



LANDEBOUWKUNDIG GENOOTSCHAP.

Op Vrijdag 11 ten 12 ure, den Heer H. RIVERS tot Voorzitter gekozen synde, bleek uit het rapport van de beoordeelaars om over de proefjes te beslissen, zynde de Heeren J. B. EDEEN, F. COLLISON, M. A. BERON, J. S. LEIBRANDY, dat het proefje van den Heer WILLIAM HEROLD, gemerkt "Companion", verklaard werd als het beste, en dat van den Heer ISAAC JACOB MARAIS, J. het tweede beste. Deze aankondiging werd met toezichting begroot.

De Heer N. G. Vos, gaf vervolgens het volgende Adres, aan de Byeenkomst over, beide in de Engelsche en Hollandse taal; en hetwelk hy verzoekt gelezen moer worden:—

U, myne Heeren, voel ik my gedrongen, met vele myner veldkende mede-Wynbouwers, omzen opregten dank te betuigen, voor het belang dat gy stelt, in onzen zoo ver vervalten Wynhandel.

De pogingen door UEds. nu voor ruim een jaar in het werk gesteld, hadden, wel als het ware eenigen vrucht van niet te sullen bestaande, doch het is een ieder onder u bekend dat alle begunsten en ondernemingen met moed h. heden hebben te kampen; maar zy bopen en verwachten echter dat deszelve uiteindelijk met eenen goeden uitslag zullen worden bekroond.

U, myne Heeren, wilde mede werken tot het bereiken dier zoo nuttige doeleinden, door zich uitdrukkelijk te bepalen, voortaan geen slechte Wynen meer te ontvangen; door ieder legger te examineren die voor hun Pakhuis komt; en zonder onderscheid de slechte aftekeuren; dit zoude veel strekken om de nuttige vruchten van het Landbouwkundig Genootschap te bevorderen, en onze Kaapsche Wynen souden weder zwoerd hier als elders een goeden naam verkrijgen, waardoor onze totale ondergang die ons nu als het ware aanstaart, en het onvermydelijk gevolg moer sijn, indien wy ons niet beyreren om ons eenigst Stapel Artikel weder verkoopbaar te maken, allen kan voorgekomen worden.

Verder hoop ik Myne Heeren UEd. meer en meer te overtuigen, dat ik de door UEd. geponeerde maatregelen behoorlyk op prys stel, door alles in het werk te stellen om aan die oogmerken te voldoen, daar niets my meer ten harte gaat dan het welzijn van myn en myne Landslieden.

De Heer Advokaat BRAND stelde voor, "dat de Byeenkomst dank verschuldigd is aan den Hr. Vos, voor de gevoelens door hem in zyn pas opgelezen adres geuit, en dat de Wynkoopers, en de Heer H. C. JARVIS, in het byzonder ook worden verzocht, den dank van de Byeenkomst aantewenden, voor de ondersteuning en medewerking in de tegenwoordige onderneming.

Dit voorstel door den Heer J. C. GRE, Mz., gesecondeerd geworden zynde, werd hetzelfde eenparig aangenomen.

Het proefje van den Heer HEROLD, werd toen opgeveeld, en slechts een legger aan den Heer J. J. L. SMUTS, voor Rds. 70 verkocht.

De Heer J. J. L. SMUTS, tot den stoel geroepen geworden zynde, werd voorgesteld, den dank van de Byeenkomst aan den Voorzitter te betuigen, waarna de Byeenkomst uiteen ging.

In een volgende kolom is een schets van de opgaven van het Wyn maken door de onderscheidene mededingers by huane proefjes gevoegd. De opmerkelijke lezer, zal dezelve vergelijken met een soortgelijke opgaaft, in ons blad van den 6 September 1842, gepubliceerd.

Kaapstad, 30 Augustus 1843.

WEL ED. HEER!—Hoe is het toch met de belangstelling in de Nederduitsche Taal in deze oorspronklyk Hollandse Kolonie gesteld? Zie daar een vraag, die dikwyl by my opkwam, wanneer ik van den eenen kant hoorde beweren dat de Zuid-Afrikanen zich nooit de taal hunner voorouders (het moer dat kosten wat het wilde) souden laten ootroeven; terwyl ik van den anderen kant met zekere overschilligheid hoorde opmerken, dat het geen twintig jaren duren zou, eer het Hollandsch uit den bestaande jargon souden verbanen en ten eenen maal door het Engelsch verdrongen sijn.

De Heer J. J. L. SMUTS, tot den stoel geroepen geworden zynde, werd voorgesteld, den dank van de Byeenkomst aan den Voorzitter te betuigen, waarna de Byeenkomst uiteen ging.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Kaapstad 400, Cradock 72, Graaf-Reinet 60, Stellenbosch 50, Uitenhage 47, Wynberg 29, Kafirivier 25, Breda's Dorp 21, Worcester 15, George 13, Tulbagh 12, Swellendam 12, Riversdal 5, Malmesbury 5, Beaufort 5, Clan-Williams 3, Caledon 2.

Ten slotte bedien ik my om van deze gelegenheid om het publiek te herinneren betgeen in No. 113, van het Z. A. Tydschrift voorloopig bekend gesteld werd, namelijk dat het aankondigde werk tot meer dan het dubbele van den beoefden omvang uitgeleopen is, zoo dat de uitgever, om zich voor verliezen te dekken, genoodzaakt is, den afteekeninge prys van 2 Rds. tot drie te verhoogen.

Large table with multiple columns containing names of growers (e.g., W. HEROLD, N. G. Vos, M. A. BERON) and their respective wine entries, including details on grape varieties, fermentation, and quality assessments.

(1) Een gedeelte der Wynstokken is bewaard, doch kan niet meer seggen, of van die Druiven of by sijn. (2) De bemesting van myn Wyngaard wordt jaarlyks versnield en ingespit; weet echter niet van welk gedeelte Wyngaard deze Wyn is gemaakt.

DE PRUISSISCHE LIBERALEN. (Uit den Spectator.) De Provinciale Diecten van Pruisen hebben thans hunne zittingen. In al dezelve, sijn tulyke pititien uit de steden ingediend. De meerderheid vraagt om meerdere publiciteit in de verrigting van alle bezigheden welke het publiek aangaan.

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De Landbouwkundige Byeenkomst van 11. Vrijdag, was niet wat wy gehoopt hadden, echter was deszelve niet ontmoedigend. Hoewel het getal mededingers voor den Wynbeker slechts 7 was, meer als het laatste jaar, heeft echter nieuwe mededinging zich in het veld begeven, en een jonge Wynbouwer, de Heer WILLEM HEROLD, behaalde den Prys tegenover ons Prysbekers, de Heer ISAAC MARAIS van Drakenstein, die in 1833 een silveren Beker heeft bekomen, voor het beste monster Kaapsche Wyn, en de Heer N. G. Vos, de zegenpraalende mededinger in het voorlezen jaar.

Dit beoefte veel. Het toont dat de maatregel door de Wynbouwers op behoorlyk prys begint gesteld te worden, en wy twyfel niet of in het aanstaande jaar zal een betere vertooning worden getoond. Ter gelykerryd stemmen wy volkomen in met het leedwezen, vry algemeen by de gelegenheid geuit, dat er geene koopers voor den prys-Wyn waren. Een legger werd opgeveeld, en de Heer HAROLD 30 leggers van dien Wyn te koop aangeboden hebbende werd belongen, dat die een legger kocht, het geheel nemen moer. De Heer J. J. L. SMUTS, nadat men er op geboden had, hetgeen zeer traag ging, bood Rds. 70, waarvoor een legger op hem werd toegelagen. Geen ander bod werd echter voor meer leggers gedaan, en de Wyn bleef daarom onverkocht. Op dat oogenblik zagen wy slechts 4 of 5 Wynkoopers tegenwoordig.

Wy zouden verheugd geweest zyn eenige mededinging onder de Wynkoopers te zien, in het bieden voor den Prys Wyn, dit zoude een nog grotere aanmoediging voor de Wynbouwers zyn geweest. Zy moesten echter niet moedeloos worden. Een trapswyse voortgang heeft altoos een betere kans van bestendige slaging. Hetgeen heden nagelaten wordt, kan morgen worden gedaan, en indien wy de oorsprong en voortgang van den tegenwoordigen maatregel in aanmerking nemen, gevoelen wy ons overtuigd, dat door trapswyze voortgang, beide klassen, ter bereiking van het groote doel—verbetering van onze Kaapsche Wynen—de handen in een zullen slaan.

In 1840, stelde de Heer H. C. JARVIS een voorname Wynkoopers in de jaarlykse Byeenkomst van het Landbouwkundig Genootschap voor,—Prysbekers toetewyzen, voor de beste proefjes Kaapsche Wyn en Kaapsche Brandewyn.—Het voorstel werd aangenomen, maar de middelen van het Landbouwkundig Genootschap waren niet toereikend om de kosten te bestreken. Men beriep sich gevolgelyk op het publiek, tot dat einde een bedrag van £50 by een te brengen, en met uitzondering van een of twee Wynboeren, kreeg men bydragen voornamelyk van de Wynkoopers, en andere Ingezetenen dezer Stad, en gedeelykelyk van het fonds van het Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

Aan het toen op de Wynbouwers gedaan beroep is niet beantwoord geworden. Elk hunner beoordeelde zynen penning te hebben bygedragen, hoe gering de gift ook wezen moer. Daarna kwam de dag van wedyvering; en hoedanig werden de verwachtingen der oorspronklyke ontwerpers van den maatregel, en de bydragers daartoe, verwezenlykt? Wel, uit het zoo groot getal Wynbouwers schaarden zich slechts 6 in de reid der wedyverars, en in dit jaar slechts 7!

Wanneer dan de Wynkoopers zulk een traagheid aan den kant der Wynbouwers ondervinden in het ondersteunen van den maatregel, welke reden kunnen laatstgemelden hebben te klagen dat de Wynkoopers geenen betaren prys voor den Prys-wyn willen geven, of geen bod doen wanneer dezelve op den dag der wedyvering wordt opgeveeld? Wy kunnen ons het gevoelen der Wynkoopers verbeelden—wy voorzien hun antwoord—"Tot dat wy bevinden dat de maatregel beter ondersteund wordt door het gros der Wynbouwers, zullen wy niets mer doen. Wie zal willen beweren dat zy niet geregtvaardig sijn aldus te denken en te spreken?

Het doel des maatregels—verbetering van onzen Kaapschen Wyn—is belangryk voor beide klassen,—voor Wynkoopers en Wynbouwer. Waarom moet een klasse alleen ter bereiking daarvan alles aanwenden, en de andere achteruit blyven met een onverschoonbare laauwheid? Wy zeggen "onverschoonbaar," omdat de ondersteuning welke aan den kant der Wynbouwers gevorderd wordt, slechts daarin bestaat, dat zy zich met hunne proefjes ter wedyvering voordoen. En indien die weinige hulp van hun niet kan worden bekomen, hoe, vragen wy in den naam van gezond verstand, kunnen zy verwachten dat de Wynkoopers voorwaarts treden zal om de pryslieden te beloonen door eenen hooger prys voor hunnen wyn te betalen?

Het is waar dat er 7 mededingers zyn, maar is dit een noemenswaardig getal uit het gros der Wynbouwers? Hetgeen de kooplieden en het publiek geregtlyk zyn te vrolieren, is de geestdrift en de krachtvolle bevyering, niet slechts van 7, maar van het gros der Wynbouwers; en tot dat dat tydstop daar zal zyn, vreesden wy dat zy redelyker zyn geenen meederen bystand van de Wynkoopers kunnen verwachten.

Wynbouwers! weest wakker en beweegt u!—Vermaant uwen buurman, maar zyt zelve yverig, en naar mate het getal mededingers aangroeit, waarborgt wy u dat gy bevinden zult dat de Wynkoopers hunnen bystand en hunne aanmoediging vergroeten zullen.

In een andere kolom geven wy een kort verslag van de handelingen van Vrijdag, gezamenlyk met een opgaf van de wyze waarop de onderscheidene mededingers hunne Wyngaarden behandeld en hunnen wyn bereid hebben.

Op Zondag woonden wy een alleraandoenlyk tooneel in de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk by, toen de Wal-Eerk. Heer A. FAURE, zyne afscheid-rede uitprak,—tot zyne Gemeente, welke in een opgepropte Kerk byeen vergaderd was, om het afscheid-woord van hunnen beminden Herder aan te hooren. Zyn Tekst was uit Handelingen 21 vers 14.

Zyn-Eerk. was op gisteren morgen naar de Simonsbaai vertrokken, van waar hy zich in de Thunderbolt, naar Natal staat te begeven. Mevrouw FAURE, zyne beminde gade, vergezelt hem! Moge de regen des Heeren hem vergezellen, en zy gezond en gelukkig tot hunne geliefde Gemeente terug keeren!

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.

AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:

- Beaufort, Mr. A. P. Meiring,
Cian-William, Mr. S. J. du Toit,
Caledon, Mr. A. P. Keyser,
Colesberg, Mr. James Walker,
George, Mr. D. Coolham,
Graaf-Reinet, Mr. B. Fincham,
Malmesbury, Mr. J. D. Frislich,
Paarl, Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Somerset, Mr. C. Miller,
Stellenbosch, Mr. P. Korsten,
Swellendam, Mr. John Barry,
Tulbagh, Mr. H. F. de Lange Vos,
Tygerberg, Mr. F. Dyer,
Uitenhage, Mr. J. Bruhan,
Worcester, Mr. J. Meiring.

THE

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, SEPTEMBER 9, 1843.

The Agricultural Meeting of Friday last, was not what we had hoped, yet it was not discouraging. Although the number of competitors for the Wine Cup, was only 7, exceeding that of last year by one, yet new competitors have entered the ground, and a young Wine Grower, Mr. WILLEM HEROLD, has carried the day, against two old prize-men, Mr. ISAAC MARAIS of Drakenstein, who in 1839 obtained a Silver Cup for the best sample of Cape Wine, and Mr. N. G. Vos, the triumphant competitor of last year.

This augurs well. It shows that the measure is being duly appreciated by the Wine Farmers; and we have no doubt, there will be a different show off next year. We at the same time entirely concur in the regret, pretty generally expressed on the occasion, that there were no buyers of the Prize Wine. One leaguer was put up, and Mr. HEROLD having offered 30 leaguers of that Wine for sale, it was conditioned that whoever purchased one leaguer might take the whole number. Mr. J. J. L. SMUTS, after some bidding, which was however very slack, offered Rds. 70, for which one leaguer was knocked down to him. No further offer was however made for any more, and the Wine therefore remained unsold. At that time we saw only about 4 or 5 Wine Merchants present.

We would have rejoiced to have seen some competition amongst the Wine Merchants in bidding for the Prize Wine. This would have been a still greater encouragement for the Wine Growers. They should not however feel discouraged. A gradual advancement has always a better chance of success. What is omitted to-day, may be done to-morrow. And if we consider the origin and progress of the present measure, we feel confidently satisfied, that by gradual progression both classes will work together for the attainment of the great object—improvement of our Cape Wines.

In 1840 Mr. H. C. JARVIS, a principal Wine Merchant, proposed at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society to award Prize Cups for the best samples of Cape Wine and Cape Spirits. The proposal was adopted, but the means of the Agricultural Society were inadequate to defray the expense. An appeal to the public was consequently made, to raise a sum of £50 for that purpose, and with the exception of one or two Wine Farmers, the contributions obtained were principally from the Wine Merchants, and other inhabitants of this town, and partly from the funds of the Agricultural Society.

The appeal thus made to the Wine Farmers was not responded to. Every one of them should have contributed his mite—however small the pittance. Then came the competition day, and how was the expectation of the original projectors of the measure and the contributions towards it answered. Why, of so extensive a number of Wine Growers, only six entered the list of competitors, and this year only seven!

When, therefore, the Wine Merchants experience such a slackness on the part of the Growers in supporting the measure, what reason can the latter have to grumble that the Merchant will not give a better price for the Prize Wine, or does not make any offer, or bid when put up for sale on the day of competition? We can appreciate the feelings of the Wine Merchants—we anticipate their answer—"Until we find that the measure is better supported by the body of Wine Growers, we will do nothing more." Who will maintain they are not justified in so thinking and so saying?

The object of the measure—improvement of our Cape Wine—is beneficial to both classes, the Merchant and the Grower. Why then should one class alone do everything for its attainment, and the other remain backward with an unparadisable like-warmness? We say "unparadisable," because the support which is desired on the part of the Growers, consists merely in entering the list of competitors with their samples. And if even this little cannot be obtained from them, how we ask in the name of common sense, can they expect that the Merchant will step forward to reward the prize-men, by paying a higher price for their Prize Wine?

It is true there are 7 competitors. But is that a number to be mentioned out of the great mass of Wine Growers? What the Merchants and the Public are entitled to call forth, is the spirit and energy not of 7 only, but of the great body of Wine Growers, and until that period arrive, we fear they cannot in reasonableness expect more support from the Merchants. Wine Growers! be up and stirring! Exhort your neighbour, but be also active yourself, and as the number of competitors increase, we guarantee you will find, the Merchants also increasing their support and extending their encouragement.

In another column we give an abstract of the Proceedings of Friday last, together with a statement of the mode in which the several competitors have reared their grapes, and made their wines.

On Sunday a most affecting scene was witnessed in the Dutch Reformed Church, when the Rev. Mr. A. FAURE, delivered his farewell sermon to his Congregation, who had all congregated in a crowded Church, to hear the parting word of their much beloved Pastor. His text was from Acts chap. 21 v. 14. He left Town yesterday morning for Simon's

Bay, whence he will proceed by the Thunderbolt, to Natal.

Mrs. FAURE, his amiable Wife, accompanies him! May the blessing of the Lord attend them, and may they return in health and happiness!

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On Friday last at 12 o'clock, Mr. H. RIVERS having been called to the chair, the Report of the judges to decide upon the samples, being Messrs. J. B. EBDEN, F. COLLIER, M. A. BARON, F. S. LEIBRANDT, was read from which it appeared that the sample of Mr. WILLEM HEROLD, marked "Companion," was declared to be the best, and that of Mr. ISAAC JACOB MARAIS, Jr., the second best. This announcement was hailed with applause.

Mr. N. G. Vos then presented the following Address to the Meeting, in both the Dutch and English language, which he requested might be read:—

To the President and Members of the Agricultural Society.

To you, gentlemen, I feel indebted, with more of my will disposed fellow Wine Growers, to convey to you our thanks for the interest you have taken in our declining Wine Trade. The endeavours at first put into contemplation by you, far more than a year ago, seemed not to answer; but it is known to every one of us, that all beginnings and undertakings are subject to difficulties, and we hope and trust that it will be crowned with good success at last.

Every one, therefore, not only selling for his own interest and welfare, but also for that of his posterity, will always be ready to assist you and others in supporting you in this benevolent view. You have again shown new proof of an endeavour to encourage and re-estate the Wine Trade, for which, not only here, but in other countries also, almost no market is to be found; this, we hope and trust, will meet with success, and prove to be for the interest and welfare of the Wine Farmers.

It were to be hoped that the Wine Merchants in general would also co-operate in obtaining this useful object, by stipulating not to receive any bad wine more, but examine every leaguer before it is stored, and to dispose of the bad quality, without any distinction. This would greatly tend to promote the benevolent views of the Agricultural Society, and our Cape Wine will here and elsewhere regain its name, and thereby prevent our total ruin, which we see before us, and must be the unavoidable consequence, if we do not try to get a market for our only staple product.

Gentlemen, I hope to give to you more and more the interest I take in the measures by you adopted, in trying by every means in my power to give satisfaction to your views, as nothing is taken more at heart by me, than the welfare of myself and that of my countrymen.

I have the honor to be, &c.

N. G. VOS.

Mr. Advocate BRAND then moved, "that the thanks of the Meeting are due to Mr. Vos for the sentiments expressed by him in his address just read; and that the Wine Merchants, and Mr. H. C. JARVIS in particular, be requested also to accept the thanks of the Meeting for their support and co-operation in the present undertaking."

This motion having been seconded by Mr. J. C. GIB, Ms., was unanimously adopted.

The sample of Mr. HEROLD was then put up for sale, and only one leaguer sold, to Mr. J. J. L. SMUTS for Rds. 70.

Mr. J. J. L. SMUTS having been called to the chair, the thanks were voted to the Chairman, after which the Meeting broke up.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

SIR,—You will much oblige me by allowing the following a place in your journal. Before however proceeding any further, I wish to assure the public that it is not my intention to animadvert upon the custom of the country (if indeed the underfollowing case is entitled to the phrase), but merely to utter my surprise concerning a subject which appears to me to be somewhat strange.

Having lately arrived in the Colony, I felt desirous to visit the beautiful village of Stellenbosch, about which I had heard so much; and where, on a certain day, I mounted a horse for the purpose of viewing the neighbouring flats and fields. Delighting myself in the agreeable scene before me, every object of which convinced me that it was one of the most delightful places in Africa, my attention was disturbed by a tremendous noise from a distance.—Listening very attentively I soon perceived that it must have been the sound of drums or other such like instruments; this excited my curiosity very much, and I resolved to proceed in the direction whence the sound issued; all at once I saw a decorated piece of rag tied to a long pole by way of a flag, and carried by a freeblack, who was tossing backward and forwards, whilst, as it appeared to me, he had been making a tolerable good use of wine, he was followed by an army of the sons of Bacchus, with drums and other musical instruments;—as soon as they saw me, they all halted,—my horse, as astonished as myself, had already standing still, witnessed this joke with fear, when a chorus of Hussars heartily uttered by the already half hoarse assembly, echoed from the hills and valleys, and made me and my buche-phalus, start away in a brilliant manner.—After some time I succeeded in bringing my horse to a stand, I dismounted to enquire after that nonsense, and obtained after much trouble the following explanation. They were laborers of one of the wine farmers, and had finished the yearly digging of the vineyard, and were now allowed by their master a few days, music, abundance of wine, coffee, and such other articles and a splendid dinner,—this made me put the question, whether they had labored without receiving any pay, or were apprenticed to that gentleman;—no, they had daily received good wages. Now sir, is the state of the wine-trade so prosperous, or is it so much protected by government?

I conceive from the information I have received, that the laborers of the wine farmers (comparing the wages which they receive with the depressed state of the wine trade) can live far better and more comfortable than their masters, and therefore consider it, too great a kindness on the part of the inhabitants, to give them such privileges.

I am, Sir,

A TRAVELLER.

FRONTIER.—(Frontier Times.) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The humble petition of the undersigned Municipal Commissioners of Graham's Town, a British Settlement in South Africa,—most humbly sheweth:

That petitioners beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty with sentiments of the truest loyalty to the Throne, and the sincerest devotion to your Majesty's person and government, and crave your

Majesty's indulgence, while they state a series of grievances, under which the inhabitants of this frontier have long suffered, and are still suffering, from the continual depredations of the Caffers tribes—a barbarous, numerous, and restless people on the eastern borders of this colony; and that petitioners beg most humbly to assure your Majesty, that nothing less than a duty, the most imperative, and a necessity the most urgent, could induce them to trouble your Majesty with a statement of their grievances, which, in their belief, exceed in number and magnitude any to which their fellow subjects are exposed throughout the vastly extended regions of your Majesty's dominions.

That your Majesty's petitioners are a portion of the British colonists, who, in the year 1836, petitioned the honorable the House of Commons, but in vain, for the removal of similar grievances, to those under which they now suffer; that, in the year 1837, the same evils were set forth in the congratulatory address sent to your Majesty from this town, but which they deeply regret to say, met with no better success; that the Treaties entered into by your Majesty's Colonial Government here, with the Caffers Chiefs, in December, 1836, (and now existing), have greatly augmented the grievances herein complained of; that on the 21st June, 1841, and again in October of the same year, a series of Resolutions were passed at public meetings of the inhabitants, held at Graham's Town, declarative of the same grievances, and praying for their removal, and which were forwarded by the proper authorities to your Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies. That notwithstanding these repeated applications for redress, your Majesty's petitioners still find the same injurious Frontier system in operation, the consequences of which are but too visible in the acts of depredation and violence committed by the Caffers, whose disposition and predatory habits lead them to make continual incursions into the colony,—frequently murdering the inhabitants,—and almost invariably carrying off horses and cattle into their own territory. That these acts of depredation and violence have been greatly on the increase from the time the existing treaties were entered into between your Majesty's colonial government and the Caffers chiefs, in December, 1836, and that they have at length become so insupportable that all the protection and vigilance in the power of the frontier farmer or the authorities, both civil and military, hitherto put forth, are found insufficient even to diminish, much less to put a stop to them.

That the losses which the Frontier farmers have sustained, and are still sustaining in sheep, cattle, and horses, added to the late fearful increase of acts of the most brutal violence, and the general insecurity of life and property,—have had, and still continue to have, a powerful tendency to induce them to remove their stock and abandon their farms—and that these evils will be greatly augmented from the impunity with which they are committed, unless means are adopted for their removal.

That under the existing Treaties between the Colonists and the Caffers, your Majesty's Petitioners can entertain no hope of seeing the Frontier more tranquil or secure; that the operation of those Treaties from December 1836, to the present time, has been most disastrous to the interests of the border inhabitants, destructive alike to their property and tranquility, and the fruitful cause of much blood-shed.

That numerous instances of daring and unprovoked aggression, attested by the Official Returns of the Frontier Executive, can be adduced in support of the above allegations. The following instances are among the number,—that in the first quarter of last year, ending in March, the Caffers succeeded in committing fifty-one distinct acts of robbery upon the border farmers for which the Chiefs are not held responsible under the one sided operation of the existing Treaties, or bound to make any compensation to the sufferers; that in these forays the Caffers carried off eighty-five horses, two hundred and eighty-seven cattle and seventy sheep, out of which were returned only seventeen horses, seventy eight cattle and seventy sheep; that these official returns are justly silent as to any omission on the part of the farmer with regard to all necessary precautions, which are of little avail as in ten instances kraals were forced during the night, and cattle carried off, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the farmer to secure them.

That it would be matter of no small congratulation to your Majesty's Petitioners to be able to say, that the cases of robbery and violence reported in the Official Returns, were all the frontier inhabitants had to complain of; that unhappy such returns do not comprise one half of the number, the other half not being reported to the Executive; and that this great deficiency in the returns arises solely from the numerous fruitless efforts which the inhabitants have made from time to time to obtain redress, both by petition and memorial: so fruitless indeed, that many of them think it useless to report their losses, and despair of obtaining either the removal of their grievances or compensation to which they are justly entitled, and which in some cases amount to entire and hopeless ruin.

That among the acts of brutal violence which have marked the footsteps of the Caffers, your Majesty's petitioners lament to state, that on the 14th Oct. 1842, a young man, named William Harden, in the prime of life, was way-laid and barbarously murdered on an open plain near the mouth of the Fish River in this district of Albany, his body being found covered with assegais or javelin wounds.—That on the 23d of the last month (July) Benjamin Palmer and William Brown, also inhabitants of this district, while following their peaceful occupations as farmers, fell a sacrifice to these lawless savages, leaving widows and families to deplore their untimely fate—their remains being, like those of their former victim, found pierced with assegais and otherwise frightfully mutilated—exhibiting incontrovertible evidence that they had been murdered by Caffers.—That on the 6th of the present month (August), another British subject was slaughtered by a party of marauding Caffers in the neighbourhood of Fort Beaufort; and here, as in the former instances, the instrument of death was found to be the assegai.

That your Majesty's petitioners cannot contemplate these atrocious deeds without feelings of grief, anxiety, and dismay, and which are calculated to make the inhabitants of this frontier deeply sensible of the insecure tenure on which they hold both property and life. That their occupation as

agriculturalists, or sheep or cattle farmers, necessarily expose them and their families to constant and imminent danger; and surrounded as they are by hordes of wandering savages, without any visible means of subsistence,—who are armed with the most deadly weapons and skilled from infancy in the use and exercise of them, and whose object is to plunder your Majesty's peaceful subjects of the fruits of their industry.

And Petitioners now humbly implore your most gracious Majesty to command the correction of these grievances, the removal of which would restore peace and security to their dwellings, and occupations; and enable them to pursue their various avocations with cheerfulness and alacrity,—that the existing Frontier System may be superseded,—that the principles of the treaties entered into between your Majesty's late governor of this colony, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and the Caffers chiefs, on the 6th and 17th September 1835, may be re-established: which appear to your Majesty's petitioners well calculated to give security to life and property, and to raise the Caffers tribes in the scale of civilization, and fit them for the blessings of Christianity; as was manifest throughout the frontier, during their salutary and humane operation.

And your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Town Office, Graham's Town, 10th Aug. 1843. Signed—W. Ogilvie, J. D. Norden, J. Edgewood, W. Hartley, W. Trotter, G. Wood, T. Nelson, B. Booth, T. F. King.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Earl of Roden said,—My lords, pursuant to the notice which I had the honour of giving to the house last night, that it was my intention to ask a question of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the excitement which prevails in many parts of Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the legislative union, I rise now to offer myself to your lordships' attention. In doing so, I trust that I shall be allowed to preface the question which I propose to put with a few, very few, observations, with reference to the nature of the circumstances, of the very extraordinary circumstances, which have induced me to take this course. I am perfectly aware, my lords, that nothing but the very extraordinary circumstances to which have alluded could warrant me in taking up your lordships' time, for a moment, by making any preliminary observations. I apprehend that there are very few of your lordships now present who are not, in some degree, acquainted with the violence and the excitement that have been going on, for some considerable period of time, in Ireland, with reference to the repeal of the legislative union. (Hear, hear.) The great cause of that excitement has been the assembling together, in different parts of the country, of immense masses of people, who when so assembled have been addressed by demagogues, and I am sorry to say, by Roman Catholic priests, in language the most seditious and the most violent (hear, hear)—language tending to inflame the minds of the people, and to produce in their breast a feeling hostile to the legislative union and to the connexion with this country. (Hear, hear.)

I am anxious, my lords, to state what I believe to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and I am desirous to engage your lordships' attention to, and assistance in, the appeal which I am about to make to Her Majesty's Government. I have lately come from that part of the country where that state of things which I have endeavoured faintly to describe now exists; and I will say, that in the whole course of my life—not a very short one—during which I have been acquainted with the people of that country, I never recollect greater alarm and distrust amongst the people of that country than exist there at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) That distrust and that alarm do not arise from the boasts of those demagogues and designing individuals who are so loud in their demands and so active in their endeavours to inflame the minds of the people—but they chiefly arise from a circumstance which I lament to refer to, but which it is my duty to refer to as a member of that house—I allude, my lords, to the silence and apparent apathy of Her Majesty's Government while these proceedings are going forward—proceedings so entirely opposed to the peace and prosperity of the country. (Hear, hear.)

My lords, I conceive that the circumstances in which we are now placed with respect to this cry for the repeal of the union are much more serious than they have been at any former period. I refer your lordships to the former period when this cry was loudly raised, and when it was met, as it ought to be met, by the firmness and decision of the Government. I remind your lordships of the period of 1830, when a cry was raised similar to that which now prevails, and vast numbers joined in it in that country. But, my lords, I would ask, in what existed the difference between the evil of that time and that which threatens us at present? The difference was, that in 1830 the cry for repeal was supported only by demagogues and one particular class of persons; but I believe there was not one Roman Catholic bishop or priest in favour of it. The case is, however, far different now, and therefore, I say, as the danger is greater, it requires tenfold energy to meet it. (Hear, hear.)

I shall now conclude by asking, whether the Government is aware of the dangerous excitement which now exists amongst the people in various parts of Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the union, and of the large assemblies who are collected together and addressed by demagogues and others in seditious and inflammatory language on the subject; and whether it is the intention of the Government to take any measures to suppress such dangerous meetings, to avert those evils which must inevitably flow from them, and to maintain unimpaired the legislative union between the two countries? (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Wellington.—My lords, in answering the question put by my noble friend, I do not feel it necessary to follow him through the speech by which he has prefaced that question. I must say, however, that in my opinion my noble friend was perfectly justified by the circumstances of the case in departing from the strict rules of the house. It will not, however, be necessary for me to go into any lengthened details in the answer which I am about to give to my noble friend's question. My lords, the Government of Ireland is sensible of the feelings of excitement which exist in certain parts of Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the union, and it is also aware of the danger which may be the result of that excitement. (Hear, hear.)

The attention of the Government has, my lords, been given to the state of excitement that prevails, and to the measures which have been adopted in order to keep it up, and the Government of Ireland and Her Majesty's servants here have adopted measures in order to enable the Irish Government with certainty to preserve the peace of that country in case any attempt shall be made to disturb it, and to prevent the success of any measures which any mischievous persons in Ireland may have in contemplation for the purpose of disturbing the peace. My lords, there can be no doubt of the fact that great excitement on this subject exists in Ireland.

It is the determination of Her Majesty's Government to maintain the union, and to come down to Parliament and to ask Parliament to give to Her Majesty's Government its support in carrying into execution any measures that may be necessary in order to maintain the union, and to preserve from disturbance the peace of Her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.)

Lord Jocelyn said, he wished to ask the right hon. baronet at the head of Her Majesty's Government whether that Government were aware of the fearful excitement which had prevailed for some weeks past in Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the union, whether they had determined to take any step for the suppression of the agitation; and if the right hon. gentleman had no objection to make a statement on the subject whether they were or were not determined to maintain at all risks and hazards the legislative union now existing between the two countries? (Lord cries out "Hear.")

Sir Robert Peel said,—Sir, I have to state, for the information of my noble friend and of the house, that Her Majesty's Government, both in England and in Ireland, are fully alive to the evils arising from this agitation; and I can assure him that there is no influence, no power, no authority which the law gives to the Government which shall not be used to maintain that union, the repeal of which would not only be the repeal of an act of Parliament, but a dismemberment of this great empire. (Reiterated cheers.)

I am unwilling, without urgent necessity, to disengage the ordinary law by asking for increased enactments, (hear, hear), but I do not hesitate to say that if necessity should arise Her Majesty's Government will at once apply to Parliament for those additional and effectual powers which will enable them to avert the mighty evils which must accrue, not only to England but to Ireland, from any attempt to dissolve the existing union. (Much cheering.) I here subscribe to and repeat the declarations made in this place on a former occasion by Lord Althorp,—that, deprecating all war, and especially deprecating civil war, there is nevertheless no alternative which I should not consider preferable to the dismemberment of this great empire. (Enthusiastic cheering from the Ministerial side.) But I hope, Sir, that our forbearance will not be misconstrued; I trust we shall only obtain additional strength by deferring our call for new powers until more urgent necessity shall arise, and meanwhile I hope I have given proof that we shall not fail to ask for those powers if it shall be found necessary to demand them in order to fulfil the desire expressed by Parliament in the year 1834. (Much applause.) Sir, I have only further to thank the noble lord for the opportunity he has offered me of making this public declaration on the part of Her Majesty's advisers.

Captain Bernal.—The right hon. baronet has quoted the opinion of Lord Althorp. Will he permit me to ask him whether he will abide by the other statement of Lord Althorp, that if all the Irish members were in favour of a repeal of the union, he should not be the man to object to it? ("Oh, oh!")

Sir R. Peel.—I do not recollect ever to have heard the noble lord make use of any such expression, but if he did, I am bound to say that I am not prepared to concur in it. (Cheers from the Ministerial side.)—Times.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Civil Office, Cape of Good Hope, 30th August 1843.

SEVERAL cases of Sales, or Exchanges, of Landed Property in which the parties have endeavoured to defraud the Colonial Revenue, by stating a nominal and not the real value upon which transfer dues were legally payable, having been reported to the Governor.—His Excellency has ascertained, in the course of the inquiry instituted into two recent occurrences of this nature, that not only was the amount so stated far below the real value of the Property, but that the local authority having refused to receive this dues upon such nominal value, the parties, one in person, and the other in person by Agent, and in another personally, proceeded to the Office of the Collector of Transfer Dues, in Cape Town, and there making oath to the purchase and sale of the Lands at the fictitious valuation thus put upon them, paid the transfer dues thereon, reduced accordingly.

His Excellency, with a view to prevent a repetition of such a practice, and in order that the consequences of it may be fully known, has directed these particulars to be published, having in the two cases referred to further directed civil proceedings to be immediately instituted for the recovery of the full transfer dues, and the penalties to which the parties have rendered themselves liable. Indictments for perjury and fraud will also be preferred against the offenders.

And as His Excellency is of opinion, that He cannot too strongly condemn the detestable and demoralising practice which has obtained of one party making oath, as an agent by power of attorney, to the sale price of property of which the agent is not individually cognizant, His Excellency hereby expressly forbids all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and Collectors of Revenue authorized to administer Oaths, to swear any such agent to the truth of any affidavit which such agent may tender in respect of the sale price of any such property; and in future no affidavit is to be accepted, except one made in the terms of the Proclamation of the 2nd day of January 1818, that is to say,—by the buyer and the seller.

It is however to be understood, that Agents who, in their capacity as such, are the actual buyers or sellers of property, do not come within the scope and meaning of this notice.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

