





AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS:

Table listing agents for the paper in various districts including Beaufort, Clan-William, Caledon, George, Grand-Relief, Malmesbury, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Tyngberg, Uitenhage, Worcester.

THE

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 12, 1842.

IN another column of this paper, we give a copy of the Petition of the Commissioners and Ward-masters of the Cape Town Municipality...

The Memorial to Her Majesty on the part of the public Meeting held in the Commercial Exchange, will, we hear, be of the same import.

Nothing can be more absurd on the part of the Secretary of the Colonies than, on the mere proposal of a private individual, to adopt a measure, which affects the domestic concerns of the Inhabitants of the Colony...

In the present instance Lord STANLEY is guilty of that absurdity, by approving a plan proposed by Capt. VAN REBEN, and supported by the Commandant of Robben Island...

There are cases in which the supreme legislator may enact laws affecting the domestic concerns of the people, and of which the strong power of the law may force due observance...

Such, however, fortunately is not the dilemma in which we are now placed. Unless we accept the service or apprenticeship of these juvenile convicts, after the expiration of their time of punishment...

Or, will the Secretary of State, by an Order in Council, or by a local Ordinance, carried through by the official majority...

Whilst, on the one hand, we hope we live under a British constitution which will allow no such compulsory laws, we have, on the other hand, provided for any such attempt...

The interference, however, of that august Assembly, we trust will not be found necessary, and that Lord STANLEY, will soon find that his mind has been bewildered by some Utopian scheme...

But how is it, that the subject comes before us so suddenly, and only at the very time of execution? How is it, that whilst it was under consideration, since 1840, both here and at Home...

The Secretary of State very properly referred the matter to the Governor here, to ascertain his views. How did he act? Did he communicate it to the Executive Council...

What a glorious argument would this proceeding have been in your renowned Canadian Report! Here you have a direct proof of the evils of secret Government...

Was the Commandant of Robben Island, a military man, living isolate on that convict island, a fit and proper person to decide or advise upon what was the best of the measure...

But His Excellency's object of reference to the Commandant was, perhaps, to ascertain how, as a matter of police, the transportation to Robben Island would answer...

We do think that in this instance of such vital importance to the character, morality, and religion of the inhabitants of this Colony...

against similar occurrences, the people is now called upon to adopt by the present petition. In the Legislative Council, the unofficial Members should have proposed or recorded a resolution...

They have however, failed to do so; and Colonists! you are now called upon by subscribing to the present Petition, to act for and protect yourselves...

"That Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that when questions of purely domestic policy, affecting the inhabitants of this Colony are under consideration, they shall be communicated to Her Majesty's loyal subjects here, through the constitutional channels, before being finally resolved on."

THE IMPORTATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The following is a copy of the Memorial which will be presented to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, by the Commissioners and Ward-masters of the Cape Town Municipality...

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Memorial of Commissioners and Ward-masters of the Municipality of Cape Town, in Common Council assembled:

HUMBLE SHEWETH,

That Memorialists have learned from a dispatch addressed to His Excellency the Governor of this Colony, by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies...

That the laboring population of the Cape consists chiefly of Emancipated Slaves and their children, between thirty and forty thousand in number...

That amidst this assemblage of poor ignorant people, drawn hither and thither from all the barbarous and savage tribes of the African Continent...

That although these efforts have been for many years past, and these influences almost unintermitted, yet Memorialists are persuaded that they would have been unavailing...

That Memorialists having maturely weighed this question, and having taken every thing into consideration that could affect their judgment...

That while thus endeavouring to protect the laboring classes of this community from so great an injury, Memorialists desire also to express to your Majesty their regret that the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies should have thus dealt with the most vital domestic and personal interests of the Colonists...

That your Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct that when questions of purely domestic policy, affecting the inhabitants of this Colony, are under consideration, they shall be communicated to your Majesty's loyal subjects here, through the constitutional channels...

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

THE PORT NATAL EXPEDITION.

For the present refraining from offering any remark on the proceedings, relative to the above Expedition, we copy the views of the Frontier papers...

(From the Graham's Town Journal, June 30.)

In our journal of to-day the reader will find a communication, dated 21st February last, addressed, officially, by the Natal Emigrants to Sir George Napier, and which must be pronounced as perhaps the most important state paper that has ever appeared in reference to this Colony...

No man who has had experience on this Frontier, or who has paid even a slight attention to the history of this Colony during the last ten or twelve years, but must subscribe to the general truths contained in that document...

It will unquestionably be the duty of the government to ascertain the precise period at which this document reached its destination;—for if in the

face of such a cool determined manifesto of the intention of the Boers to resist the occupation of Natal by the British troops—amounting in fact to a declaration of war—it was still thought advisable to persist in marching a force of only 200 men to confront the whole power of the emigrants...

But while we admit the general correctness of the leading facts contained in this document, and the existence of most of the grievances so clearly and forcibly enumerated, yet we do so with considerable reservation...

The very idea of the emigrants establishing an independent South African Republic appears to us as being ineffably absurd. Had they been content with anything short of this they might have fully attained their end...

The founding of a Colony by the Boers without the sanction of government, would have been nothing new in the history of modern Colonization. New Zealand and Port Philip were both so established...

That the emigrants in this respect by the lumber they have brought forward to support it. They adduce the Griquas as a case in point—knowing as they wrote that the non-intervention of the government in respect to these people has been one of the capital blunders in the administration of this Colony...

Nor can we attach any great importance to the fact of the Cape authorities having exacted a duty of 10 per cent. on produce sent from Natal to the Colony...

The present Colonial boundary must be advanced, or numbers of well-affected men will be placed in the position of outlaws to their lawful government. Bold and active measures may avert this, and greatly strengthen the hands of the government at the present crisis...

It appears to me that the piece of ground in question might properly be granted for a burying ground by His Excellency the Governor.

It does not appear that a title has been granted to this ground, although in use as a cemetery for the last 90 or 30 years, but surely in civilized society the remains of the dead should be held sacred and protected by the laws under which we live...

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Resolution of the Board of Commissioners on the 6th of July 1842, on the above communication: Resolved:—That, taking into consideration the peculiar

circumstances of this application, the Board of Commissioners are of opinion, that the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor relative to the ground hitherto appropriated as a burial place for the Mahomedans should be acceded to...

(From the Cape Frontier Times, June 30.)

We have copied from the "Zuid-Afrikaan," a letter, which it seems the emigrant farmers addressed to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to his Proclamation of the 2d Dec. 1841.

On Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, Dutch service was held in St. George's Church Graham's Town, by the Rev. A. Roux, D.D., who delivered a very suitable sermon.

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND. The public are aware of the dispute between certain Priests of the Mahomedan Church, respecting a certain burial place, at the end of Longmarket-street...

Colonial Office, Cape Town, June 30, 1842.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit the inclosed memorial of Carel Pilgrim, Mahomedan priest and teacher, praying for the confirmation to the Mahomedans of the tenure of a small cemetery situated at the end of Longmarket-street...

Sheweth, That memorialist having lately lost his wife caused her to be interred in the burial ground of his sect, where others of his family also have been deposited.

That to his extreme horror he has found on two recent occasions that certain heartless and vindictive monsters in human form have, to gratify their personal resentment towards himself, disturbed the remains of the dear deceased and exposed them to view.

That these wretches, upon being interrogated by the authorities regarding such atrocious, and so unbecoming a rowal of the dead, replied that as no title existed respecting this ground to any person or sect as a cemetery, or otherwise, they had a right to dig up the bodies, if it so suited their pleasure.

It does not appear that a title has been granted to this ground, although in use as a cemetery for the last 90 or 30 years, but surely in civilized society the remains of the dead should be held sacred and protected by the laws under which we live...

And memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray. (Signed) CAREL VAN DE KAAP, Pilgrim and Priest.

Buitengracht, No. 17, Cape Town, May 23, 1842.

It appears to me that the piece of ground in question might properly be granted for a burying ground by His Excellency the Governor.

I should suggest the Civil Commissioner for the time being as a fit Trustee, but the second point may require some investigation into the polemics of Islamism. (Signed) W. PORTER.

REPORT.—The ground herein referred to does not appear ever to have been alienated, the annexed copy of a diagram will show its situation, and judging from said diagram it would seem that the ground in question was left open for a burial ground.

MEMORANDUM.—I do not believe that any destination is made as to burying the dead of the two or three different sects of Mahomedans, the last grant of this kind was made in the name of Inamun Achmat, or the High Priest for the time being.

The public will perceive from an Advertisement of the Municipality, that all parties objecting to an application made by the proprietors of the building erected for the purposes of a Theatre in the Hottentot-square, to be allowed to complete certain two rooms at the side of the steps leading to said building...

THE OLD THEATRE.

The following is the application on which the Advertisement is founded:— To the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality. GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 25th of November 1800, a piece of ground in Boersplein was given to certain persons, with a view to the erection of a Theatre...

His Excellency the Governor having caused the circumstances represented to be inquired into, and having ascertained the nature of the objections used by certain inhabitants of the Boersplein against the granting of memorialist's request...

That the late proprietor, Mr. Beck caused a small room to be commenced upon each side of the steps leading up to the Theatre, and had raised the walls to the proper height for receiving the roof, when the property was sold to myself and others.

That considering the said rooms in their unfinished state, to be an eye sore, I and my Co-proprietors were proceeding to complete the rooms, when we were stopped by the Town Trustees, on the ground that the sanction of Government had not been obtained...

His Excellency the Governor having caused the circumstances represented to be inquired into, and having ascertained the nature of the objections used by certain inhabitants of the Boersplein against the granting of memorialist's request...

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant, For self and Co-Proprietors, (Signed) T. J. MANSIEW.

EXPERIMENTAL EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. In the present crisis of affairs any plans which can render available the services of a couple of regiments for India or China is deserving of consideration...

PLAN FOR RENDERING AVAILABLE THE SERVICES OF TWO REGIMENTS AT THE CAPE. From 1,500 to 2,000 disciplined men, and a proportionate number of officers, can be selected from those lately employed in Spain and Portugal willing to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope as settlers...

Upwards of 500 of the above might be looked upon in the light of capitalists, as they have, on an average, claims varying in amount from £20 to £40 each on the Portuguese Government, therefore the expenditure of such an amount in the colony in the purchase of stock, &c., would prove no inconsiderable advantage to it, whilst, on the contrary, if not provided for in the manner proposed, they must in a very short time become burdens to their respective parishes...

THE PARIS PRESS AND OUR DISASTERS IN INDIA.

"It is impossible for us, as Frenchmen, to sit with sorrow the power of England sustain so serious a check. Nevertheless, we cannot suppress a feeling of deep compassion when we think of so many brave soldiers being sacrificed, so far from their country, through the fault of the most ambitious and greedy aristocracy in the world.

As it takes fully twelve months to make a soldier fit for duty, each of these men may be looked on as worth £35 to the Government, on such an emergency as the present; indeed, they offer to Sir Henry Hardinge a most favourable opening by which he may test the plan of military colonization now under his consideration, on which subject we shall have a few words to offer in our next.

"The National then predicts that the same catastrophe will befall the English garrisons of Khelet and Candahar, who have no other means of returning to British India but by Cabul, Jellalabad, and Peshawar. They will have," it says "to traverse defiles irrigated with the blood of 3,000 English. Will they even be able to reach that fatal spot? This is doubtful. If we consider that Candahar is 96 leagues distant from Khelet, and the latter 206 leagues from Cabul. Their retreating directly on British India is still more impracticable, and the English will not attempt it, for they remember their march, two years ago, through the mountains raging along the Indus, which they themselves compared with our disastrous retreat from Russia."

The National then concludes by asserting that Afghanistan is irretrievably lost for England, and mistaking for pusillanimity the advice given by the London papers, not to send a new expedition to Cabul, it adds "that England sinks under the weight of a disaster which deprives her of so many brave regiments, and occasions the loss of hundreds of millions employed in upholding the power of an imbecile despot. The energy, which she always evinces under similar circumstances appears now to fall her. Are we to trace in this state of public feeling the beginning of the decay of English power? Should this feeling be converted into the world's most detested sorrow felt at the death of Sir W. M'Naghten and his companions, for the humiliation and overthrow of British oligarchy would be productive for mankind of the greatest blessings."

The Journal des Debats says, that "When Captain Elliot

