

Vertical text on the left margin, including names and dates.

KAAPSCHE WYN... Prospectus... WAAROP het Kaap de Goede Hoop Landbouwkundig Genootschap...

PROSPECTUS... I. Een Bekker... II. Een Bekker... III. Een Bekker...

En Certificaat van twee respectabele buren moet het... De beoordeelaars op over het beste proefje te beslissen...

VI. De volgende Mededelingen zal verplicht zijn aan den Secretaris van het Genootschap... VII. Nadat de Bekker...

1. Dat de Wyn de opbrengst van zyne eigen plaats is... 2. Of de Wyn de opbrengst van zyne eigen plaats is...

14. Of de wraak op tralle, of op de gezeene wyze gezeend... 15. Of men de doppen en stengels met het sap heeft laten...

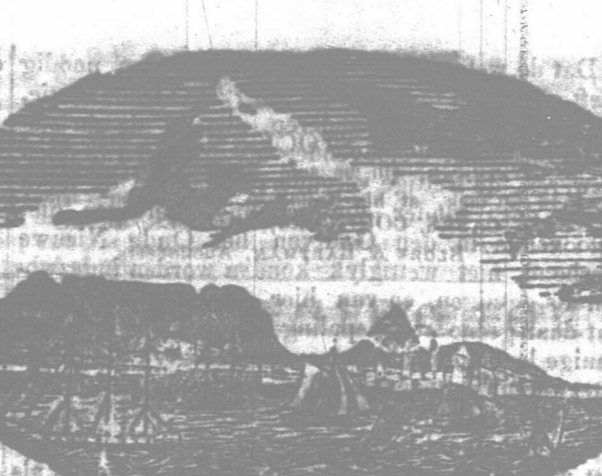
WAAROP het Kaap de Goede Hoop Landbouwkundig Genootschap... 'DE KAAPSCHE BRANDEWYN BEKER'...

PROSPECTUS... WAAROP het Kaap de Goede Hoop Landbouwkundig Genootschap...

VERHUIJD... No. 127, Hoek der Loop en Korte Marktstraat... VERHUIJD van No. 2, Kasteelstraat...

EDICT... Meesters Bureau, Kaapstad, 17 July 1845... Meesters Bureau, Kaapstad, 17 July 1845...

TERWIJL... De Zuid-Afrikaan... Prijs 7d. per enkel Nummer.



De Zuid-Afrikaan... [Tros Tyrasque mihi nullo discernere agitur - Virgil]

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DEEL XVI. DINGSDAG DEN 22 JULY 1845. No. 1007.

Nieuwe Goederen, PER 'THOMAS EN JOSEPH CRISP.'... DE Ondergetoekende heeft juist per bovenstaande Vaartuig...

KOLEN... TE koop aan de Pakhuizen van de Ondergetoekenden...

R. CLARENCE, HEEFT ALMOEG TE KOOP... Urtheemse en Kaapsche Wynen...

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PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING OP HEDEN... In den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer GERRIT HENDRIK MEYER...

DE Directoren der Executieve Kamer, als gezamenlijke... (Dinsdag) den 22 dezer, om navolgende daggelyke publieke verkoop...

Almede kostbaar Zilverwerk... (bestaande 2700 lood) en Platynwerk...

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCHE Brand en Levens Assurantie MAATSCHAPPY... OPGERIGT IN MAART 1831. KAPITAAL £ 45,000. OPBETAALD £ 27000.

RAAD VAN DIRECTEUREN: De Heer ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, President. JOHANNES A. DE SUEVE, Vice-President.

Brand Department... Tweede Klas... Derde Klas... Vierde Klas...

Levens Department... De Maatschappij verleent Politien op het leven van eenig gezond Persoon...

VERKOOPING VAN SUIKER, ENZ... 300 zakken Suiker, en 80 Java Koffy...

Binnen Verkooping UITGESCHIED... DE Ondergetoekende heeft nu eenige stukken...

Wagenhout... OP MORGEN (Woensdag) KAMIDDAG den 23 dezer...

Grynhouten Planken en Battens... OP de Verkoopung van den Heer GUYTON...

FRAAYE HUISMEUBELEN, ENZ... In den Insolventen Boedel van JOHN DRAS TROMSON...

OP VRYDAG, DEN 25TEN JULY AANST. TENTOURE... 'AL de Ondergetoekende publiek verkooft...

1,000 SCHAPEN... KENNISGEVING AAN FAMILIE EN VRIENDEN... OVERLEDEN ter myner Plaatsen aan de Liesbeek's Rivier...

GENEERALE POSTKANTOOR... WORDT met deze kennis gegeven...

1. Norket... 2. J. van der... 3. J. van der... 4. J. van der...

10. P. C. van Nierkerk... 11. P. C. van Nierkerk... 12. W. Stubbé...

13. H. A. Straatman... 14. W. Stubbé... 15. Desclée...

16. C. Armstrong... 17. Desclée... 18. Desclée...

19. C. L. G. Schimpes... 20. C. W. Rank... 21. B. H. Eyberg...

22. F. H. Faure... 23. Desclée... 24. H. L. Vos...

25. A. Farquhar... De Tenders ter verroering van de Posten tusschen Grahamstad en Uitenhage...

OVERLEDEN... De Heer WILHELMUS VAN BREDEN, geboren VOZOT, in den ouderdom van 48 jaren...

AGENTS...
Mr. J. A. ...
Mr. W. ...
Mr. ...

ZULU TRIBUNAL.
The Criminal Sessions in Cape Town, presided by the Hon. Mr. Justice W. Merritt, terminated on Thursday last after 11 cases, mostly of theft and assault, had been tried during three days. The prosecution of the cases on the part of the Crown was conducted by Mr. Advocate CROWE, who had been substituted by the Attorney General for that purpose during his absence with the Governor to the Frontier.

Although in the several cases nothing occurred which might seem to call for any particular comment, yet at the very opening of the Session's question arose respecting the admission of Mahomedans to sit as Petty Jurors, which has already been agitated amongst the public and who will consequently not feel indifferent at the issue.

CAREL PILGRIM, a Mahomedan Priest, who under the new Jury Ordinance No. 1, 1845, appeared on the list of persons qualified to serve as Petty Jurors, attended in virtue of a summons served upon him for that purpose. In the first case brought on, his name was called out, and on his stepping forward, dressed with his turban and his peculiar habit, Mr. Advocate CROWE, acting for the Attorney General, stated to the Court that he would not challenge this person, but submitted whether such persons were entitled to sit and serve as Jurors.

Mr. Justice MERRITT, thereupon examined CAREL PILGRIM as to his belief in God—Christ, in Mahomet, and concluded by declaring Mahomedans incompetent to sit and serve as Jurors, more especially on account of their inability of making the oath required by the Rules of Court, to be made by every Juror; but at the same time informed him, that as this was the individual opinion of one Judge, it will be open to him CAREL, should he feel himself aggrieved by his decision, to move the Supreme Court thereon, and thus obtain a decision of all the Judges.

The decision given by Mr. Justice Merritt, will be satisfactory to the public, whose objection to serve as petty Jurors with Mahomedans, has been urged very strongly. It is to be regretted, however, that the Legislature should in the last Jury Ordinance No. 1, 1845, have left this point open, and thus have given rise to the agitation of the present question. If the Ordinance had contained some clause, rendering such persons, as have now been refused by the Judge, incompetent to serve as Jurors, the Mahomedan class, who as far as we can remember, have never been placed on the list of persons competent to serve as Jurors, and who have never been summoned to attend any of the Courts for that purpose, would have taken no notice of their exclusion, and no question amongst them would have been raised on that head.

The case now however has a different aspect. Every Mahomedan, whose only competency is in paying a certain rate of house rent, has been placed on the list of Jurors, and Mahomedans have several times in consequence been summoned to attend. Their attention has thus been provoked to desire a privilege of serving as Jurors, and their refusal must therefore have an unnecessary odious effect. This might have been avoided by the insertion in the last Ordinance, of some such clause, as we have referred to.

...do not find a trace of humanity and charity in that community, where no one is allowed to be a witness against another...

CRIMINAL SESSIONS CAPTURED.
On Friday morning, the 15th inst., the Criminal Sessions in Cape Town, presided by the Hon. Mr. Justice W. Merritt, terminated after 11 cases, mostly of theft and assault, had been tried during three days. The prosecution of the cases on the part of the Crown was conducted by Mr. Advocate CROWE, who had been substituted by the Attorney General for that purpose during his absence with the Governor to the Frontier.

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...the Government of the Colony is not bound to furnish materials for Jurors. That the order now made directing Carel to stand aside, was given merely by a single Judge, and therefore, if any other person similarly situated with him, thought that such an order was illegal or injurious to him, they had the power to apply for redress to the Supreme Court when the bench was full.

PORT NATAL.
We copy the following editorial remarks of the "Native" of a Port Natal Paper, of the 20th of June, respecting the further Emigration of the Emigrant Farmers, as well on the North Eastern Boundary, as of Natal towards Sofala. Strange that the Government at Home, should leave the affairs in those quarters in so unsettled a state, as to provoke further emigration! The consequence will be for their account.

From the various informations which we have obtained by the Colonial Newspapers, and from individuals lately arrived from the interior, we are led to conclude, that the emigration is not so much as it was formerly, but that it is still going on, and that there is no probability of its ceasing. The emigration of the British Colonists is still going on, and that there is no probability of its ceasing.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR MAURITIUS.
There are some facts respecting the attitude assumed by the French in and about Madagascar that ought to be generally known. The French have at present a large naval force in those seas. Their vessels, which sail at Madagascar, under the unassuming designation of galleons or transports, are heavily manned, and carry from 16 to 30 guns. They have a flotilla on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, consisting at times of ten vessels, some of great force. A large undermasted ship, apparently a line-of-battle ship, cut down as a guard-vessel, forms part of that force. They have taken possession of the island of Mayotta, the most southerly of Comoros, and fortified it strongly. For some years they have been taking an active part in the wars between the Soalaya tribes and the Queen of Madagascar, supplying the former with arms and other assistance. A small steamer, not long ago carried a large party of French engineers and military, by one of the western rivers, to within a short distance of Antananarivo, the capital of the island, and they are understood to have reported that there was no obstacle to prevent their taking possession of the town with a very trifling force.

Taken in connexion with these demonstrations, it is a fact of no small importance, that some French gentlemen have of late been making particular inquiries as to whether the French could be allowed to import cattle from Madagascar into the colony. This question, as the law stands, is there understood to imply that the French took part of Madagascar, a possession of his Majesty's Majesty. Loud complaints, too, are made by English traders, that they have been "held out" of Tamatave, by the French. All this really looks as if the French were going to perform another Algeria, in the East Indies. This is a matter which deeply concerns Great Britain. Mauritius at present draws almost all its supplies of live stock and salt provisions from Madagascar; if Madagascar becomes a French colony, in future these supplies will be received from France.

The statements we have now made we know to be true to the letter. Will our members of Parliament ask, Ministers, whether they are aware of these facts? Colonial Gazette.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON PARIS.
The Debats replies at great length to the opponents of the bill for arming the continent with detached forts of Paris. We have only room, however, for one extract. Addressing these opponents, the Debats says:—

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