

DE NEDERDUITSCH-EN AFRIKA HERSTEL.

DAAR ZICH, na het sluiten der Interoekening...

VOOR DE BUITENDISTRIKTEN.

DE schryver van het werk: 'De Nederduitsche taal in E. Afrika herstell.'...

VOOR VAN INDIENERS.

De Ondergetekende wenschen haren naam geplaatst te hebben...

N.B. De inzendende van noodige briefjes aan het bestemmings adres...

HET NEDERDUITSCH Zuid-Afrikaansch Tydschrift.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING, VAN KOSTBAAR VASTGOED.

DE Ondergetekende zich van zyne bezittingen wenshende te ontdoen...

RUIM STRYKGELD ZAL WORDEN GEVEVEN.

STUKVATEN EN LEGGERS.

Publieke Verkoopung ter Plaatsen van den Heer ANDREAS BERNHARDUS TOIT...

DE Ondergetekende, Executeurs Testamentarier des Boedels van wylen den Heer GABRIEL DU TOIT...

BERICHT AAN CREDITEUREN EN DEBITEUREN.

TE KOOP OF TE HUUR, HET gemaklyk Huis, No. 7 Pleinstraat.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING TE KLEIN DRAKENSTEIN.

DE Ondergetekende presentiert u tot de hand te koop, haar uitgebreide Schapeplaats...

Deze Courant wordt elke Week uitgegeven...



Published at No. 22, Weststreet, Cape Town, every Friday Morning...

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyrannus nihil discrimini agitur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL XI. VRYDAG DEN 15 JANUARY 1841. No. 573.

UITGEBREIDE VERKOOPING Kostbare Tuinen, Pakhuizen, MEUBELN.

Paarden, Rytzigen, Zilverwerk enz. De HERREN BEVIL & TOWNSEND.

INSTRUCTIEN hebbende ontvangten van den Eigenaar, den Hr. JOHN CANNON.

OP VRYDAG den 19den FEBRUARY, TEN 11 URE PRECIES.

Zal worden vercocht, de volgende Percelen: Perceel No. 2.—Brant met drie inperige Heuvels...

OP VRYDAG den 27 den FEBRUARY, TEN 11 URE PRECIES, ZAL WORDEN VERCOCHT.

OP VRYDAG den 5den MAART, TEN 11 URE PRECIES, ZAL WORDEN VERCOCHT.

PILGRIMS HALL DRIEANKERBAAI. OP WOENSDAG DONDERDAG en VRYDAG, den 17 18 en 19 Maart 1841.

TE KOOP OF TE HUUR, HET gemaklyk Huis, No. 7 Pleinstraat. TE bevragen No. 19 Pleinstraat.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING TE KLEIN DRAKENSTEIN.

DE Ondergetekende daartoe bevoerlyk gekwalificeerd door den Heer JACOBUS PRINZ MALLAN...

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH BANK. VERKOOPING aan de Kalkbaai. EXECUTEUREN in den Boedel van wylen JOHAN HEINRIK MULLER.

DE Bank geeft Renten op Gelden, gedeponeerd voor bepaalde tyden, in sommen van £25, en daarboven.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK. Afbetaald Kapitaal £70,000.

EXECUTEURS KAMER. £3,000. BOVENSTAANDE som of eenig gedeelte daarvan, kan op renten worden bekomen.

BOVENSTAANDE som is by den Ondergetekende, betry geheel of gedeeltelyk, op renten te bekomen onder goede verband van Vaste Goederen.

KENNISGEVING. Eene verdere vermindering in pryzen van Goederen van alle soorten aan de KAAPSCH BAZAAR 30 HEBBERENRACHT.

ZOMERSCHE Kinder. Chinese Pongoe Zakdoeken, Karstyn-rood, Oranje-groen, schaarkeels-rood sp.

STELLIGE VERKOOPING VAN EEN HUIS EN ERF. In den Insolventen Boedel van GIDEON JACOBUS ROSSOUW.

STELLIGE VERKOOPING VAN VASTE GOEDEREN. Op den 22sten, 23sten en 24sten January aans. In den Insolventen Boedel van THOMAS NORRIS WOOD.

OP DONDERDAG den 23sten January aans. Op den 10den, 11den, 12den, 13den, 14den, 15den, 16den, 17den, 18den, 19den, 20den, 21den, 22den, 23sten, 24sten, 25sten, 26sten, 27sten, 28sten, 29sten, 30sten, 31sten.

OP MAANDAG, den 18den January 1841, AAN DROEGE VALLEI. Ingevolge van de menige Perceelen, zal de Venditie ten 10 ure precies eenen aanvang nemen.

TERZELFDER PLAATS EN TYD, ZAL de Heer KOTZE, van Bergvriar, LATEN VERKOOPEN. 40 welversterkte Veulens, by de ingeroerde Engelsche Hoogen Sorcerer, Orville en Humphrey.

WEGELOOPEN, op Zondag lii, van de Kerk, te Urban, een sterk ligti-bruin Rozenpaard, in een goede konditie.

H. J. H. Smuts. Aan Buitenlieden en Anderen. DE Ondergetekende geeft by deze aan Buitelieden en anderen kennis...

STELLIG AAN DEN HOOGSTEN BIEDER, MET RUIM STRYKGELD en BONIS, ZAL de Ondergetekende op MAANDAG den 25 Jan. aans. publiek laten verkoopen...

VERKOOPING VAN ONTTOEREND EIGENDOM. In den Insolventen Boedel van S. Benningfield, Afslager. OP ZATURDAG, den 16 January 1841, ten 12 ure precies, zal worden vercocht in 1 perceel, stellig aan den hoogsten Bieder...

TE HUUR OF TE KOOP, EEN Huis en Tuin, zeer aangenaam gelegen aan het bovendie van den Gouvernemente Tuin.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING Aan de Moddergat. MEJUFVROU de Weduwe van wylen den Heer ANDRIES P. van DER BYL.

BELANGRYKE VERKOOPING VAN VEE, enz. MERINO SCHAPEN, Bloodpaarden, Cleeland Merries en Veulens, Rytzigt, Paarden, MELKKOEIJEN, TREKOSSEN, ENZ. HOOI EN GRAN.

OP MAANDAG, den 18den January 1841, AAN DROEGE VALLEI. Ingevolge van de menige Perceelen, zal de Venditie ten 10 ure precies eenen aanvang nemen.

TERZELFDER PLAATS EN TYD, ZAL de Heer KOTZE, van Bergvriar, LATEN VERKOOPEN. 40 welversterkte Veulens, by de ingeroerde Engelsche Hoogen Sorcerer, Orville en Humphrey.

WEGELOOPEN, op Zondag lii, van de Kerk, te Urban, een sterk ligti-bruin Rozenpaard, in een goede konditie.

WEDUWE F. PRELLER, 18, Walestraat. PS. Op bovengem. Verkoopung zal in commissie vercocht worden, 25 geleerde en ongeleerde Paarden.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

£3,000.
THE above Sum, or any part thereof, may be had on interest, under first Mortgage of Immovable Property, and approved Security of J. H. HOPMANN, Sec. Cape Town, Jan. 7, 1841.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for Private Sale her extensive Sheep Farm, *Kaifers Paort*, situate in the Waterloodistrict, containing 6,300 morgen and 450 square rods, well known as a superior sheepwalk, free from disease; and from its extent and healthiness, well adapted for Sheep breeding. The Diagram may be seen in the Commercial Room, and particulars known on application to Mr. BARTMAN. If not previously disposed of by Private Contract, the same will be sold on the Steep of the Commercial Exchange, on Saturday, the 16th Jan. next. Widower F. FRELLEN, 15, Wale Street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FARMING STOCK, MERINO SHEEP.

Blood Horses and Colts, Cleveland Mares and Foals, Carriage Horses, MILCH COWS, DRAUGHT OXEN, &c. &c. HAY AND CORN.

THE Undersigned, anxious to reduce his large Stock, will cause to be sold without Reserve, the following valuable Property, **On Monday, the 18th Jan. 1841,**

AT DROEGE VALLEY. In consequence of the number of Lots, the Sale to commence exactly at 10 o'clock.

- 500 Merino Ewes, pure blood, 1 and 2 years old, 50 ditto Rams, ditto, 100 Milch Cows and Calves, best Friesland breed, 100 Draught Oxen, well trained, and in excellent condition, 3 Cleveland Mares, selected in England by a first rate Judge, and imported regardless of expense, with Foals by Mr. J. KORSSA, Jr. celebrated Horse Humphry, Stinted to ditto, and St. Leger, 3 pair Carriage Horses, 4 and 5 years, well matched, 2 span superior Wagon Horses, 4 year old Stallions, several Saddle and Shooting Horses, 2 Muscat Asses of great size and strength, recently imported, 4 years old, 1 Spanish Ass, supposed to be the largest in the colony, do. 2 brace of Pointers, 6 of Mr. FAUCONIA's well known improved double-furrow Ploughs, quite new, extra Shares, &c. The following Corn and Hay, the produce of the Farm, grown from 95 muids Seed Wheat, 110 do. do. Oats, 10 do. do. Barley, 16 do. do. Rye, Wm. PROCTOR, Drooge Valley.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

Mr. J. Kotze, Jun., Berg-River, WILL OFFER FOR SALE,

- 40 thoroughbred Colts, by the imported English Stallions Sorcerer, Orville, Humphry (see Racing Calendar), and the splendid Arabian Dreadnought. To the Turf, and to parties in want of superior Horses for Stations, &c., such an opportunity is seldom offered. The Colts are 2 to 4 years old, colors bay, black, grey, chestnut, and roan. Also, 3 pair Carriage Horses, all 3 years, well matched by the above Horses. ALSO, 3 Wagons, 30 Muids Seed Oats, warranted free from Smut, 30 Milch Cows, with young Calves, of his well known breed, 50 young Bulls, 3 years old, 50 slaughter do., in good condition. Purchasers to the amount of £50 to be allowed 12 months' credit, on approved security.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In the Insolvent Estate of Samuel Bensingfield, Auctioneer.

On SATURDAY, the 16th day of Jan., 1841.

At 12 o'clock precisely, WILL BE SOLD, **IN ONE LOT,** Peremptorily to the highest Bidder, On the Steep of the Commercial Exchange, Before a SPECIAL COMMISSIONER of the SUPREME COURT,

CERTAIN piece of Ground, with the Buildings thereon, together with a piece of perpetual quitrent Land, adjoining thereto, situated in the Cape District, near the Jan Biesje Kraal, now called *Bensingfield's House*, measuring 3 morgen and 70 square rods of freehold, and 8 morgen and 4 1/2 square rods of perpetual quitrent Land. Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, and at the Office of the Undersigned. **B. NORDEN, Sole Trustee.**

Peremptorily to the highest Bidder, with liberal Stryk-money and Bonis.

THE Undersigned will cause to be Sold on MONDAY, the 25th January, his place *Wolveneyend*, with the Windmill erected thereon, situate at Disperser, near to Saltriver, formerly the property of Mr. BROEKMAN, and Purchased by the Undersigned out of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. A. J. REIS, measuring 11 morgen and 294 square rods. The healthy situation of this place, and the site of the Mill near the Public Road, need no recommendation, the same having for years past been considered as one of the most eligible situated Mills for the delivery of Grain by the Farmer. At the same time will be Sold, four new grinding Stones, four new Wings, and a superior Mill Spindle. Further, a new Horse Wagon, with six superior draught Horses, Harness, &c. &c. **H. C. VALENTYN.** N.B.—This Sale will positively be held at half past Ten o'clock, and the place Sold to the highest Bidder.

TO LET OR FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and GARDEN pleasantly situated at the top of Government Gardens. Also, the HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied by G. H. MAA SBOOR Esq., and situated in St. John's Street. Both suitable for Families of the first respectability—Apply to Mr. KLINCK, Garden 'Hope', or to Mr. GAZOORT, Cape Bazaar, or to ROBERT SAUNDERS.

To Let,

A Coach House with a spacious room above, also well adapted for a Tradesman, situate in Bultenkant—Apply to **J. G. BLANCKENBERG, No. 36, Loop Street.**

£515, or £20,600.

THE above Sum, or part thereof, may be had on interest from the Undersigned, under Mortgage of Immovable Property, at 6 per cent, per annum—belonging to Mrs. the Widow J. J. OBERHOLTER, Malmesbury, Jan. 2, 1840. **H. H. LOEDOLFF.**

"DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN"

PRINTING OFFICE, No. 62, WALE-STREET.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST MODERN PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES Has been added to the Stock of this Office.

FANCY PRINTING,

ORNAMENTAL CARDS, Circulars, POSTING BILLS, AND EVERY KIND OF MERCANTILE AND GENERAL TYPOGRAPHY, NEATLY EXECUTED.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

On the 28th, 29th, and 30th January, 1841, In the Insolvent Estate of TIMOTHY MORRIS WOOD, of No. 12, Boom-street, Cape Town, Carpenter and Builder.

On THURSDAY, the 28th January, At 10 o'clock precisely, will be Sold, **IN TWO LOTS,** Peremptorily to the highest Bidder, **ON THE PREMISES,** Before a Special Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

LOT No. 1. A Store and Premises adjoining the abovementioned property, measuring 3 square rods, 81 ditto feet, and 88 ditto inches. The above property will be put up and sold separately by the rise and fall, and afterwards together in one Lot. On the same Day and Place, All the Household Furniture belonging to the abovementioned Estate, will be sold, consisting of Mahogany and Rosewood Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chests Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, Carpenter's Tools, &c.

LOT No. 2. A Store and Premises adjoining the abovementioned property, measuring 3 square rods, 81 ditto feet, and 88 ditto inches. The above property will be put up and sold separately by the rise and fall, and afterwards together in one Lot. On the same Day and Place,

All the Household Furniture belonging to the abovementioned Estate, will be sold, consisting of Mahogany and Rosewood Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chests Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, Carpenter's Tools, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 29th January, At 10 o'clock precisely,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, On the Premises, 1st. Certain House and Premises, situate in Roeland-street, near to General HOFFMAN'S Property, recently let at a monthly rent of Rds. 40, measuring 13 square rods, 89 ditto feet, and 120 ditto inches.

On the same Day, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be Sold on the Premises, 2d. Certain Lot of valuable Building Ground, situate corner of Buitenkant and Roeland-street, upon which the foundation of a good sized House is laid, and part of the external wall carried up.

Two Kilns of unburnt Bricks on the abovementioned Ground will be sold at the same time. On the same Day, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the Premises, 3d. Certain piece of Land, situate at the top of St. John's street, near the Garden Wijk, measuring 37 square rods, and 82 feet.

On SATURDAY, the 30th January, At 11 o'clock precisely, Will be Sold on the Steep of the Commercial Exchange, 1st. Certain 28 Building Lots of Ground, situate in the District and to the S. E. of Cape Town, being part of the divided Estate Zoenbloem.

2d. Certain Half Share of 5 Lots of Perpetual Quitrent Land, situate at Wynberg Hill in the Cape District, measuring 260 square rods, and 57 ditto feet.

3d. Certain 30 Lots of Ground, situate in the Cape District near Wynberg, being part of the Estate called the 'Vineyard', belonging to J. M. MAYNARD, Esq., measuring 1 morgen and 290 square rods.

4th. Certain 2 Lots of Ground, being part of the abovementioned Estate, marked No. 144 and 145, measuring 89 square rods. Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, and at the Office of the First Underigned. **E. THOMPSON, } Joint R. H. ARDERNE, } Trustees. Cape Town, Dec. 30, 1840.**

PEREMPTORY SALE

Of House and Premises, In the Insolvent Estate of GIDEON JACOBUS RUSSEWOU and deceased Wife, CATHARINA JOHANNA MINNAAR.

ON FRIDAY,

The 19th of February, 1841, at 10 o'clock precisely,

WILL BE SOLD, IN ONE LOT, PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, **ON THE PREMISES,** Before a Special Commissioner of the Supreme Court,

CERTAIN House and Premises situated in Cape Town, corner of Bree and Strand-streets, Blok No. 9, measuring 16 square rods, 65 ditto feet, and 126 ditto inches.

The above Property is particularly recommended to the notice of Capitalists, and to Wholesale and Retail Dealers, from its being situated in the most eligible part of Cape Town, where Landed Property is daily increasing in value, and where the principal Business of Cape Town will be carried on when the New Jetty is completed. Liberal Stryk-geld will be given. Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, and at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 36, St. George's Street. **E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.**

2 Thoroughbred Carriage Horses.

AT the Sale of Mr. W. PROCTOR, to be holden on the 18th instant, will likewise be offered for Private Sale, 2 well trained Carriage Horses quite tame, fit for Harness or Saddle, chestnut color, 16 hands high and a beautiful match; got by the thoroughbred Horse Bob, out of thoroughbred Mares.—Persons willing to supply themselves with a superior pair of Horses, can find no better opportunity.

J. J. H. P. DE VILLIERS, & Co. Great Drakenstein, January 1, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE Undersigned are now landing from the *Reflector*, the Undermentioned GOODS, which are for sale at reduced Prices. Black and colored Groe de Naples, black and colored Merinos; black, white, drab, and printed Mouslins; Furniture Checks; black and white Prints; fancy Prints, fast colors; white and grey Hottes; Tinted; black and printed Silks; English Shawls; Cotton and Linen Bed Tick; black and colored Groes; Shire Ribbons; black Silk and other Handkerchiefs; 7 1/2 inch Shooting; Gossam; and Lancashire Flannels; Imitation Chints; black and blue Broadcloth; white and striped Shirting; white and Regatta Shirts; black and colored Cotton Velvets; black and blue Hastings; white Jena; white, black, and colored Rolled Scacons; Book and Jaconet Muslins; black and colored Sewing Silks; W. B. and A. G. Thruet; white, green, and red Ladies' Bonnet; Plain Needles; Tape; Sewing Twines, &c. having with a large assortment of other Articles. On hand, best Bottled London Stout and Ale, Linned Oil, Gin in cases, French and Spanish Brandy, new Junk, Brazil Coffee, Mauritius Sugar, &c. **ZEEBERG BROTHERS. Stores, corner of Hout and Loop Streets.**

FRESH GOODS.

IN addition to the GOODS just received by the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, the Undersigned are now landing from the *Reflector*, a choice assortment of staple and fancy MANUFACTURES, amongst which are—

- Black Merinos, Silk Umbrellas, Black and colored Summer, Shirred and colored Summer Cloth, Cotton Bed Tick, Black and Blue Gambroons, Drab Corduroy, Black Bombazettes, Drab Berrettines, Men's and Women's Hosiery, Black and blue do. Printed Cantonos, Rich black and white Satin, White Merino and striped and white Longcloth Shirts, Black Bombazine, Thread Merino Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Cottons, 4, 5, 4, 6-4, Kid and Silk Gloves, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Rich long Scarfs, Scotch Cambric Handkerchiefs, Black Book Muslin, Black Cloth, White do. Black Groe de Naples, 9-8 black and white Muslins, Worked Muslin Capes, Shoe Ribbons, ON SALE, superior Brazil Coffee and Van Zandyk's Cigars, ex Larink. VENNING, BUSK, & Co.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have removed their Business from Burg-street to **No 1, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET,** Opposite the South African Bank, (CORNER OF ST. GEORGE'S AND WALE-STREETS,) NEAR THE ENGLISH CHURCH. **LEVICKS & SHERMAN. Cape Town, January 1, 1841.**

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have removed their Business from 62, Long-street, the Stores of **MR. MALT BAINS, to No. 22, Burg-street,** the Stores of **MR. HURLEY,** next to **MR. J. VAN DER KOPPEL. JULIUS FLESCHE, & Co. Cape Town, January 5, 1841.**

NOTICE.

A further reduction in prices of Goods generally at the **Cape Bazaar, 30, Heeregracht.**

FRESH INVESTMENTS JUST RECEIVED OF STAPLE AND FANCY FASHIONABLE ARTICLES AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES:

- Children's Summer Bonnets, 2s. 6d. and upwards, Ladies' do., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., Children's Tuscan, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., Ladies' Tuscan (fashionable Shapes), 12s., 15s., 18s., Do. superior quality, £1 5s., £1 10s., £1 15s., Ladies' Dressings, perfectly white and free from stripes, 12s., 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., £1, £1 1s., A great variety of cheap Ribbons, Silks, Satins, plain and figured superb Shawls, Silk, Gauze, and Satin Handkerchiefs and Tippets, Lace Collars, Crapes, and Pel-lareens, Muslin-worked Collars and Capes, Rich India-worked Capes and Collars, Fashionable Muslin Dresses, 7s. 6d. and upwards, Printed French Muslin Dresses, 12s., 15s., 18s., splendid fast colours, warranted patterns, Real French Challis and Delaines, British Delaine Dresses, 10s. 6d. and upwards, Do. white grounds, 12s., 15s., 18s., £1, Cheap Prints, 3d., 4d., 6d., best quality, and fast colours, 7d., Printed Furniture Chints and Linings, Fing Shirtings and Longcloths, Gentlemen's superior ready-made Shirts, made in the best manner and of the finest Materials, Gentlemen's Gloves, Stocks, Cravats, black and fancy Squares, very cheap, and in great variety, China Fonged Handkerchiefs, in crimson, orange, green, scarlet, and white, British and India Bandana Handkerchiefs, Merino and Cotton Drawers, large sizes, and good quality, Merino and Cotton undergarments, Cotton Stocks and Hose of every description, Ladies' white and black Silk Hosiery, from 6s. and upwards, ribbed, plain and embossed, Green, black, and white blonde Veils and Falls, Blonde Quillings and Nets, Blonde and Lace Dresses, White and green Mosquito Mullins, Jaconet Mulls, Book and Cambric Muslin, Fine corded and checked Muslins, Fine Irish Linens, Lawns and French Cambrics, Green and Cambric Handkerchiefs, fine Dispers, Damasq Tableing, Napkins, and D'Oyle's, Table Covers, in great variety and cheap, A beautiful assortment of worked Muslin Robes and Frocks, Worked Cambric Caps, Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, in prunella and morocco, and strong Walking Shoes, Children's superior ready-made Hats, various sizes and qualities for Summer, and a large assortment of other Goods at a cheap rate. **J. D. GREGORY.**

1000 Excellent fat Sheep.

ON Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Undersigned will cause to be sold on the Place of **MR. A. P. HERNER**, in this Village, the above number of excellent fat Sheep, which will not be privately disposed of, but positively be present on the day of Sale. **A. M. HORAK. Paarl, January 5, 1841. Messrs. FOPP & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.**

1400 EXCELLENT FAT WETHERS.

ON Saturday, the 23d inst., will be sold on the Place of **MR. JOHANNES ROUX, Tygerberg**, the above number of excellent fat Wethers, which will positively be present. **FORD & HAUPT, Vendue Adms. Paarl, Jan. 5, 1841.**

CATTLE AT CALEDON.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold without the least Reserve, at the Farm of **MR. P. H. DE VILLIERS, Dwaalhoek**, near Caledon under Administration of **MR. J. D. DE KOCK**, on Friday the 22d instant, the following Cattle, viz.— 4 teams well trained Oxen, 40 excellent fat slaughter Oxen, and 10 bastard Fetherland Cows, which will certainly be present, and are in excellent condition. **A. H. DE VILLIERS. Cape Town, January 7, 1841.**

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF VALUABLE HOUSES, STORES, FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, PLATE, &c. &c.

MESSRS. BEVIL & TOWNSEND

HAVING received instructions from the Proprietor, **MR. JOHN CANNON** (who intends shortly to leave the Colony), will sell, without the least Reserve, on the spot, on the following days:— **LOT, No. 1, PRECISELY AT 11 O'CLOCK, ON FRIDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY next,**

Four newly finished two-storied HOUSES, under Slate roof, situate on the site of the Old Roman Catholic Church.—Nos. 1 and 3 contain each 6 Rooms, Yard, &c. Nos. 2 and 4 contain each 7 Rooms, with 4 garret Rooms, Kitchen Yard, &c. In each of the Houses there are five places in every Room, and are well adapted for Family Residence, or to let as Hire Houses.

ON FRIDAY, the 19th of FEBRUARY, WILL BE SOLD THE FOLLOWING LOTS, AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY:—

LOT, No. 3, Consists of these beautiful and highly finished two-storied Houses, Nos. 2 and 3, "CANNON TERRACE," which for the salubrity of air, beauty of situation, commanding an uninterrupted view of Table Bay and the Main Road, are equal, if not superior, to any in the environs of Cape Town, and well adapted for Families of the first respectability. No. 2 is now in the occupation of **MR. J. BEVIL**, and contains Dining, Drawing, and Breakfast Rooms, principal Bed Rooms, and Serranos' de, large Kitchen fitted up with English Range, Hot-plate, two Ovens; water laid on, &c., good Yard, eight stalled Stable, Coach House, and Hay Loft. No. 3 is now in the occupation of **CAPTAIN GARBERG**, and contains Dining, Drawing, Breakfast, and 6 principal Bed Rooms, large Hall, Kitchen, and Closets, numerous Servants' Apartments, Store Rooms, Stables, Out-houses, and a variety of other conveniences. The Houses are under Slate Roofs, finished in the English style, with French casements, and solid mahogany well Staircases. Also, two two-storied HOUSES adjoining, being Nos. 1 and 2, Selkirk-street, they contain each 5 Rooms, large Hall, Kitchen, Yard, and other conveniences. Immediately after which will be sold a COTTAGE under Slate Roof, and Two Plots of BUILDING GROUND, adjoining the Property of **MR. MULLER**, in Mare-street.

FRIDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY,

WILL BE SOLD AT 11 O'CLOCK, LOT, No. 3, That large and commodious HOUSE, No. 1, Market-square, now in the occupation of **Mrs. JONAS.** This Property, from the central and commanding situation as a House of Business, is not excelled by any in Cape Town, being a Corner House, with a Front in Longmarket street. These Premises are too well known to need further comment.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th MARCH next,

WILL BE SOLD, PRECISELY AT 11 O'CLOCK, LOT, No. 4, Being the two Stores, of 3 Stories each, adjoining Her Majesty's Custom House, one in the occupation of **Messrs. DEAN, JOHNSON, & ANDERSON**, as a Bonding Warehouse, the other occupied by **Messrs. JOHN CANNON & Co.**, as Timber Store; this Store has a large Yard, surrounded with Sheds, under Slate Roofs, also Water laid on the Premises.

'PIGIRIN'S HALL,'

THREE ANCHOR BAY, GREEN POINT. **ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, The 17th, 18th, and 19th of MARCH, 1841,** will be sold, that delightful Mansion, "PIGIRIN'S HALL," suitable for a Family of the first distinction. Of this Hall, &c. &c., would be useless on the part of the Auctioneer to attempt to appreciate its proximity to the sea affords that delightful enjoyment of Sea-bathing, also the pleasing amusement of Fishing; Being only 10 minutes' ride from Cape Town, is without exception not to be surpassed by any Residence in the Colony; the Proprietor having spared no expense as regards either comfort or elegance, having a Pump-well, and Town Water laid on all over the Premises.

A SPAN OF DRAUGHT OXEN FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, 18th Jan., at 12 o'clock at Noon precisely, will be Sold, at Diep River, at the Sale of the Estate of CORNELIUS MOLL, deceased, 10 trained Oxen which have been pastured at Zeeko Vlei for the last six months, and have not been worked during the whole of that period. **J. G. STEYLER, Gg., Auctioneer.**

PUBLIC SALE AT MODDERGAT.

MRS. the Widow of the late Mr. ANDRIES P. VAN DER BYL, Te., having sold her Residence, will in consequence cause to be publicly Sold, by **MR. P. KONINCK**, on the 25th instant, all that which belongs to a complete Farming Establishment, viz.— Waggons, Ploughs, Harrows, Horses, a team of trained Oxen, Smiths and Carpenters Tools, &c. Also Household Furniture, consisting of Wardrobes, Chests, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses and Beds, Glass and Earthenware, and such other Articles as will be put up on the day of Sale. **Widow A. C. VAN DER BYL. Moddergat, 12th January 1841.**

STRAYED on Sunday last, from the Church at D'Urban, a strong light-brown Gelding,

in a good condition, has been seen last in the Joostenberg's Platz. The same formerly was the property of the late **FRANZ BERNARD**, of Fishberg. The Founders in particular, and the Public in general, are kindly requested, should the same arrive at any of their places, to inform the Undersigned thereof, who is ready gratuitously to pay all the expenses and trouble. **STB. JOH. VAN DER SPUY, Mz. Koberg, 13th January 1841.**

IT has pleased the Almighty to take unto Him, on the 7th instant, our much beloved Son JOHANNES ANDRIES,

at the age of 1 year, 2 months, and 12 days, of which notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends. **P. ROUX, M. G. ROUX. Erste River, Jan. 11, 1841.**

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY

In the rising Village of Malmesbury. THE Undersigned, wishing to dispose of his Property, will hold a Public Sale on the spot, on Tuesday, the 24th day of February next. Lot No. 1.—Comprising a very large Dwelling-house, with Outbuildings and enclosed yard, situated in Church Square, and decidedly the best situation for Trade in the Village, and now let for £100 per Annum. Lot No. 2.—Comprising a very neat Dwelling-house, with enclosed Yard, &c., and the Premises now occupied as Public Offices and Gaol, producing altogether an annual rent of £111. Lot 3.—A piece of Ground on which there is a small House, and foundation laid for 2 large Dwelling Houses and Offices.

The Property will first be put up separately, and afterwards in one Lot, and Liberal Strykmoney will be given. The Conditions of Sale are very favorable and may be seen at the Office of **MR. J. W. MOOKANUS, Vendue Administrator, Malmesbury.**

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. On the same day, Tenders will be received for the Hire of the well known Farm *Poppoetskraal*, upwards of 2400 morgen, situated near to the Village, and adjoining the Government Land; the Tender to state the Annual Rent and number of Years. The sale of the Movable Property, will take place at a future day, of which notice will be given. **J. M. HILL.**

SLAUGHTER AND DRAUGHT OXEN.

ON Thursday next, the 21st of January, will be sold on the Town Market, 12 excellent fat slaughter and draught Oxen. **Eerste River, January 12, 1841. J. W. ROUX.**

A Young Lady who since her arrival in this Colony has been engaged in the Education of Children, wishes for a situation as Governess in a respectable Family in the Country.

Unexceptionable references will be given. Address Post Paid, A. Z. Mr. ROBERTSON'S, Stationer, Heeregracht.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at Table Bay. Jan. 6. Charles Carter, schooner, J. Broad, from La Guyra Sept. 18, to this port. Cargo coffee. Phillips & Co., Agents.

9. Regia, brig, put back leaky. Lord, Goderich, bar, P. Kay, from Manila Sept. 17, to London. Cargo sundries. Put in for refreshments. Borradailes & Co., Agents.

10. London, bark, M. Tait, from Simons Bay Jan. 9, to this port, in ballast. Home & Co., Agents.

11. Casaca, bark, W. Hayden, from Calcutta Oct. 29, to Liverpool. Cargo sundries. Master Mullik. Put in for water. Borradailes & Co., Agents.

12. Henry, Am. ship, J. Sweeney, from Sag Harbour Aug. 5, 1839, to whaling. Cargo 2,100 barrels oil. Put in for refreshments. Chas. Agent.

13. Martha, Am. ship, J. Whilden, from Port Lincoln Oct. 10, to New York. Cargo 2,700 barrels sperm oil. Put in for water. Home & Co., Agents.

14. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

15. Spartan, schooner, H. W. Miller, from Mauritius Dec. 13, to Waterford. Cargo sugar. Put in for repairs. Home & Co., Agents.

16. Rifeman, bark, H. Davis, from Temor Oct. 28, to London. Cargo 2,000 barrels sperm oil. Put in for water. Granger & Co., Agents.

17. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

18. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

19. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

20. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

21. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

22. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

23. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

24. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

25. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

26. Mentor, Am. bark, W. M. Baker, from New London Aug. 20, 1839, to New London. Cargo 3,300 barrels oil. Put in for water. Chas. Agent.

<

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

Report of the Council of Directors of the South African College, to the Shareholders thereof, at their Annual Meeting, on the 12th of January, 1841.

The Directors in submitting their present report, have the honor to state—

I. As to the instruction given in the College. That the two Professors, one in the English Class, and the other in the Mathematical Department (who were appointed as reported in the last annual report) not yet having arrived,—the Directors, with the concurrence of the Senate, have nevertheless employed the means which they possessed, of keeping the College during the year open,—by appointing Professor Changon temporarily to take charge of the English Classes at a remuneration of £20, and Mr. William Fourie, as an Assistant Instructor for the Mathematical Department, at a sum of £20 per half year.

Whilst the College was kept open, a number of 20 & 16 pupils have been enabled to derive the benefit of that institution, which the Institution had in her power to give.

This reduced state of things, the Directors have reason to anticipate, will soon cease to exist: as from information which they have received, it appears that the two Professors alluded to, may daily be expected to arrive; until then, the consideration as to the future prospect of the Institution, must necessarily be postponed.

Should however, these Professors, not have arrived, before the time fixed for the opening of the College, for matriculation, the Directors will have to consider, whether the College should, or should not be kept open, in the same way, as was done during the preceding year; as to which the report of the Senate now submitted to the Meeting will give the necessary information.

II. As to the College Buildings. The Directors have much pleasure, in reporting to the Shareholders, the entire completion of the new Building, and refer to the report of the Building Committee thereon. The Directors have therefore given notice to the Directors of the Orphan House, of their intention to quit the present building, by the end of March next; proposing to fix the opening of the College in the new building, now erected, after the arrival of the newly appointed Professors.

At the same time the Directors have to state, that upon various occasions, the Shareholders, in relation to the various duties and preservation for the purpose of the College, should the Museum of the Literary and Scientific Society, be removed to it, they have found cause to receive and have accordingly caused proper notice to be given to the Directors of that Institution to remove the Museum before the expiration of February next; or to make such arrangements in respect thereof with the Directors of the Orphan House as they may deem advisable, as the Museum could not be received into the new College Building.

The new College Building having been erected partly by means of a loan from Government, amounting to £2,000 (as reported in the last annual report) the Directors have given the necessary instruction and authority to their Treasurer, for passing a Mortgage Bond, under Hypothecation of said Building, in favor of Government for the said amount of £2,000.

III. Discipline of the College. The subject of inflicting corporal punishment on pupils in the College having been brought under the notice of the Council of Directors,—it has been considered necessary with a view towards satisfying the minds of the parents, and all parties concerned therein, to adopt a Regulation, by which this question may be set at rest.

Whether such a Regulation can efficiently be made, by a mere Bye Law,—or whether it requires a Special Ordinance, is a question which it is not necessary now to enter upon.—Should the Shareholders approve and adopt the principle of a Regulation, to be proposed respecting the infliction of corporal punishment, it will then be the duty of the Directors, to ascertain the most efficient means of carrying out that principle, either by the adoption of a Bye Law, or by seeking to obtain a Special Ordinance for the purpose.

The Regulation which is consequently now proposed for the adoption of the Meeting is the following.

- 1. That no punishment by stripes or other corporal violence shall be inflicted upon any pupil in the College, unless the same shall have been specially directed by the Senate, and with the consent of his Parent or Guardian.
2. That whenever any pupil of the College, shall be brought before the Senate on any charge, against his moral conduct, the Parent or Guardian of such pupil shall receive notice thereof, and of the sitting of the Senate thereon.

IV. Finance. In respect of the Financial Circumstances of the College, no alteration has as yet taken place, except only in as far as regards the expenses for the completion of the present new building.

It will be in the recollection of the Meeting, that the total expense was appraised at £1312 1s. 6d., whilst it will appear, from the account of the Treasurer, that the actual amount is £2342, 1s. 7d., showing therefore that the actual cost has exceeded the estimate in the amount only £1229 13s. 11d.

The Directors feel satisfied, that they need only further refer to the Shareholders the accounts of the Treasurer, as now submitted to the Shareholders.

V. Election of Directors. According to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Meeting will have to elect 10 Directors in the room of the following falling out in rotation, but being re-eligible, viz:—

- Baron von Ludwig, the Rev. Mr. A. Faure, and Messrs J. H. Hofmeyr, H. Ross, W. Gansley, J. T. Burgess, J. C. Gle, G. J. Truter, C. L. Hart, and Mr. van Brecken, whilst the following gentlemen will have to be placed at the bottom of the list of Directors, viz:—

Sir John Truter, Sir John Wylie, Mr. P. B. Borchards, Mr. D. Dreyer, Mr. C. J. Brand.

Original Correspondence.

Worcester, Dec. 22, 1840. Sir,—I take the liberty to forward you for insertion in your Correspondence, between the Civil Commissioner of this place, the Secretary to Government and myself, respecting a complaint against Carl Fredrik Scholtz, Clerk in the office of said Civil Commissioner, in order to enable the public to judge of the conduct of the accused in this transaction.

Please allow me only to add the following queries: 1. How, where, when, by whom, and in what manner, has the inquiry alluded to in the letter of the Secretary to Government to me, (vide letter No. 5.) taken place, about which I am thus so implicitly in the dark?

2. Is the Secretary to Government justified to refuse copies of an inquiry in instances of this sort, in which no witnesses on the part of the complainant have been heard?

3. Can justice be done on *pari* inquiries?

4. Has every Notary a right to issue notarial copies of official documents, deposited in any public office?

In conclusion I beg to observe that the £1, out of which this correspondence has arisen, has been refunded by the accused, whether this has been done out of free will, or whether he has been compelled thereto, is likewise unknown to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir, F. L. LINDENBERG.

No. 1. [Translation.] Worcester, October 28, 1840.

Sir,—I take the liberty to state for your information, that I have yesterday been informed by Mr. Jacobus Francois de Wet, Pa., and his brother in law Mr. Jan Diederik Durand, that your Clerk Mr. Carl Fredrik Scholtz, has thought proper to demand from both of one of them, the sum of one Pound Sterling, for a copy of a deed, passed by their late father and father in law Pieter de Wet, Senior, and surviving widow, and of which a copy is deposited in your office as Resident Magistrate contrary to the 3rd Article of Ordinance No. 104, at the said parties are heirs, and therefore having an interest therein, are entitled to the copy lodged in your office, after the Master of the Supreme Court has acknowledged the receipt of the original deed forwarded to him, without any payment being made for the same.

And as I have been authorized to take steps for the restitution of the said sum of £1, which I consider to have been illegally demanded, I have considered it my duty, privatively to do so, to acquiesce you as the head of the Department, and superior of your said Clerk, of the facts, in order not only to cause restitution of the same, but also that such measures may be taken by you as you may deem proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) F. L. LINDENBERG.

P. J. Truter, Esq., Civil Commissioner, &c., Worcester.

No. 2. [Translation.] Worcester, Nov. 2, 1840.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the illegal proceedings of your Clerk, Mr. C. F.

Scholtz, in extracting and receiving the sum of £1, for a copy of a deed, lodged in your Office as Resident Magistrate, and delivered by him to one of the parties interested therein, and not as yet having received a reply thereon from you, as I consider it my business duty to inform you, that I shall forward a copy of this correspondence, together with my remarks thereon, to His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) F. L. LINDENBERG.

P. J. Truter, Esq., Civil Commissioner, &c., Worcester.

No. 3. Worcester, Nov. 2, 1840.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, and of the 1st date, I have to mention, that I informed Mr. C. F. Scholtz of the tenor thereof; who stated to me, that some months ago, Mr. W. de Jong, on behalf of the parties mentioned in your letter, applied to him, not as their first Clerk in the Office, but in his capacity as a Notary, for a Notarial Copy of the Will of the late Mr. P. de Wet, which he furnished to them, and received his Notarial fee for it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) F. J. TRUTER.

No. 4. Worcester, Nov. 10, 1840.

Sir,—I am under the unpleasant necessity of bringing to your notice, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the illegal proceedings respecting the improper and illegal conduct of Mr. Carl Fredrik Scholtz, Clerk in the Office of the Civil Commissioner here.

From assurance No. 1, being copy and translation of a letter addressed by me to the Civil Commissioner, on the subject complained of, you will perceive that the said C. F. Scholtz has *extorted* from the parties mentioned in my said letter, the sum of one pound sterling, as a fee of office for a copy of a deed, deposited in the office of the Resident Magistrate of this District, to which he is not in any way entitled, being in my humble opinion, not only contrary to his oath and bounden duty in his capacity as Clerk, but also contrary to the existing law on that subject, as clearly stated by the 3rd Article of Ordinance No. 104.

Not receiving an answer on my said letter, I signed addressing the Civil Commissioner (vide assurance No. 5), informing him of my determination of laying the case before His Excellency the Governor,—whereupon I received a reply (vide copy thereof No. 3), from which you will perceive that the said Magistrate having called upon Mr. Scholtz for an explanation, who, I presume, wishing to exculpate himself, stated—“that he had not delivered the copy of the document alluded to, in his capacity as said clerk in the office, but in his capacity as a notary, for a notarial copy of the same, and which he furnished to them, and received his notarial fee for it.”

I now beg leave to remark, that taking into consideration that Mr. Jan Andriessz is the acknowledged clerk in the Resident Magistrate's office, who has the sole custody of all documents of last will, &c., of estates of deceased persons, I conceive it strange, how Mr. Scholtz could be justified to make use, in his *notarial* capacity, of a document deposited in that office, and thus in a public department, demanding a fee for it; and moreover, as the said last will was not passed before him in that capacity, but before Mr. Notary de Wet, in Cape Town, where the original is deposited, and could consequently not have been in the possession of Mr. Scholtz.

And as by such proceedings of persons in office, the public in general, and more especially the ignorant class, are frequently in danger of sums of money being extorted from them, contrary to the liberal principles of Government, I therefore take the liberty to request, that His Excellency will be pleased to cause such enquiry to be made, as the urgency of the case may require, and the said sum be returned, as being an unlawful charge.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) F. L. LINDENBERG, General Agent.

The Hon. the Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

No. 5. Colonial Office, Cape Town, Dec. 3, 1840.

Sir,—Having caused inquiry to be made into the circumstances represented in your letter of the 10th ultimo, it has not appeared that there is any just cause of complaint against either the Resident Magistrate of Worcester, or Mr. Scholtz, in the matter represented.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN BELL.

To Mr. F. L. Lindenberg, General Agent Worcester.

No. 6. Worcester, Dec. 8, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in answer to my letter of the 10th ultimo, informing me that inquiry had been made into the circumstances represented in my said letter; and I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to cause me to be furnished with copies of the documents constituting the said inquiry, so that I may be placed in the opportunity to explain the case more fully, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that such measures may be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings on the part of a Functionary, in whom the inhabitants are bound to place confidence, as is mentioned in my said letter of the 10th ult.

I beg leave to add, that no complaint whatsoever is intended against the Resident Magistrate in this case.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) F. L. LINDENBERG.

To the Hon. the Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

No. 7. Colonial Office, Dec. 17, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, requesting to be furnished with copies of certain documents, for the purpose of your being thereby enabled to explain more fully for the Governor's information the case lately brought by you under the consideration of Government, in which Mr. Scholtz, of Worcester, was concerned.

As you request to be in possession of all that is necessary for making out your case against Mr. Scholtz, I decline to comply with your request.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN BELL.

To Mr. F. L. Lindenberg, Worcester.

COLESBERG. EXTENSION OF MAGISTRATE'S JURISDICTION.

No. 2. Nihil est aliud quam multa minuta.

Sands form the mountains, moments make the year.

Sir,—Before I proceed to my remarks on the Magistrate's Jurisdiction, I think it requisite to confine the *civil side* of the question, with the view, that reiterated complaints on this head may meet the attention of our legislators, and be the humble means of causing something to be done, that may check the system of fraud daily and openly practiced, in consequence of the present inefficiency of the laws existing between debtor and creditor.

The extent of success enjoyed by unprincipled vagabonds, beggars description; and should I wish credit to be attached to the statements I may make, it will be necessary for me to corroborate them by names and dates; with such receipts I could fill your paper—the complaints of a whole community;—I shall, however, confine myself to circumstances coming under my personal experience.

My first letter alluded chiefly to the laws between creditor and debtor, within the Colony. I am now about to dwell, particularly, on the facility afforded to dishonesty, in consequence of the easiness of access to its place of refuge, the borders of the Colony, which you can scribble to the gross neglect of Government, evaded by not paying the scale, either by a treaty with the native Chiefs, or an exertion of its boasted powers, which, alas! when the scale is to be in our favor, we find futile.

The District of Colesberg, though suffering extensively by malpractices, is not isolated. Cape Town—every town and village in South Africa—requires sympathy and amelioration,—all have had to rue “the land of clover and of promise,”—to the tune of thousands and thousands of pounds;—and have seen their debtors walking away,—and where are now “these sons of liberty” —incurring as they ought, a just punishment for their crimes—made to gorge their ill-gotten booty? No, ransoming in the vicinity of the Orange River, many within three hours of the reach of Justice, in direct communication with this village, in the possession of every enjoyment, and laughing in their sleeves at their good success,—for the welfare of some of these individuals I am deeply interested, and would fain draw them back within the pale of civilization.

To show the barefacedness with which such persons as I have described, “over the river,” defy their creditors, I shall take the liberty of introducing you first, to Mr. Robert Wilson—a thief, a swindler, and a villain; they had to encounter many obstructions, but they persevered. Several individuals, and amongst these many respectable females, voluntarily devoted much of their time to promote the object of the Society. On such days of the week the doors were open, and those who were eager to receive instruction, had an opportunity of satisfying their desires. The Clergyman also of the established Church, supported by this Society, occasionally used this building to preach the Gospel. It was not only in Cape Town that they laboured unobscured, but their labors were also extended to the interior; and in the *Kango*, under the appellation of *Zoar*, a village was established for Hottentots, who under the direction of the South African Missionary Joubert, were through his means acquainted with the means of enjoying true happiness.

The return of the Rev. Mr. Beck to his native place, his visiting this Chapel, in which, before his departure to Europe, he had assisted in instructing the slaves, the conviction, that it is necessary to unite the slaves instructed under the protection of this Society, into a separate congregation, made him take the resolution, to co-operate himself more immediately with his countrymen, and since that time he, with 50 others, has been constantly occupied, in giving to upwards of six hundred slaves and free blacks literary and religious instruction. And is it not most unjustifiable, to see the character of the South Africans described in so many periodicals, as “inimical to civilization and improvement?”

It may be said, that not the towns, but the border inhabitants were alluded to. But does not the following paragraph, in the *Philanthropic Gazette*, June, 1820, include all the Dutch inhabitants in South Africa, who speak the language of their forefathers? It says: “We are sorry to learn that the slave population in Cape Town is almost entirely without Christian instruction of any kind. There is no place of worship where they are admitted; and the Dutch inhabitants, even the Ministers, oppose every attempt to alter this state of things. His Excellency the Governor is on the contrary side. Mr. Stanger, the Government Chaplain, has Mr. Broom's sanction, to write to the London Society to send out two Missionaries to this Colony. There are 11,000 slaves at least, in this Town; and they are a prey to Mahomedan Priests, of whom there are a great number, who have several places of worship open.”

Although it was intended to exclude the inhabitants of Cape Town, it is notwithstanding a calumnious accusation regarding those of the interior. Kras, (especially at and behind the Grootvlei) several persons have given themselves much trouble to instruct the Heathens, and especially the Hottentots of their neighbourhood, in the Christian Religion, and whose endeavours, under Divine blessing, have not been proved fruitless. This occasioned that at Grand Reiset, in accordance with Cape Town, a Society was established under the name of “the Grand Reiset Society,” there also a large and fine building was erected for the Heathens, a building much better, than many a large Church in England and Holland, erected under the patronage of a South African, the present Magistrate of that extensive District. And are not similar Societies established at the *Paarl*, *Tulbagh*, *Caledon*, and elsewhere. Do not the Ministers of the Established Church by all possible means encourage the members of their congregation to support such institutions? And is there the least ground for the writer to say, “that the Ministers of the Dutch Church, and the Dutch inhabitants have done nothing for the civilization of their slaves and the Heathens?”

But this is the case with some travellers, who, to make a name and unacquainted with the inhabitants of this Country, through which they travel or have travelled, immediately write down anything, to excite in Europe compassion with the state of the Heathens, thinking that this cannot be done in a better way, than to calumniate the present inhabitants of this Old Colony.

The South Africans in general have also been described as very irreligious, and not six months ago even, we read, that they seldom use the Bible, and if they possess one, it was unmanageably large, that it was considered more as a furniture than the word of God: from this he concludes that those irreligious farmers should be provided with Bibles.

But is this a proof of irreligion because as they never had an opportunity of providing each member of the house with a Bible, they satisfied themselves with the purchase of a folio Bible for domestic use, for which they sometimes paid from 150 to 200 Rds., which, they so rather did, for the better understanding of the text by the marginalia, and because they had not the means of obtaining other books.

It is however but too true, that notwithstanding the want of religious instruction, amongst the South Africans, and especially amongst the farmers (*coeteris paribus*), much more piety, more knowledge of religion, and purer morals are met with than amongst many villagers in Holland and England. There they have the Church and the Clergyman's house but a few minutes from the dwellings of the parishioners; here they have to travel sixty and more hours before reaching the place of public Divine Service. There, notwithstanding all these privations, the Churches are sometimes seen almost empty—here they often long for the feast days, to commemorate the sufferings and death of our Saviour: and although some of them inhabit the remotest borders of the Colony, and are absent from home nearly three weeks, yet we see them from all parts, over steep hills and through deep and dangerous rivers, flock to the Church, even on the eve of old the temple of Jerusalem, and on their return, they recollect what they heard, in order to improve themselves.

And where, in England as well as in Holland, do we find amongst the common people that sacrifice of all comforts, in order to attend public Divine Service?—We beg to give those friends, who are so apt to write from *Academy*, this friendly advice: “Consider before you begin,” “inquire before you write.” If this our country were but sufficiently provided with Churches and Ministers, if only a Seminary existed to educate some able young men for the Ministry, we should see a better state of things brought into existence.—*Zuid-Afrikaansche Tydschrift*, No. 3, 1824, page 129, seq.

This I consider sufficient to dispense the unwarranted assertions about the irreligion, character of the South Africans. As to their being averse to emancipation, I had it from good authority, that the South Africans never displayed such a character; and that, on the contrary, they themselves prayed years ago for the abolition of slavery, but on other and more humane principles than those on which the present emancipation was effected, by which the proprietors of slaves were to be paid, or rather half of the value of their property, and moreover obliged to receive their money in England, instead of payment being made at the place of purchase, and paying for agency or discount from 6 to 22 per Cent. had my countrymen been treated in this way in England, they would certainly not have submitted, and notwithstanding this submission the South Africans are called “enemies to emancipation.”

I am, AN ENGLISHMAN. District of Beaufort, Nieuwveld, Dec. 23, 1840. Sir,—Since you were kind enough to find room in your useful paper for my remarks about the town and district of Beaufort, it has given me assurance to send you a few more, and although a plain, and I may say with some degree of truth, an unlettered man, yet I hope it will find my I have a little common sense; besides I learnt, during my stay on the other side of the boundary, in many conversations I had, to have some ideas of my own, and to show some independence, and also to assert it at all proper times; not but I feel it proper to pay all due deference and respect to those in authority over us, and also strictly to obey all lawful acts and laws, and I would recommend my countrymen to do the same.

I told you Sir, in my last, that I had been to Beaufort, and I described in the best way I could, what had been done there during my sojourn over the Orange River; and I also stated that I found that the town was formed into a Municipality, and that I was so glad that Uncle Peter was one of the Commissioners. I am sorry to learn that since that body has been disagreeing, and that Mr. C. P. Preller, another of the Commissioners, has resigned. I cannot think that can have been the cause of the difference. I hope uncle did not contribute to it in any way. I know him to be an industrious, quiet, and well-meaning man. Surely he did not give offence in his laudable desire and activity to endeavour to conduct a fresh supply of water from Bull-ranch to Beaufort? If that were the cause, it is a pity. Let it however, rest at anything else, I wonder that Mr. P. resigned. It is however, what I expected of him, especially from a man of his information and judgment, and whom I am told, also interested himself very considerably for the improvement of the place. I learn, another Commissioner has been elected, and that the situations of Market Master, Wardmaster, Overseer of the town pasture lands, and Overseer of the Convicts have been tendered for, for next year. This is fair, but I regret that the Market Master for this year, has not succeeded in his tender for next year. Many of the inhabitants tell me, he made a very good Market Master, and was attentive to *his* duty.

I forgot to mention when I wrote to you before, that there

to be a Capt. Stockenroem caused all the windows in front to be made at his own expense.

Colesberg, December 25, 1840.

Sir,—Allow me to inform a jealous Wesleyan proselyte that it is more sinful to beg from door to door for a ‘pope’ on a Sunday, than it is to assist an invalid with a penny—a shilling, or a guinea, on a week-day, and to show some independence, and also to assert it at all proper times; not but I feel it proper to pay all due deference and respect to those in authority over us, and also strictly to obey all lawful acts and laws, and I would recommend my countrymen to do the same.

I am, &c. One that has conferred many favors on the Wesleyan Proselyte, and never received any in return.

Sir,—The following is the extract from the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Tydschrift*, to which I alluded in my last, and which you promised to publish in your paper:—

“Since the year 1788 several persons in Cape Town, and in the interior, agreed to set on foot, at the expense of their own pockets, a Society for the improvement of the Heathen, when in many parts of Europe the people were still considering whether the Slave and Heathen should, and whether it was possible that they could, be instructed, this work had already commenced in this Colony. Thus they proceeded, until, in the year 1799 the South African Society was established, under this fundamental rule:—

“That the object of this Society will be to promote the extension of the Kingdom of Christ amongst the unenlightened and Heathen, both within and without this Colony by all means, which may be within its reach.”

Besides 1215 Rds. which I have been obliged to pay as his security.

The Magistrate at the seat of contention has to balance against the Judge's superior law-knowledge in Cape Town. Documents, place witnesses and circumstances, these cannot always be brought forward in Cape Town.

By the contributions of several inhabitants of Cape Town, the Chapel in Long-street was built, known by the name of the large Meeting-house, where daily instruction is given in reading, writing, and religion; they had to encounter many obstructions, but they persevered. Several individuals, and amongst these many respectable females, voluntarily devoted much of their time to promote the object of the Society. On such days of the week the doors were open, and those who were eager to receive instruction, had an opportunity of satisfying their desires. The Clergyman also of the established Church, supported by this Society, occasionally used this building to preach the Gospel. It was not only in Cape Town that they laboured unobscured, but their labors were also extended to the interior; and in the *Kango*, under the appellation of *Zoar*, a village was established for Hottentots, who under the direction of the South African Missionary Joubert, were through his means acquainted with the means of enjoying true happiness.

The return of the Rev. Mr. Beck to his native place, his visiting this Chapel, in which, before his departure to Europe, he had assisted in instructing the slaves, the conviction, that it is necessary to unite the slaves instructed under the protection of this Society, into a separate congregation, made him take the resolution, to co-operate himself more immediately with his countrymen, and since that time he, with 50 others, has been constantly occupied, in giving to upwards of six hundred slaves and free blacks literary and religious instruction. And is it not most unjustifiable, to see the character of the South Africans described in so many periodicals, as “inimical to civilization and improvement?”

It may be said, that not the towns, but the border inhabitants were alluded to. But does not the following paragraph, in the *Philanthropic Gazette*, June, 1820, include all the Dutch inhabitants in South Africa, who speak the language of their forefathers? It says: “We are sorry to learn that the slave population in Cape Town is almost entirely without Christian instruction of any kind. There is no place of worship where they are admitted; and the Dutch inhabitants, even the Ministers, oppose every attempt to alter this state of things. His Excellency the Governor is on the contrary side. Mr. Stanger, the Government Chaplain, has Mr. Broom's sanction, to write to the London Society to send out two Missionaries to this Colony. There are 11,000 slaves at least, in this Town; and they are a prey to Mahomedan Priests, of whom there are a great number, who have several places of worship open.”

Although it was intended to exclude the inhabitants of Cape Town, it is notwithstanding a calumnious accusation regarding those of the interior. Kras, (especially at and behind the Grootvlei) several persons have given themselves much trouble to instruct the Heathens, and especially the Hottentots of their neighbourhood, in the Christian Religion, and whose endeavours, under Divine blessing, have not been proved fruitless. This occasioned that at Grand Reiset, in accordance with Cape Town, a Society was established under the name of “the Grand Reiset Society,” there also a large and fine building was erected for the Heathens, a building much better, than many a large Church in England and Holland, erected under the patronage of a South African, the present Magistrate of that extensive District. And are not similar Societies established at the *Paarl*, *Tulbagh*, *Caledon*, and elsewhere. Do not the Ministers of the Established Church by all possible means encourage the members of their congregation to support such institutions? And is there the least ground for the writer to say, “that the Ministers of the Dutch Church, and the Dutch inhabitants have done nothing for the civilization of their slaves and the Heathens?”

But this is the case with some travellers, who, to make a name and unacquainted with the inhabitants of this Country, through which they travel or have travelled, immediately write down anything, to excite in Europe compassion with the state of the Heathens, thinking that this cannot be done in a better way, than to calumniate the present inhabitants of this Old Colony.

The South Africans in general have also been described as very irreligious, and not six months ago even, we read, that they seldom use the Bible, and if they possess one, it was unmanageably large, that it was considered more as a furniture than the word of God: from this he concludes that those irreligious farmers should be provided with Bibles.

But is this a proof of irreligion because as they never had an opportunity of providing each member of the house with a Bible, they satisfied themselves with the purchase of a folio Bible for domestic use, for which they sometimes paid from 150 to 200 Rds., which, they so rather did, for the better understanding of the text by the marginalia, and because they had not the means of obtaining other books.

It is however but too true, that notwithstanding the want of religious instruction, amongst the South Africans, and especially amongst the farmers (*coeteris paribus*), much more piety, more knowledge of religion, and purer morals are met with than amongst many villagers in Holland and England. There they have the Church and the Clergyman's house but a few minutes from the dwellings of the parishioners; here they have to travel sixty and more hours before reaching the place of public Divine Service. There, notwithstanding all these privations, the Churches are sometimes seen almost empty—here they often long for the feast days, to commemorate the sufferings and death of our Saviour: and although some of them inhabit the remotest borders of the Colony, and are absent from home nearly three weeks, yet we see them from all parts, over steep hills and through deep and dangerous rivers, flock to the Church, even on the eve of old the temple of Jerusalem, and on their return, they recollect what they heard, in order to improve themselves.

And where, in England as well as in Holland, do we find amongst the common people that sacrifice of all comforts, in order to attend public Divine Service?—We beg to give those friends, who are so apt to write from *Academy*, this friendly advice: “Consider before you begin,” “inquire before you write.” If this our country were but sufficiently provided with Churches and Ministers, if only a Seminary existed to educate some able young men for the Ministry, we should see a better state of things brought into existence.—*Zuid-Afrikaansche Tydschrift*, No. 3, 1824, page 129, seq.

This I consider sufficient to dispense the unwarranted assertions about the irreligion, character of the South Africans. As to their being averse to emancipation, I had it from good authority, that the South Africans never displayed such a character; and that, on the contrary, they themselves prayed years ago for the abolition of slavery, but on other and more humane principles than those on which the present emancipation was effected, by which the proprietors of slaves were to be paid, or rather half of the value of their property, and moreover obliged to receive their money in England, instead of payment being made at the place of purchase, and paying for agency or discount from 6 to 22 per Cent. had my countrymen been treated in this way in England, they would certainly not have submitted, and notwithstanding this submission the South Africans are called “enemies to emancipation.”

I am, AN ENGLISHMAN.

District of Beaufort, Nieuwveld, Dec. 23, 1840.

Sir,—Since you were kind enough to find room in your useful paper for my remarks about the town and district of Beaufort, it has given me assurance to send you a few more, and although a plain, and I may say with some degree of truth, an unlettered man, yet I hope it will find my I have a little common sense; besides I learnt, during my stay on the other side of the boundary, in many conversations I had, to have some ideas of my own, and to show some independence, and also to assert it at all proper times; not but I feel it proper to pay all due deference and respect to those in authority over us, and also strictly to obey all lawful acts and laws, and I would recommend my countrymen to do the same.

I told you Sir, in my last, that I had been to Beaufort, and I described in the best way I could, what had been done there during my sojourn over the Orange River; and I also stated that I found that the town was formed into a Municipality, and that I was so glad that Uncle Peter was one of the Commissioners. I am sorry to learn that since that body has been disagreeing, and that Mr. C. P. Preller, another of the Commissioners, has resigned. I cannot think that can have been the cause of the difference. I hope uncle did not contribute to it in any way. I know him to be an industrious, quiet, and well-meaning man. Surely he did not give offence in his laudable desire and activity to endeavour to conduct a fresh supply of water from Bull-ranch to Beaufort? If that were the cause, it is a pity. Let it however, rest at anything else, I wonder that Mr. P. resigned. It is however, what I expected of him, especially from a man of his information and judgment, and whom I am told, also interested himself very considerably for the improvement of the place. I learn, another Commissioner has been elected, and that the situations of Market Master, Wardmaster, Overseer of the town pasture lands, and Overseer of the Convicts have been tendered for, for next year. This is fair, but I regret that the Market Master for this year, has not succeeded in his tender for next year. Many of the inhabitants tell me, he made a very good Market Master, and was attentive to *his* duty.