, call and elect their own Minister; and this is the legitimate mode which should have been allowed to be followed in this Colony. At this moment there are in the Colony five Clergymen ordained for our Church, who were born in this Colony, and have been educated in the South African College,—several more are expected to arrive from the University,—so that the Congregations are now fully able to elect for themselves a Minister of their own choice, who may enjoy their good will, and possess the kind feelings of their heart. And why should they not enjoy this right privilege? Is it not a part of their doctrine? of their faith? Do they not say, according to the 31st section of the Confession of Faith of the Dutch Reformed Church, "We believe that the Minister of the Church, the Elders, and Deacons ought to be called and appointed by a due election of the Church?" &c. It is a right enjoyed by the Roman Catholic Church, whose Minister is also paid by the Colonial Government, and why should it be withheld from us?

The general Synod, in its sittings of 1837, have been attentive to this circumstance, and have adopted three resolves, which must needs have general approval. The first one is, "That the Meetings of the Presbytery and Synod shall be held with open doors, as the Church has no secrets." The second is, "That the election of Elders and Deacons shall be made by the great Vestry;" which has been approved by the Colonial Government, and brought into operation. The third resolve is, "That the Church Minister shall

be called and elected by the Congregation itself," which has not yet been sanctioned by the Government. To the Synod the general Church owe many acknowledgments for those resolves, which, while they are agreeable to our Church doctrine, at the same time will have the effect of avoiding the evils, which, not only in the present case of the Revd. Mr. SHAND, but in several former instances, have proved to be consequent upon the system now pursued. It is but fair to await the decision of the Home Government upon this resolve, before we shall call upon the whole Dutch Reformed Church throughout the Colony, with one heart, and with one soul, legally to agitate, till we are in the full possession of those Church rights, which Her Majesty, on her accession to the Throne of her ancestors, has so nobly avowed she would protect, and which we, as free British subjects, of a free, liberal, and great nation, are entitled to enjoy.

THE SOCIETY "TOT NUT VAN HET ALGEMEEN."

The School of the above excellent Society, which has suffered a loss in the number of its pupils during the year, arising from the Measles, and latterly from the Small Pox, which has affected its pecuniary means, have now made proper arrangements in the exigency, which will secure to the children an efficient course of instruction in the Dutch and English languages, both for boys and girls, in addition of needlework for the latter.—This School fully deserves the public support, and we hope that the parents, looking to the new alterations now made, will not unnecessarily withdraw their children from their own National School, which they have themselves established, and which has thus far so beneficially answered the general expectation.

CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Meeting of Householders.

On Monday last a meeting of householders, convened by a public notice of the Resident Magistrate, was held in the Town House, for the purpose of electing and appointing a committee, for making a division of the Municipality into districts and wards, and drawing out the necessary lists of addresses:

The Resident Magistrate, P. B. BORCHERS, Esq., by virtue of the 7th section of the Ordinance, having taken the chair, opened the business of the meeting with the following address:

Gentlemen!—With reference to my notice of the 9th instant, and pursuant to the Ordinance therein mentioned, I have the honour to take the chair at this respectable meeting of resident householders in Cape Town, and say again I feel great satisfaction in doing so.

The Municipal Ordinance under which we are now met, has so clearly defined our respective duties, that I do not doubt but the committee, now about to be elected, will be able to proceed forthwith with the duties devolving upon them, and, as respects the divisions and lists, will have but little to add to the labors of those gentlemen, who were elected in our former meeting.

The Executive Government has reserved to itself the approval of the regulations which may be adopted—the superintendence of the police and other matters connected therewith—and has defined the duties of commissioners, and also of the judicial power for the maintenance of the municipal regulations; and it is now your duty, gentlemen, to elect those of your fellow citizens who are to undertake the respective preparatory duties allotted to the committee; and I feel confident that you will proceed therein with judgment and care, electing those which in your opinion are fit and proper persons for this honorable, though certainly laborious task.

I will not dwell upon the public good which can scarcely fail to result from the Ordinance so ably drawn, and so maturely considered, by the Colonial Legislature; nor will it be necessary to point out to you the interest and great influence its proper execution will have upon the peace, tranquility, and comfort of society in this chief town of the settlement; and I have no doubt but the rule and order to be observed in this meeting, and your good sense and inclination, will give satisfactory proof of your being ade- quate to this charge of public trust.

I now proceed, gentlemen, to request you to give me your opinion as to the number of the committee to be elected and appointed under the 6th section of the Ordinance.

It must further be agreed, that each household proposing a name, and another seconding it, so that we may then ascertain upon what gentleman your choice has fallen.

The hon. Mr. van Breda then rose, and proposed that the number of the committee to be appointed, should be 5—He proposed this small number, as he considered that the division and the lists having been already made by the former committee, the present committee would have no laborious task to perform.

Mr. C. J. Jarvis seconded.

Mr. J. Martinius proposed the committee to consist of 9; which was seconded by Mr. C. F. Juritz.

The original motion of Mr. Breda having been carried, the following gentlemen were then proposed and seconded, and declared duly elected, viz.—

Mr. J. L. Smuts, Mr. Advocate C. J. Brand, E. Christian, Mr. J. C. Gie, Ms.

Mr. Advocate Brand, referring to the delay which had arisen with the last committee in proceeding to business, on account of several gentlemen then elected refusing to serve on the committee, proposed that the number of three, of the committee, now to be appointed, be declared by this meeting a sufficient quorum to proceed to business.

Mr. Merrington seconded.—Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Advocate Hofmeyr having moved the thanks to the chairman, which was adopted by acclamation, the meeting broke up.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1840.

Present—His Excellency the Governor; the hon. Secretary to Government; the hon. Attorney General; the honorable Acting Auditor General; the hon'ble Messrs. M. van Breda, Sen.; Ross; Ebden; and Cloete.

This day was fixed for the consideration of the alterations and amendments suggested by the Judges in the Police Bill.

The Attorney General rose, and said, that the suggestions of the Judges were now received in the manner required in the meeting of Monday last; that before entering on the consideration thereof, he proposed to frame some rule, to the effect, that in case after the second reading of a bill, it be returned with any suggestions of the Judges, the Council shall have a right, after having considered the same, to return such bill to the Judges with their amendments.

After some further conversation on the subject, the principle was approved of.

The Attorney General then proceeded and said—that a he considered the suggestions of the Judges to be a great improvement in the bill, the Judge having provided for one legal impediment which might stand in the way of it,—he proposed that the bill be withdrawn, and a fresh draft brought in.

Mr. Cloete said that he could not consent (though he did not say in the least property of the suggestions) to go over all that which has already taken up so much time—that the bill had passed the first and second reading, and that he had no objection to consider the suggestions of the Judges, while proceeding with the third reading, and thereby to meet the difficulty, that it was his desire that the Council should be at free as possible.

Mr. Ross asked why a bill published after the first reading; and why not read for the second time before the expiration of 21 days? Is this not done to enable the public to make such remarks as they think proper? He, therefore, was of opinion, that a bill being published after the first reading, the Judges have a similar right with any other part of the public to make their remarks.

It was then resolved to proceed with the third reading, and to consider the objections of the Judges in the sections to which they are applicable.

The Clerk of the Council read the 1st and 2d sections.

The Attorney General proposed some alterations therein, according to the suggestions of the Judges, and particularly as to the titles and duties of the following officers, viz.—that Baron de Lorentz shall be styled Superintendent and

Judge of Police; Mr. Aurel, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. King, Inspector, which was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned until Monday, the 16th inst.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

On account of the indisposition of His Excellency the Governor the Council did not meet this day.

LOSS OF THE "HOPE" STEAMER.

We regret to announce the loss of the Steamer on the 11th instant, on the Zitsikamma coast, on her way to Port Elizabeth. All lives were saved, but all the property and cargo is lost, and the Steamer a total wreck. The vessel is insured in England, and the cargo, as we hear, at the Marine Insurance Office. A detail of the circumstances will be read from the following extract of a letter, with which we have been kindly favored:

"Uitenhage, March 14, 1840.

"I arrived here yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, in the most deplorable state, having been shipwrecked on the Zitsikamma, but I am glad to say all lives on board were saved. After we left Table Bay on Sunday morning, we had a strong fog set in, and we were between 8 and 9 knots an hour, when at half past 2 o'clock, we struck on a rock. By the reckoning of the Captain, we were about 25 miles from land, which however, after being driven ashore, we were within 1,000 paces from the shore. In order that the ship might drive further in, the crew were sent to the vessel, but the fog cleared away, and the vessel was fixed beyond the possibility of being saved.

"In driving over the brandy casks, being rather heavy, their heads were staved in for expedition sake; unfortunately the brandy took fire, and this was added to our misfortunes; there being however an engine or pump at hand, the fire was extinguished, after great exertions on the part of the passengers and crew. Our situation at this moment was very deplorable, the fog still continuing, and we not knowing where we were.

"The surf all the time breaking over the vessel, a raft was then set about to be got ready; it was then half past four o'clock, and about 6 it was so far finished, that we were able to get upon it, and about 38 people were placed on it, including some of the passengers, and sixteen women and children; 2 of the latter were infants; and after being on the raft for one hour and a half, we were thrown on the rocks, and with great exertion saved our lives, which, considering the rocky nature of the coast, is more than could have been expected. All the time we were on the raft the sea was breaking over us every few seconds, and the cries of the women and children, the anxiety of our minds, the prospect of being washed off the raft every moment, the rocky shore before us, all together was so melancholy and horrid, that it is impossible for me to give you a description of my feelings at that moment. I shall only add now, that the boat was utterly *unseaworthy*, as regards her equipment of boats: had the sea been as smooth as could have been desired, the boat (being only two small ones) could not have taken more than half the souls on board, there being no long boat; and I think it was a disgrace to risk so many lives without one. Some of the passengers and crew were left behind on the *wreck* that night, during which time they struck the usual half hour bell, till 12 o'clock, from whence they omitted doing so till 2 o'clock, they expecting the vessel to go to pieces every moment; but to our great joy, at half past 2 o'clock, they began striking the bell regularly again; and next morning their lives were saved, and the vessel went to pieces about 6 o'clock on the Thursday morning, after they had left.

"Had it not been for the steady and determined conduct of the passengers, and the noble behaviour of the first mate, and some of the crew, we *must* *all* have been lost. We have lost every thing we had on board: I landed without a shirt on my back, nothing more but a pair of trousers; on others without shoes; some of the women, I may say *strip* entirely. In fact, to give you a proper description of our miseries is impossible.

"Next morning, very early, I went with a few more, to explore the country, and seek for assistance, taking with me Messrs. Hanra, Norden, and Smith, and after walking without shoes two hours and a half, we came to the place of Fieldcornet Rademeyer, Zitsikamma, where I obtained provision, wagons, and all possible assistance for my shipwrecked companions who were left behind, and I came in on horseback to bring the information, and get further assistance.

"On my arrival here I experienced all possible kindness from the Van der Rietts, and was rigged out as well as they could manage. I have lost my all, and shall endeavour to get clothes made to day.

"The night after we landed, we passed in the open air, and you may fancy what we must have suffered from the cold.

"SUNDAY FOR CIRCUITING.—I am bruised from top to toe; so much so that I can hardly move.

"I P.S. I have no time to give you all the particulars, therefore I had to be satisfied."

The following is also a letter from a Correspondent:

STEAM NAVIGATION.—"THE LOST PLEIAID."

"Hope comes not here."—DANTES INFERNO.

Port Elizabeth, March 14, 1840.

SIR.—It would be difficult to convey to you an idea of the consternation and disappointment excited here yesterday afternoon, upon the announcement of the loss of the beautiful steamer, "The Hope" which first became known by the arrival of Mr. J. O. Smith, one of her passengers.

It was started from Table Bay on Monday, the 9th inst., and many

NEW GOODS,

Just received per "Joanna."

AND I r. Said at the Stores of the Undersigned, in addition to their extensive Stock,—

Black and colored Merinos
Black Geese Naples
Mats, Serge, Flannels
Blankets, Flusings
Lining Jackets and Trousers
Gore, thin Navy Caps
Pays, fancy velvet and cloth Caps
Ladies' Shoes
Gents, Shoes and Boots
Shawls and Scarfs
Lace and Netts
Fancy Cotton boxes
Ready-made Waistcoats
Paints and Oils
Canvass and Cordage
Laces and Twines, &c. &c.

HAMILTON ROSS, & Co.

RECEIVED per the Jo Anna, and other late arrivals, the following Winter Goods, light and dark Drab Duffles, green Baise, Swanskin, fine Kersey, drab and black Cassimere, black and blue Cloth, black and blue Gambours, fine black Bombazetes, and Blan-

ALSO

Gold and red Shirts, brown Punjuns, white Punjuns, and a variety of other Goods for sale at the Stores of JAMESON, WINGATE, & Co.

44, St. George's Street.

N.B. Cakes Tea, in 10 catty Boxes, direct from China, and superior loaf sugar, in small and large boxes.

GOODS.

RECEIVED per Jo Anna, an Investment of Goods, including Baftas, Longcloths, Flusings, Bobbinett, Quilling, Blonde and Thread Lace, Naankens, &c. &c.

N.B. On hand by previous arrivals, Van Zandt's Cigars, Irish Mess Pork, Wagonwood, Piano Forte, &c.

RICE.

FOR Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, White Table Rice, at Rds. 13 2 4 per bag of 150lbs. Brown Mooghy do., " 12 per bag of 150lbs.

L. MANUEL & Co.

St. George's Street, March 18, 1840.

Wanted to Purchase,

BILLS ON HOLLAND.

APPLY at the Counting House of HAMILTON ROSS, & Co.

30,000 lbs. BRAN.

FOR Sale at the Undersigned's Steam Mills, at a reduced price.

J. LETTERSTEDT.

Cape Town, March 20, 1840.

SOAP.

ON Saturday Morning the 21 inst., will be sold without Reserve, about 120 boxes of Hindoo Soap, at the Commission Sale of Mr. R. J. JONES, Cape Town, March 20, 1840.

SILVER.

AT Mr. JONES'Sale To-Morrow, about 200 lbs. of Silver, consisting of Forks, Spoons, &c.

12 CASES HANGING PAPER.

JUST unpacked, and always to be had, all sorts of beautiful hanging Paper, with Borders complete; also single Rolls and Borders, at very reasonable prices, at The Widow F. PRELLER, 18, Wale-street.

Important to Sheep Farmers.

ON Wednesday Morning, the 8th April, will be Sold on the Parade, at 10 o'Clock precisely, a very superior flock of Saxon Rams and Ewes, just landed from the "George Heinrich," from Hamburg, consisting of 62 Rams and 80 Ewes (many of the latter in lamb), and all carefully selected in Germany.

Samples of the Wool and other particulars may be obtained at the Counting House of the Undersigned, and to prevent disappointment to Country Buyers, none will be Sold previous to the Auction.

J. VENNING, BUSK, & Co.

NOTICE.

IN the name of Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in their capacity as Testamentary Executors of the Joint Estate of the late WILLEM HIDDING, Sen. Esq., L.L.D., and surviving Widow, and acting *de facto* for their Co-Executrix, the respective Heirs and others interested therein, are hereby informed, that the Provisional Liquidation Account of the said Joint Estate, will be ready at the Office of the said Association for their inspection and approbation from to-morrow until ultimo April next.

J. DK. WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church-square, No. 2,

March 12, 1840.

WIND MILL AND BAKERY

FOR SALE OR/TO LET,

TOGETHER WITH (IF REQUIRED)

ACOMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, adapted for the accommodation of a small Family of Respectability, and about Ten Acres of Land, valuable for Building Allotments, being situated in the most healthy part of Rondebosch, commanding extensive views of the surrounding Scenery and of the Table Bay.

The Mill is usually known as the "Liesbeek Wind Mill," being close to the Bridge which crosses that River near to the "Three Cups," and is the most complete concern of the kind in this Colony. The whole of the Machinery having been recently reconstructed on the most approved principles, is as good as new, and is capable of driving two pairs of Mill Stones at a time, or one pair with the Cylinder Dressing Machine, which is fitted with Brushes &c., complete.

The Bakery has a Furnace Oven 14 feet by 12, with Dry-ing Room over it.

An Extensive Store, with Boarded Floor for Grain, is contiguous to the Mill; a House for the Miller, and other conveniences.

The Dwelling House has been lately completed in the English Fashion, with Water/Closet attached, enclosed Ornamental and Kitchen Gardens, Cow House, Stable, an excellent Well and Spring of Water, &c. &c.

Further particulars may be learned on application at the Flour Mill in Table Valley, called the "Gort Molent," being the first Mill above the Government Gardens, or on the Premises at Rondebosch.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Cape Town, March 12, 1840.

TO BE LET,

TWENTY Minutes' ride from Tulbagh, six hours' ride from Worcester, and four from the Goudine Warm Baths, either separate or together, and well furnished, or not, an excellent Dwelling house and Cottage, with good Garden, Field, Stabling, and every convenience for a large family, with a constant supply of pure Water, they are well adapted for either the Residence of a Gentleman, or for Mechanic or Tradesmen, who are much wanted on the spot, beautiful cold bathing within six minutes' walk of the premises, and good shooting. There is also a good plant for a Tannery, and business may be done to any extent.—The Plant may be had at a valuation, or by paying an equivalent rent.—Apply at A. J. P. WIGGINS, Market Square, Cape Town, or at the Waterfall, Tulbagh.

FOR SALE.

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

Duffles, Blankets, Petershams, Woollen Trousering, Cassimeres, Drab milled Cloths, Pilot Cloth, superfine West of England shawl Cloths, Black Cashmere, Silk Velvet, Scarlet, black & brown Holland, 36 yard Shirtings, unbleached Batas, 72 & 90 inch Sheeting, Cotton Bed Ticking, Lining Calico, Linen Shirting & Sheetings, Damask Linen Table Cloths, & Napkins, Table Covers, Checkers, Moleskins, black & white Prints, Canvass, Ladies' & Children's Lating Boots, Silk Doubles, Waistcoats, Flexible but-tions, Silesias, union and linen Drills, Silk Printed Muslins, Ladies' cloth Cloaks, Regatta Shirts, India rubber Braces, & Runners, Women's black worsted, Angora & lamb's wool Stockings, Men's lamb's wool Hose & Hose, Dressing, Ivory, & Pocket Combs, Women's Men's & Children's cotton Hose & Hose, Silk Stockings & Gloves, Acetons & Muslins, Checked do., Boot, Muslin, Swiss Muslin, Infants' & Ladies' worked Muslin Robes, Muslin for Curtains, Muslin Insertions and Trimmings, Sewed Muslin & tamboured Capes & Collars,

W. ANDERSON, Sen., & Co.

TO TOWN & COUNTRY DEALERS.

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, a general supply of Staple Goods, consisting of:—

Duffles at all prices, Buck & Doeskin Trouserings, Waiscoats assorted, Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Blankets, 6 4-8 4-10 12-14 German steel Saws, Double and single barrelled Guns, tin'd iron Spoons, A patent Filter, Britannia metal table Spoons, and soup Ladles, Razors, CAPER TEA, Prime meat Pork, &c. &c.

Men's lace, 10s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 18s. 20s. 22s. 24s. 26s. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. 36s. 38s. 40s. 42s. 44s. 46s. 48s. 50s. 52s. 54s. 56s. 58s. 60s. 62s. 64s. 66s. 68s. 70s. 72s. 74s. 76s. 78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 88s. 90s. 92s. 94s. 96s. 98s. 100s. 102s. 104s. 106s. 108s. 110s. 112s. 114s. 116s. 118s. 120s. 122s. 124s. 126s. 128s. 130s. 132s. 134s. 136s. 138s. 140s. 142s. 144s. 146s. 148s. 150s. 152s. 154s. 156s. 158s. 160s. 162s. 164s. 166s. 168s. 170s. 172s. 174s. 176s. 178s. 180s. 182s. 184s. 186s. 188s. 190s. 192s. 194s. 196s. 198s. 200s. 202s. 204s. 206s. 208s. 210s. 212s. 214s. 216s. 218s. 220s. 222s. 224s. 226s. 228s. 230s. 232s. 234s. 236s. 238s. 240s. 242s. 244s. 246s. 248s. 250s. 252s. 254s. 256s. 258s. 260s. 262s. 264s. 266s. 268s. 270s. 272s. 274s. 276s. 278s. 280s. 282s. 284s. 286s. 288s. 290s. 292s. 294s. 296s. 298s. 300s. 302s. 304s. 306s. 308s. 310s. 312s. 314s. 316s. 318s. 320s. 322s. 324s. 326s. 328s. 330s. 332s. 334s. 336s. 338s. 340s. 342s. 344s. 346s. 348s. 350s. 352s. 354s. 356s. 358s. 360s. 362s. 364s. 366s. 368s. 370s. 372s. 374s. 376s. 378s. 380s. 382s. 384s. 386s. 388s. 390s. 392s. 394s. 396s. 398s. 400s. 402s. 404s. 406s. 408s. 410s. 412s. 414s. 416s. 418s. 420s. 422s. 424s. 426s. 428s. 430s. 432s. 434s. 436s. 438s. 440s. 442s. 444s. 446s. 448s. 450s. 452s. 454s. 456s. 458s. 460s. 462s. 464s. 466s. 468s. 470s. 472s. 474s. 476s. 478s. 480s. 482s. 484s. 486s. 488s. 490s. 492s. 494s. 496s. 498s. 500s. 502s. 504s. 506s. 508s. 510s. 512s. 514s. 516s. 518s. 520s. 522s. 524s. 526s. 528s. 530s. 532s. 534s. 536s. 538s. 540s. 542s. 544s. 546s. 548s. 550s. 552s. 554s. 556s. 558s. 560s. 562s. 564s. 566s. 568s. 570s. 572s. 574s. 576s. 578s. 580s. 582s. 584s. 586s. 588s. 590s. 592s. 594s. 596s. 598s. 600s. 602s. 604s. 606s. 608s. 610s. 612s. 614s. 616s. 618s. 620s. 622s. 624s. 626s. 628s. 630s. 632s. 634s. 636s. 638s. 640s. 642s. 644s. 646s. 648s. 650s. 652s. 654s. 656s. 658s. 660s. 662s. 664s. 666s. 668s. 670s. 672s. 674s. 676s. 678s. 680s. 682s. 684s. 686s. 688s. 690s. 692s. 694s. 696s. 698s. 700s. 702s. 704s. 706s. 708s. 710s. 712s. 714s. 716s. 718s. 720s. 722s. 724s. 726s. 728s. 730s. 732s. 734s. 736s. 738s. 740s. 742s. 744s. 746s. 748s. 750s. 752s. 754s. 756s. 758s. 760s. 762s. 764s. 766s. 768s. 770s. 772s. 774s. 776s. 778s. 780s. 782s. 784s. 786s. 788s. 790s. 792s. 794s. 796s. 798s. 800s. 802s. 804s. 806s. 808s. 810s. 812s. 814s. 816s. 818s. 820s. 822s. 824s. 826s. 828s. 830s. 832s. 834s. 836s. 838s. 840s. 842s. 844s. 846s. 848s. 850s. 852s. 854s. 856s. 858s. 860s. 862s. 864s. 866s. 868s. 870s. 872s. 874s. 876s. 878s. 880s. 882s. 884s. 886s. 888s. 890s. 892s. 894s. 896s. 898s. 900s. 902s. 904s. 906s. 908s. 910s. 912s. 914s. 916s. 918s. 920s. 922s. 924s. 926s. 928s. 930s. 932s. 934s. 936s. 938s. 940s. 942s. 944s. 946s. 948s. 950s. 952s. 954s. 956s. 958s. 960s. 962s. 964s. 966s. 968s. 970s. 972s. 974s. 976s. 978s. 980s. 982s. 984s. 986s. 988s. 990s. 992s. 994s. 996s. 998s. 999s. 1000s. 1001s. 1002s. 1003s. 1004s. 1005s. 1006s. 1007s. 1008s. 1009s. 1010s. 1011s. 1012s. 1013s. 1014s. 1015s. 1016s. 1017s. 1018s. 1019s. 1020s. 1021s. 1022s. 1023s. 1024s. 1025s. 1026s. 1027s. 1028s. 1029s. 1030s. 1031s. 1032s. 1033s. 1034s. 1035s. 1036s. 1037s. 1038s. 1039s. 1040s. 1041s. 1042s. 1043s. 1044s. 1045s. 1046s. 1047s. 1048s. 1049s. 1050s. 1051s. 1052s. 1053s. 1054s. 1055s. 1056s. 1057s. 1058s. 1059s. 1060s. 1061s. 1062s. 1063s. 1064s. 1065s. 1066s. 1067s. 1068s. 1069s. 1070s. 1071s. 1072s. 1073s. 1074s. 1075s. 1076s. 1077s. 1078s. 1079s. 1080s. 1081s. 1082s. 1083s. 1084s. 1085s. 1086s. 1087s. 1088s. 1089s. 1090s. 1091s. 1092s. 1093s. 1094s. 1095s. 1096s. 1097s. 1098s. 1099s. 1100s. 1101s. 1102s. 1103s. 1104

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

Tulbagh, 10th March, 1840.

SIR.—I observed in the "Commercial Advertiser" of Saturday last, a letter signed "Observer," containing a statement of certain proceedings of the Commission of the Presbytery at this place, held on the 15th February last, and of some irregularities which have taken place on that occasion. I cannot refrain from remarking, that as I was present on the occasion from beginning to end, that "Observer" has deviated altogether from the truth, and that he probably is the same scandalous liar, who, some time ago, has made his Excellency believe, that all the Members of the Warne Bokkeveld, and also those belonging to this congregation, were in favor of Mr. Shand; now although there are but few places in the Warne Bokkeveld, I herewith forward to you copy of a letter, which was forwarded by them to me, (as one of those deputed to the Presbytery, which was held at Swellendam, on the 27th January,) which I request you will also insert in your useful paper, in order therewith to demonstrate the falsehood of that person who was not ashamed to bring them, for the sake of self-interest, to the ears of government, and who probably was the very same person, already mentioned, who now steps forward as an "Observer."

All that occurred on that occasion during the proceedings of the Commission of the Presbytery, was, that repeated accusations were made to have the doors open during their sitting, and as the commissioners would not comply therewith, some persons endeavoured to enter when the door was opened, and particularly when three persons of the Shand party were called, probably to state what they had to say in their favor, one of whom they felt convinced was not a member of this church, as his name does not appear in the book of members of the congregation, and of whom it is evident that it was intended to inform the commission. This, Mr. Editor, is all the irregularity which has taken place, and as to the *frightful threatenings*, which if the same had been brought into operation, would have led to terrible consequences, as stated by "Observer,"—this is a downright falsehood, as can be attested by hundreds of respectable inhabitants.

That the commission on that occasion, when some persons wished to enter, had requested the interference of the Justice of the Peace (not Magistrate), is true; but no sooner had Mr. Winterbach made his appearance, and had addressed them in an amicable manner, when every one of them who had entered the Vestry-room immediately after left it.—"Observer" also seems to blame Mr. Winterbach Justice of the Peace, in addition to his unwarrantable falsehoods, by saying, that he was to be sought for when the commission required his presence. Does this Mr. "Observer," perhaps, imagine that Mr. Winterbach was obliged to watch before the door of the Vestry room, for the purpose of maintaining peace and good order, or to keep at hand a constable? for we have no *coffers* and *constables*, such as have been called in on such occasions in some other villages. The meeting did not consist of thieves and rogues, but of a respectable congregation, amongst whom Mr. Winterbach has lived for a series of years as a Justice of the Peace, Deacon, and Elder.

"Observer" finally states, that this congregation is averse to having the Rev. Mr. Shand as their minister, because he is an Englishman or Scotchman.—This also, Mr. Editor, is well founded and false, but "Observer" himself well knows that I, as Elder, have, at the request of a great number of the congregation, by letter, requested the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Worcester, who also is a Scotchman, to take upon him the situation as minister of Tulbagh. This therefore is again a proof of "Observer's" false accusations.

Trusting sufficiently to have acquainted the Public with the vice, and slanderous character of "Observer," I do not for a moment hesitate hereunto to affix my name, which "Observer" can have no reason to be ashamed of doing also if he had stuck to the truth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. F. MULLER, Sen.

(Copy)

Warm Bokkeveld, Feb. 7, 1840

GENTLEMEN.—As you have been deputed by the Vestry members, and have on the 27th January last acted in that capacity, before the Commission of the Presbytery at Swellendam, and have been required by said Commission to use your endeavours to recruit the Tulbagh congregation with Mr. Shand, and to second him; as members of that congregation, of both sexes, desire, that whatever endearments may be used by you, to reconcile you with Mr. Shand, it will be in vain, as it is our earnest request, that you will submit to the Presbytery, which will meet at Tulbagh on the 15th inst., that we wish for nothing else, but the removal of the Rev. Mr. Shand, and that he should be succeeded by a minister amongst us, of our own choice, whereby peace and order will be restored, and religion promoted; but it is undoubtedly true, that if even some might be in favor of Mr. Shand, the greatest number will not co-operate, and therefore there will always be a division amongst the congregation, which might be remedied by the removal of Mr. Shand; and for that reason we will prefer to support our own minister, should this not be settled in any other way, rather than that there should always be a division.

In the expectation that you will act as old protectors of our congregation, we call ourselves,

Dear Gentlemen and Brothers,

Your obedient Servants,
(Signed) P. L. THERON,
E. H. THERON,
H. PIENAAR, Fieldcornet.

(For the other names see Dutch.)
To Messrs. H. F. MULLER, Sen.,
P. F. THERON, F.P.s., J.

Tulbagh.

Tulbagh, March 11, 1840.

SIR.—Having read in the "Commercial Advertiser" of the 7th inst. a letter signed "Observer," stating that at a Meeting of a Commission of the Presbytery, held at this place on the 15th Feb. last, in the Vestry Room, some serious irregularities had taken place, I take the liberty to state in reply, that I was one of the number present in church, from the commencement of the proceedings of that commission, until the end, and that I witnessed no irregularities at all, save that it was the general wish, that the proceedings of said commission should be held with open doors, as a difference had to be incurred into existing between the greatest part of the congregation and the Rev. Mr. Shand; for which reason, some of those who had assembled there, without however using any forcible means, endeavoured to enter the Vestry Room, the more so, when three persons belonging to the Shand party were called in, probably for the purpose of stating what they had to say in their favor—one of whom is not an acknowledged member of the congregation, and whereof it was intended to inform the commission of the presbytery. When, however, they requested that the Justice of the Peace might be present (who at that moment was not among the crowd, as is supposed by "Observer," but had repaired in consequence of indisposition, to some house in the neighbourhood, from whence he was called), every person who had entered the Vestry Room, left it on his coming in; and no *frightful threats* were thrown out, as was stated by "Observer."

It is possible to suppose, that there existed some discontent in the minds of the congregation when the commission was not willing to inquire into the case openly, and when they were informed that one of the members had asked the Justice of the Peace whether he had no constables. I therefore request that the said "Observer" will come forward with his name, should he wish to be called or go by the title of a gentleman, and not that of a liar or slanderer, in order to remove the blame which he has endeavoured to cast upon a great number of respectable inhabitants.

As to "Observer's" observation,—that should the occur-

rence reach the Governor's ears, his Excellency would soon decide the question, and allow the Rev. Mr. Shand, the minister at Tulbagh, to remain,—the inhabitants of Tulbagh have only to state, that their place too much relished in the upright dealing of his Excellency, than that he would allow himself to be led astray by a fellow as "Observer" seems to be.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
P. F. THERON.

To the gentlemen subscribers to a document for refuting and denying all that which the Editor of the South African Advertiser has lately maintained in one of his Papers, respecting Free Laborers.

Cape Town, March 10, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—The newspaper, the S. A. Commercial Advertiser, only comes under my eye when it contains something directly prejudicial to the Colonists in general, or to individuals in particular; a friend then sends me the same for perusal, thus two numbers were placed in my hands,

wherein I perceived, that "the faithful recorder of events"—apparently at a loss, by the open manner in which you have convinced him of a falsehood, while you had not your proofs from eloquent suggestion, but could prove every thing with documents—could not otherwise save himself, than by having recourse to nicknames, thinking thereby to frighten you from ever again taking up the pen against his editorial majesty, by giving you the titles of *seventeen bungums and unmerciful farmers*. It is a wonder he did not add the word "Dutchmen!" Few of you have taken any notice of his writing; but most of you have treated it with indignation by contemptuous silence. This may sometimes be good; but to do so always, and particularly in this instance, I disapprove of. Think not, however, that I intend to instigate you to scold him also; nor, far from it; Christian morality does not allow it;—even if the Rev. Doctor were to grant absolute to his son-in-law for the transgression of the divine commandment, "love your neighbour," none of your ministers at least have the power to do the same to you. What I merely wish to be remembered is this,—the greatest part of you are fathers of families; and for yourselves and for your children you are obliged to free yourselves from the blame thrown upon you, and to prove the falsehood of all the slander wherewith it is endeavoured to accuse you. This, gentlemen, you should be more inclined to do, as your cause is a just one—the charge against you is mere fiction; and you are continually assailed by a man, who is too well known in the Colony, and of whose attributes, as far as they have appeared to us, he always only give a description, to destroy all belief in what he says.

Do you allow yourselves to be frightened by him, although he vulgarly attacked you in his last paper. Do you know what *manners* he uses? he disapproves of you, and why he cannot bear you? It is his custom to act in a straightforward manner, and to call things by their proper names. For example, when you could not get him to what he had already written, in respect to free labor, you should not at once have said, "Sir, you do not speak the truth—you maintain what is false,"—he would have been too *bold* for him, although he is as "rude" himself;—you should have said, "Dear Fairbairn, we think you are mistaken as to the *frightful threatenings*, which if the same had been brought into operation, would have led to terrible consequences," as stated by "Observer,"—this is a downright falsehood, as can be attested by hundreds of respectable inhabitants.

That the commission on that occasion, when some persons wished to enter, had requested the interference of the Justice of the Peace (not Magistrate), is true; but no sooner had Mr. Winterbach made his appearance, and had addressed them in an amicable manner, when every one of them who had entered the Vestry-room immediately after left it.—"Observer" also seems to blame Mr. Winterbach Justice of the Peace, in addition to his unwarrantable falsehoods, by saying, that he was to be sought for when the commission required his presence. Does this Mr. "Observer," perhaps, imagine that Mr. Winterbach was obliged to watch before the door of the Vestry room, for the purpose of maintaining peace and good order, or to keep at hand a constable? for we have no *coffers* and *constables*, such as have been called in on such occasions in some other villages. The meeting did not consist of thieves and rogues, but of a respectable congregation, amongst whom Mr. Winterbach has lived for a series of years as a Justice of the Peace, Deacon, and Elder.

"Observer" finally states, that this congregation is averse to having the Rev. Mr. Shand as their minister, because he is an Englishman or Scotchman.—This also, Mr. Editor, is well founded and false, but "Observer" himself well knows that I, as Elder, have, at the request of a great number of the congregation, by letter, requested the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Worcester, who also is a Scotchman, to take upon him the situation as minister of Tulbagh. This therefore is again a proof of "Observer's" false accusations.

Trusting sufficiently to have acquainted the Public with the vice, and slanderous character of "Observer," I do not for a moment hesitate hereunto to affix my name, which "Observer" can have no reason to be ashamed of doing also if he had stuck to the truth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. MULLER, Sen.

In the early and uncivilised periods of English history several laws were enacted for the suppression of vagrancy and robbery, suited to the times and circumstances. Even in the lauded reign of Elizabeth, vagrancy and robbery were put under the surveillance of a Provost Marshal.—We are also of the opinion, that it was a measure better suited to the policy of the Crown, than to a country like England, continually boasting of the freedom of its subjects.

Alfred, it appears, was a severe but just sovereign; in his reign every thing bore suddenly a new face in England; and punishments and iniquities of all kinds were repressed by the establishment or reformation of the criminals; and so exact was the general police, that Alfred, it is said, hung up, by way of brandis, golden bracelets near the highways, and no man dared to touch them. Yet, amidst these rigors of justice, this great prince preserved the most sacred regard for the liberty of his people, and it is a memorable sentiment, preserved in his will, that he was just to his subjects should for ever remain as free as their own thoughts.

Mankind are naturally indulgent to princes, and to those who are placed in high stations, and ready to forgive the failings and errors to which they are so much more exposed than other people. It is sufficient for the satisfaction of a reasonable public, if their general conduct is such as may induce it to believe that their dispositions is not corrupt, nor their minds of a texture to receive unremitting and long to cherish, erroneous impressions.

But, Sir, excuse this digression: "There are more subjects for investigation: government is requested to ascertain the number of laborers necessarily required for the different farms, and the number of those employed in agricultural service during the different working seasons, prior to and after the 1st December, 1838, up to the present moment."

Proceed we in our next with this disquisition, and we trust we have candidly and truly shown some of the causes of the want of agricultural laborers, and the wherewith, the how, and the wherefore they maintain themselves without industry or labor.

COLONISTS.

Koerberg, March 10, 1840.

SIR.—The sad report of the raging of the Small Pox at Weyberg and in Cape Town, has spread fear and anxiety in the country districts. The agriculturists look with indignation upon the line of conduct pursued by government in this matter; for they say, government is to blame that this mortal and destructive disease is spread amongst the inhabitants; no vaccination in the country districts is taking place: we are prevented by Proclamation, &c. to vaccinate our children, and what will be the result of all this? what will be the consequence should this disease rage distractively, which God forbid, during the next sowing season?—will the agriculturist be able to sow, and will not famine follow?

Woe to us; for if a government does not protect its inhabitants, but indifferently plunges them into the utmost misery, and make them the victims of its indifference, the government and subject will surely be ruined.—A hot and bold gloving government cannot protect its subjects, but lives for itself, or by the ruin of its subjects.—No, Port Natal is the country.

Time is too short at present to enlarge on this subject, but I hope to resume it on a future occasion.

By inserting this in your valuable paper, you will oblige your servant,

ALPHABET.

March 18, 1840.

SIR.—The sad report of the raging of the Small Pox at Weyberg and in Cape Town, has spread fear and anxiety in the country districts. The agriculturists look with indignation upon the line of conduct pursued by government in this matter; for they say, government is to blame that this mortal and destructive disease is spread amongst the inhabitants; no vaccination in the country districts is taking place: we are prevented by Proclamation, &c. to vaccinate our children, and what will be the result of all this? what will be the consequence should this disease rage distractively, which God forbid, during the next sowing season?—will the agriculturist be able to sow, and will not famine follow?

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ALPHABET.

March 18, 1840.

SIR.—The next point of the proposed inquiry are the causes of the want of laborers, and the wherewith, and how, and where the late apprentices maintain themselves."

It is known to every person who has had any experience in the colony, who is not naturally blind, deaf, or dumb, that the whole of the late apprentices, with but few exceptions, left their late employers immediately on their final emancipation. This had very naturally been foreseen, and reportedly noticed in the public papers, in order to attract the attention of government to it; but, alas! no, if noticed, it was easy to ridicule the idea.

This may suffice for the present. If my hints be approved of by you, follow them. I have only to request you that in whatever unbecoming manner you will be induced to do, when you shall describe to me the character of a libelous writer—tell you what monsters he resembles, and what he has once to expect, should he not change or improve himself.

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