

## AAN INTEKENAREN EN ADVERTERENDERS.

TENGEVOLGE der verandering, welke wy in ons blad aankondigen hebben, dat de publicatie van twee Nummers per week, over te nemen, ons Agents en Intekenaars, te verwachten, hadden, dat rekeningen tot het einde des Jaars, en tot **DECEMBER** geplaatst, in betrek, van indezen, is niet te stellen dat rekeningen tot dien tyd afzienende, en nieuwe rekeningen op ons oude plan op openstaan. Wy aannemmen dat, nadat een gerecht na worden voldaan, te verwachten, dat de afdelingen kosten, welke wy, en de praktische van twee Nummers per week, te bestrijven hadden, in eenigszins worden genomen.

Uitvoerder der moedgeld, en de kosten gespaard gedaan met het leveren der ondervrechtheeden somtens van ons Establissemant voor *advertisers* verantwoordigd, maken wy, bekend, dat alle *Advertisers* ons personeel die gene open rekeningen houden of niet gesugd *Advertisers*, soorten, voordat desepte geplaatst worden, vooruit kunnen worden betaald.

Onze Agents in de Buiten-Districten worden mede vrijelijk waarschuwt, ons met een lyst hunner Intekenaars van den 1 OCTOBER, onder de nieuwe schikking voor den isten der aansluitende maand NOVEMBER, te begunnen,

## HEDEN MORGEN.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen een Buiten-Verkooping houden, voor hunne Pakhuizen, (op Heden Morgen, Diugdag), van de Wol gevverde Lakken, Kasjmieren, Buckinga, Dossjins, gedrukte Moleskins, gemaakte Kleederen, en eenige verschijnselen andere Goederen.

TWENTYMAN & WARNER.

24 Hoorngracht,

## OP MORGON.

In den Insolventen Boedel van Petrus Martinus van der Spuy, P. J. zoon.

ZAL by publike Veiling op MORGEN, den 27 deser, Z ten 10 ure, worden verkocht aan het Woobuus van den Insolvent, in Dorpsstraat, hoek van de Langstraat, al het Loosgoed aan desen Boedel behorende.

### HUISRAAD.

Mahony, eeder, stink en gehouwen Klaafkisten, Eet-, Kaart en andere Tafels, Stoelen, Schryflessenaar, Ledekekten, Kapstokken en Rakken, 1 Buffet, Toiletspeel, 1 Tapy, 1 dubbele Vederbed, Kussens, enz, Venster en Bedgordijnen, en andere Huismeubelen.

Een paar prachtige plastiche Koof- en Theesmachines, 1 koperen de. Kastelaren, Tafelkamper, 1 Thees, Glas-, Koper- en Aardewerk van elke beschryving, Kookpotjes en Ketels en andere Keukens en Dispensariesschappen.

Een silvery Souplepel, 6 dito Theeslepel, en 1 dito Horologie.

### KRUIDENIERSWAREN,

Ryst, Sago, Koof, Thee, Zout, Peper, Zeep, Salpeter, Amelanden, Rosynen, Vogen, gedroogde Arikzen, Gruyere, en kleine en groote hoeveelheden, Misties, Dadelas, Mosterd, en Eau de Cologne. Almada Kardinaespapier, Segaren, Watervuurpotten, Kommen, Garen en eenige menigte andere dingen, te veel om te meiden.

E. A. BUYSKES, Enige Curator

## OP MORGON.

In den Insolventen Boedel van Robert Waters.

### VIER HUIZEN.

OP MORGON, den 27sten October 1841, ten 10 ure precies, sal op de plante zette worden verkocht, in 4 Perceles, stellige aan den hoogste Bieder, ter overstaan van eenen Speciaelen Commissaris, op last van het Hooge Geregtshof.

Zeker 4 Huizen en Erven, gelegen op de Buitenkant, in de Kaapstad.

Perceel No. 1.—Is een fraai Woobuus, nu geocopeerd door den Hr. WATERA, bevattende een Gang, 36 voeten lang, gevoerd met Franse Marmer, 3 ruime Kamers, netjes behangen, en voorzien van Stoeckplaten, het bovenste bevat een ruime Galery, 3 goede Slapkamers, Kleedmakers, en 2 Dienstbodesvertrekken, Keuken en Vuurplaats, Dispens, Provisiekamer, een Pomp uitvarendt water, en een netto Tuin met een aangenaam Zomerhuisje.

Tot dit Eigendom is in de beste reparatie en gelegen op een der aangenaamste standen van de Kaapstad, en is de sandicht wel waard van iemand die een aangenaam en geryflik Woobuus verlangt.

Perceel No. 2.—Een klein Huushuis annex No. 1, bevatte twee Kamers en Plaats, en drie Slapkamers boven.

Perceel No. 3.—Een Huis annex No. 2, bevatteende ses Kamers, Keuken en Plaats, met allerlei gemakken.

Perceel No. 4.—Een goed Huis, bevatteende vier Kamers, Stu en Koethuis, en ruime Plaats met goed Water ingeleid en een nette Tuin.

Dit Erf is gevlogen achter, maar heeft geen communicatie met Perceel No. 2 en 3. De ingang is op de Buitenkant en ruim genoeg voor een Wagen, en met weinig kosten kan dit tot een aangenaam verblyf worden gemaakt.

Ieder Erf zal afzonderlijk worden opgegeven by Opbod en Afslag, vervolgens 2, 3 en 4 te zamen, en dan het geheel in een koop.

T. SUTHERLAND, } Gez.  
E. THOMPSON, } Curatoren

## CALEDONS BADEN.

TEN einde teleurstelling voortekomen, voor partijen die voorzamen syn het Bad te besoeken, maakt de Ondergeteekende die bekend, dat de Zuiderveugel, voortaan by uitstuiting voor kostgangers sal worden gehouden.

Zoodra als die veranderingen zullen voltooid zyn, zullen er drie Kamers in de Noorde vleugel te huur zyn, (voor dezen die hunne eigen tafel wenschen te voeren,) a twee Rds, voor elke Kamer, of een, twee of drie Kamers zyt in de Cottage te bekomen, a 1 Rds. elk, het gebruik van het Bad daaronder begrenzen.

Om Kamers verveegd moet zich per brief (vrach-rry) by T. D. RICHARDS.

12 Oct. 1841.

### TE HUUR.

HET HUIS, gelegen in de Gravestraat, onlangs door den Heer VERREAU, als een Winkel geopereerd.—Men verveegd zich by de jonge Jufvrouw A. STEIN, No. 15 Roelandstraat.

### TE KOOP.

TIEN goed gedresseerde Ezel van 5 en 6 jaren oud.—De Koopschat has the verkiezing voor een jaar op renten blyven, onder goede Securiteit.

J. G. FISCHER, Klein Botteley.

### BUITEN-VERBLYF.

TE KOOP, of te HUUR, dat aangenaam verblif "Woodville," gelegen aan Rondebosch, omstreks 4 mylen van de Kaapstad.—Voor byzonderheden, Adres by R. C. LOGIE, Claremont.

### OP ZONNEBLOEM.

ALTOOS verkrybaar, beste soort Baksteen,—te worden geleverd by de grote hoeveelheid, tegen Rds. 14 per 1000 Steenen.

Dese Courant zal voortaan elken Dingdag en Vrydag morgen worden uitgegeven, te No. 92 Wallstraat, en met de eerstvolgende Post naar de Buiten-Districten worden verstuurd.



This Paper, will in future, be published every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at No. 92, Wall-street, and be dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing Post.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

## DEEL XII.

## DINGSDAG DEN 18 OCTOBER 1841.

No. 617.

### BERIGT AAN DEELHEBBERS.

### "DE PROTECTEUR," Brand en Levens Assuransie Maatschappij.

DE gezantlyke Deelhebbers deser Maatschappij worden vertrouwd, dat volgens bericht op gisteren in de Derde Jaarlyksche Algemeene Vergadering van Deelhebbers genomen, de renten a 6 p.c. op pond en daarboven.

Almada gehouwen Planken, Disselhoven, Leerboomen enz. enz.

Meesters Bureau, Kaapstad, 19 Oct. 1841.

### WEEZEN FONDS.

ALLEN die geld op Scheppenquisen hebben geleend van de voorstaande Weekamer, of van het Weezens Fonds, worden verzocht kennis te nemen.

Dat de Interes verschuldigd op huane onderscheiden Leeuwsigen is het vervolg Half Jaarlys zullen moeten betaald worden.—De Interes verschuldigd op den 31sten Desember a.s., en op iedere volgende 31sten Dec. moet worden betaald gedurende de maand Januari desaans volgende, en daerop volgenden op den 15den November a.s., tot Kantore deser Maatschappij, sullen worden uitbetaald.

Op last van den Raad van Directeuren.

S. de KOCK, Sec.

7 Oct. 1841.

**N.B.** Tot gerief der Deelhebbers in de Buiten-Districten kunnen de Aandelsbriefen slechts by den Agent van zoendaag District worden vertoond, alwaar sy de vereiste Certificaten kunnen bekomen.

In den Insolventen Boedel van Johannes Daniel Grundeling, van de Kuitsivier, Kaapstad.

ZAL worden verkocht, by Publike Vendutie, op MAANDAG, den 15 November 1841, ten overstaan van eenen Speciaelen Commissaris van het Hooge Geregtshof, op de plaet selve, stellig an den hoogen Blader, zekere Eigendoms Plaats genaam "Welgelegen," in het Kaapscche Distrik, henevens een stuk aaloudsredt Erfpachtland, annex. Almada een tweede stuk aaloudsredt Erfpachtland, gelegen in het Distrik Stellenbosch, aan den Kulliverier, mede annex de bovengen. Eigendoms Plaats, groot 2 morgen, 7 kwadrant roeden Eigendom en 112 morgen, 525 kwadrat roeden aaloudsredt Erfpacht, gelegen zoo as breed is omstreken, in Eigendom en Kaart, gedaan den 14 July 1787, almede twee Erfpachtbrievens, mede met Kaartes daarsop, gedateert den 10 September 1818, en den 23 Augustus 1821, de gebouwen daarop staande, as mede dat te Veld staande Gewas op deze Plaatsen.

De gezaghe Plaats ligt omtrent 12 mylen van de Kaapstad, en constreint 8 mylen van het aangename Dorp Stellenbosch, mede almede een tweede Erfpachtbrievens, mede met Kaartes daarsop, gedateert den 10 September 1818, en den 23 Augustus 1821, de gebouwen daarop staande, as mede dat te Veld staande Gewas op deze Plaatsen.

Dit omtrent 8 mylen van het aangename Dorp Stellenbosch, mede almede een tweede Erfpachtbrievens, mede met Kaartes daarsop, gedateert den 10 September 1818, en den 23 Augustus 1821, de gebouwen daarop staande, as mede dat te Veld staande Gewas op deze Plaatsen.

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## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD, DEN 28 OCTOBER 1841.

In ons laatste zijspeelden wy op het Rapport des Raads, aangaande de aansetting der gewezen Speciale Regters, als permanente Magistraten op het Kolonial Etablissement. Dat Rapport zal men in een andere kolom van dit blad vinden.

Het zoude meer voldoende voor de Kolonisten geweest zyn, indien die Rapport in eenvoudiger en duidelijker taal ware opgesteld, en het "eenstemmig" gevoelen van het Committee in eenen taal, welke niet misverstaan kan worden, ware uitgedrukt.

Dat het "getal" van Magistraten welke er thans zyn, niet voldoende is voor de behoeften der Kolonie, wordt door een ieder gevoeld. De eerste resolutie daarom, dat gevoelen aan den dag legende, vereischt gene uitweiding. Nog zoude mogelijk eenig groot verschil van gevoelen worden gekoesterd met betrekking tot de plaatsen, welke meer deingend de daarstelling van additionele Magistraturen vereischen. De door het Committee opgenomen plaatzen, zyn:—de Kamiesberg, Hantam, Zwarteberg, Piquetberg, Tulbagh, en de Congo of Oliphants Rivier in het district van George, en Fort Beaufort en Bathurst in het district van Albanië. Doch, dat van deseze wat noodzakelijkhed betreft, als slechts secundair aan Wynberg, de Paarl, Malmesbury en Caledon, wordt gewandeld, zoudt uide de derde resolutie blijken, voor zo verre als het Committee, deseze beschouwd heeft, eene afzonderlyke resolutie "dringend te vereischen," bekend stellende, dat "het aanhouden dier Magistraturen zeer voordeilig zyn soude," doch in de 4de hun leedwesen te kennen gevende, "dat in den tegenwoordigen ongunstigen staat der inkomsten, het Kolonial Gouvernement geheel buiten staat is, de betaling der bovengemelde Speciale Magistraturen op zich te nemen, of te voorzien in de daarstelling des acht additionele Magistraturen, hiervoren gemeld. Of het Committee meer byzonder ten doel had die vier Speciale Magistraturen of Magistraten, schynt onzeker, door de dubbelzinnige wyze waarop die woorden gebruikt worden, met betrekking tot die vier plaatzen. Ons gevoelen is, dat het doel van het Committee niet zo zeer is het aanhouden der Magistraturen dan wel der Magistraten; want, terwijl zy hun "leedwesen" te kennen geven, dat de staat der Koloniale Inkomsten de betaling voor die vier Speciale Magistraturen niet zal gedragen, uit hetzelste eene "hoop," dat het Gouvernement te huis, de geringe uitgraaf niet zal terughouden, ter betaling van die Magistraturen, heeft gedragen. De vraag daarom is, gesteld het Gouvernement te huis stelt om de kosten van die vier Magistraturen te dragen,—zullen den tegenwoordige vier Speciale Magistraturen, of de Kolonisten, die gepensioneerde Magistraturen, worden aangesteld?

Ovit onderwerp zegt het Rapport zeer veel, en zegt niets. De meerdere aanspraak der Kolonisten in de bedeling van Koloniale bescherming, heeft Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur op een rondborstige wyze staande gehouden, toen hy in zyne depeche aan den Secretaris van Staat, op eene mannelijke wyze te kennen gaf, dat hy de aansetting zonde maken uit de pensioen-lyst.—En, wy hadden regt te verwachten, dat de Wetgevende Raad, even duidelijk en onafhankelyk dat regt der Kolonisten zoude hebben bygstaan, gehandhaafd en verdedigd. Ja, indien de Gouverneur mogelyk van een tegenovergesteld gevoelen geweest ware, zoude het hunne ontengsprekelyke pligt zyn geweest, om dat regt der Kolonisten op den voorgond te stellen.

Dit zoude zooloos als de Raad thans te aangesteld is, hun vry hebben gestaan; noch hebben zy tot zulk een einde, enige additionele magt verleend.

Maar, wat hebben zy gedaan? als getrouwe en dienstwillige onderdanen, hebben zy slechts "berust" in de regtvaardigheid van de aanspraak der Kolonisten op zoodanige voorkeur; en, in plaats van op eene onbewimpeld wyze te zeggen, indien permanente Magistraturen van Wynberg, de Paarl, Malmesbury en Caledon, moeten worden aangesteld, moeten de pensionarisren die magisteriale diensten in onderscheidene deelen der Kolonie volkommen ten genoegen des Gouvernementen en des Publieks verrigt hebben, en die temporair op pensioen gesteld waren, "by voorkeur aangesteld worden," zeggen zy slechts, dat "zy gerede zullen zyn, wanneer eenige gelegenheid zich aanbiedt" te overwegen, of die onderscheidene individuen—niet beschouwd moeten worden als meer aanspraak te hebben,—niet—op de aansetting van die Magistraturen,—maar om weder in publicke dienst geplaatst te worden.

Wat?—"berusten" in de regtvaardigheid van de aanspraak der Kolonisten, maar wy zullen het in overweging nemen, wanneer eenige geschikte gelegenheid zich zal aanbieden. Is dit de taal van eenen Kolonialen? Wetgevenden Raad, waarin geboren Kolonisten, zitting en stem hebben? Kan er eenne geschikter gelegenheid voor overweging geweest zyn, om die aanspraak op taptij te brengen en te handhaven, dan de tegenwoordige? *Wij berusten in het grondgesels, maar wy zullen hetzelve nader in overweging nemen!* Zoude dit de taal geweest zyn van eene Vertegenwoordige Wetgevende Vergadering? Zonder vrees voor tegenspraak, zeggen wy—neen. Ten minsten zouden er enige onder de ledien dier Vergadering gevonden worden zyn, die, voor hun gedrag en stemmen aan hunne constitueren verantwoordelyk zouden hebben geoprotesteerd tegen de "regtvaardigheid van het grondbeginsel" om te verzuimen, om ten allen tyde het regt en de aanspraak der Kolonisten, te staan,—niet byzonder,—"berustende" in de regtvaardigheid van die aanspraak.

Wanneer denkt het Committee dat die "meer geschikte gelegenheid" zich opdoen zal, om in zoodanige overweging te treden?—Zal deseze zich opdoen,—nadat die vier speciale Magistraturen by voorkeur boven de Pensionarisren, permanent zullen zyn aangesteld geworden? Zullen zy dan meer vrymoedig hebben, om de vernietiging dier aansetting te vorderen, dan thans, door slechts de aanspraak der kolonisten te beweren, in plaats van in dezelve slechts te berusten?—of zullen zy dan al deblama van zoodanige aansetting op an-

deren werpen, en klagen over gebrek aan magt, toeschryf aan de zamenstelling des Raads om zoodanige aansetting te beletten? Laat niemand, na dezen proef van de wyze waarop de kolonisten door hunne tegenwoordige koloniale Wetgeving in hunne regten beschermd worden, klagen over gebrek aan de behoorlyke overweging dier belangens, aan den kant van het Gouvernement te huis. Wy zullen verwezen worden naar de handelingen van onzen eigen kolonialen. Wetgevende Raad, maar dan vertrouwen wy, dat men indachtig zyn zal, dat de ledien van dien Raad, niet gekozen zyn door het volk,—maar door den Gouverneur zyn aangesteld geworden.

Wy verwyzen onze Buiten-lezers naar een Document in dij blad, zynde een brief van de Municipaliteit aan de Boeren, in antwoord op hunne klachten over de tegenwoordige Markt-Regulation, hetwelk hunne ernstige overweging wel waardig is. Eene andere Memorie van Drakenstein, welke mede in het blad van, heden voorkomt, is door den Raad van Commissarissen, na bovengemeld antwoord ontvangen geworden, en is daarom niet daarin begrepen.

## Rapport van het Committee over den tegenwoordigen staat der Magistraturen.

Het Committee des Wetgevenden Raads, aangesteld, ten einde den tegenwoordigen staat der Magistraturen te onderzoeken, met betrekking tot de behoeften der Kolonie, is door den Registerenden Klerk op de Markt, alwaar daarvan door den Registerenden Klerk op de Markt, alwaar daer van dezen artikelen publiek ter mededeling worden opgevoeld.

Van deze Regulation zyn echter uitgezonderd Kapsche wyn, brandhout, boschies en houtsolen, welke passeren kunnen nadat de ophaf aan den Registerenden Klerk bovengemeld, gedaan sal zyn.

En door 12 uren te vooreen van den Marktmeester te geven, dat de artikelen welke ter Markt zullen worden gebracht verkocht zyn, of niet op de Markt ter verkoop worden gebragt, mogen alle artikelen passeren, nadat de gewone ophaf gedaan is.

De Marktmeester is verantwoordelyk voor de behoorlyke volvoeding van alle sommen gelds, waarvoor artikelen op de Markt zyn verkocht, en is geantwoordert, om in gevallen van verschil en twist over verkoopingen op de Markt gedaan, uitspraak te doen; welke uitspraak by een appel op Commissarissen, kan worden herzien en veranderd.

In gevallen van verschil, over het gewigt, enz., by de afevering der artikelen binnen de Municipaliteit, is een persoon, door Commissarissen aangesteld, aan het Stadhuis om over zoodanige geschillen te beslissen.

Dit het stelsel zynde *thans* op de Stads Markt vastgesteld, sal ik nu voortgaen, om op te houden, zon wel de grondbeginselen waarop betzelve gepragd is, als de voordeelen welke hetzelve byzonderlyk aan de landbouwende klassen der maatschappij aansiedt,—aan regtvaardigheid voor beiden, koopers en verkoopers, den grondslag van die koopers zane groote afdelingen hat opgeleggen, en hen van de Markt wegdryven. Maar eindelyk, stel eens, dat benige der grieven, wiervore gy klaagt, bestaan,—zegt, dat de Regulation in eoste opzicht gebrugklyk zyn: is het billyk, is het redelyk, alwoerden de Markt Regulation eene gelegenheid gehad te hebben om behoorlyk te werken, dat gy op uw klagten blyk sandringen, en daardoor eene oppositie maakt tegen Regulation, welke, indien zy ook al nadigelyk mochten zijn voor uzelven, en voor de Markt, Commissarissen en Wykmesters, niet eerder, als na ene eerlyke overtuiging in hunne gemoederen, kunnen veranderd.

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THE  
DRAKENSTEIN  
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 26, 1841.

In our last we alluded to the Report of the Committee of the Council, respecting the appointment of the late Special Justices as permanent Magistrates upon the Colonial Establishment. That Report will be found in another column of this paper.

It would have been more satisfactory to the Colonists, had the Report been couched in terms at once simple and clear, and had it expressed the "unanimous" opinion of the Committee in language not to be misunderstood.

That the "number" of Magistrates at present officiating is inadequate to the wants of the Colony, no doubt is entertained by any one. The first Resolution therefore of the Committee setting forth their opinion, requires no comment. Nor would perhaps much serious difference of opinion be entertained in respect of the places which more urgently require the establishment of additional Magistracies. Those places mentioned by the Committee, are: The Camies Berg, Hantam, Zwartberg, Piquet Berg, Tulbagh, and the Cango or Oliphants River in the District of George; and Fort Beaufort and Bathurst, in the District of Albany. But that they are alluded to as secondary, on the point of urgency, to Wynberg, the Paarl, Malmesbury, and Caledon, would appear from the 3rd Resolution, in so far as the Committee have considered them to "urgently require" a separate Resolution, setting forth that "the continuance of those Magistracies would be very advantageous," but expressing their regret in the 4th, "that in the present unfavorable aspect of the Revenue, the Colonial Government is utterly unable to take upon itself the payment of the four Special Magistrates abovementioned, or to provide for the establishment of the additional five Magistracies above alluded to."

Whether the Committee had in view more particularly the four Special Magistracies or Magistracies, appears uncertain from the promiscuous manner in which those words are used, in respect of those four places. Our impression, however, is, that the object of the Committee was not so much the permanency of the Magistracies as that of the Magistracies—for whilst they express their "regret" that the inadequacy of the Colonial Revenue will not allow the payment of the four Special Magistrates, they express a "hope" that the Home Government "will not withhold the trifling expenditure" which it has borne for the payment of those Magistrates.

The question, therefore, is, suppose the Home Government consent to bear the expense of those four Magistracies, as heretofore, are the present four Special Magistrates, or are the Colonists, the pensioned Magistrates, to be permanently appointed?

Upon this subject the Report says a great deal, and says nothing. The preferent claim of the Colonists, in the distribution of Colonial patronage, His Excellency the Governor has asserted in a straightforward manner, when in his dispatch to the Secretary of State he avows that he would make the appointment from the pension list. And we had a right to expect that the Legislative Council would have equally clearly and independently asserted, maintained, and vindicated that right of the Colonists. Nay, if the Governor had expressed a contrary opinion, it would have been their unquestionable duty to have set forth that claim of the Colonists. This, even under the present constitution of the Council, would have been open to them; nor do they for such purpose require any additional power.

But what have they done? As loyal and dutiful subjects, they have only "acquiesced" in the justice of the claims of the Colonists to such preference; and instead of saying in a straightforward manner, if permanent Magistracies for Wynberg, the Paarl, Malmesbury, and Caledon are to be appointed,—"the Pensioners" who have performed Magisterial duties in various parts of the Colony, to the entire satisfaction of Government and the Public, and who were temporarily placed on the pension list," must have those appointments—they merely say, that they "will be ready, when a fitting opportunity shall present itself—to consider,—whether those several individuals—should not be considered as having preferential claims,"—but "to the appointment of those Magistracies,"

What? We acquiesce in the justice of the claims of the Colonists, but we will consider of it, when a fitting opportunity shall present itself! Is that the language of a Colonial Legislative Council, in which Colonists bred and born have seats and votes? Could there have been a more fitting opportunity for consideration, and for clearly setting forth and maintaining those claims than the present? We acquiesce in the principle, but we will consider it hereafter! Would that have been the language of a Representative Legislative Assembly? Without fear of contradiction we say NO! At least there would have been found some amongst the Members of the Assembly, who, responsible for their conduct and votes to their constituents, would have protested against the "justice of the principle" of neglecting to assert at any time the rights and claims of the Colonists, more particularly when "acquiescing" in the justice of those claims.

When do the Committee consider that the more "fitting opportunity" will present itself to enter upon such consideration? Is it after those four Special Magistrates shall have been permanently appointed, in preference to the Pensioners? Will they then have more boldness to demand the cancellation of the appointment, than now to merely assert the claims of the Colonists, instead of acquiescing? Or will they then lay all the blame of such appointment elsewhere, and complain of "want of power, owing to the constitution of the Council," for preventing such appointment?

Let me one after this sample of the manner in which the Colonists are protected in their claims by the present Colonial Legislature, complain of the want of due consideration of those interests on the part of the Home Government. We will be referred to the proceedings of our own Colonial Legislative Council; but then we hope it will be

remembered, that the Members of that Board, are not elected by the people, but are appointed of the Governor.

We refer our Country Readers to a Document in another column of this paper, being a Letter of the Municipality to the Farmers, in answer to their complaints respecting the present Market Regulations, which well deserves their earnest consideration. A subsequent Memorial from Drakenstein, which also appears in to-day's paper, was received by the Board of Commissioners, subsequent to the above answer, and is therefore not included therein.

(From the Cape Town Mail, Oct. 23.)

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MAGISTRACY.

The Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to inquire into the present state of the Magistracy, with reference to the wants of the colony, in connexion with a despatch of the Secretary of State for the colonies, dated 2d November, 1840, have considered the matters to them referred, and agree the following Report:

The peculiar situation of the colony in respect to its finances, as exhibited by the Estimates just voted by the Legislative Council, will not, for the present, warrant your Committee in expressing any more decided opinion on the subject matter of the Secretary of State's despatch above referred to, than is contained in the several resolutions hereto annexed, to which the Members of the Committee have given their unanimous assent.

Your Committee is, however, of opinion, that, in submitting these Resolutions to the consideration of His Excellency and the Council, they should be wanting in their duty were they not to express the grateful sense which they entertain of the interest taken by the Secretary of State on a subject of such vital importance to this colony, while it is matter of regret that the unfavorable aspect of the colonial finances would seem to preclude the possibility at the present juncture, of making any adequate provision for the Magistracy wants of the colony.

In the face of a diminished revenue, as exhibited by the Estimates, your Committee ventures to reiterate the hope so frequently expressed, that Her Majesty's Government will please to sanction the proposed increase in the import duties, as recommended by this Council, under a persuasion that it would prove the best and most effectual means of placing the colonial revenue on an improved footing, and thereby enable the Executive Government to provide for a more efficient Magistracy, and other improvements so urgently required throughout the colony.

Your Committee will be ready, whenever a fitting opportunity shall present itself, to enter more fully into the various details connected with the apportionment and remunerations of the Magistracy generally; as well as to the expediency of placing upon the colonial establishment the four Special Magistracies, the active and efficient heads of which are now paid by the home Government; for although your Committee has already unequivocally expressed its opinion as to the advantage derived from the appointment of Special Magistrates in those situations which embrace the largest proportion of the emancipated race, during the critical state of transition which so large a number of the population underwent; yet, they are bound to confess, that whenever the period shall arrive, when these Special Magistrates shall cease to be paid by the home Government, it will become the duty of the Legislative Council, to consider whether these Magistracies are all equally desirable to be maintained, whether there are not other spots enumerated in the accompanying Resolutions, which would, with reference to an expenditure purely and properly colonial, demand a more immediate preference and relief over all or some of these Special Magistracies? And acquiescing in the justice of the principle recognised and professed to be acted upon by the home Government, that Colonists have a preferential right to be considered in the distribution of colonial patronage, provided they are otherwise competent for the public service,—whether the several individuals who having performed magisterial duties in various parts of the colony, to the entire satisfaction of the government and the public, and who were temporarily placed on the pension list, should not be considered as having preferential claims to be restored to the public service, to the Special Magistrates, who were appointed with the express understanding, that they were not to be considered as belonging to the civil establishment of the Colony?

Your Committee is also of opinion, that the Legislative Council, in having provided for the payment of the subordinate officers to the Special Magistrates, and for all the expenses attendant upon these Special Magisterial stations, has appropriated to the protection of the emancipated classes, and for carrying into effect the great objects of the Imperial Legislature, as large a portion of the revenue, as the limited means of the Colony would allow.

In conclusion, your Committee would take leave to observe that it must be matter of general satisfaction to know, that this great measure has been accomplished in this colony, without any way disturbing the peace and good order of society, which induces your Committee to hope, that Her Majesty's Government will not withhold the trifling expenditure which has hitherto been borne by the home government, and has in no small degree contributed to the satisfactory manner in which the great and important amelioration in the condition of the late slave population, has been effected throughout the colony.

J. B. EBDEN, Chairman.

Chamber of the Legislative Council,  
20th October, 1841.

Resolved,

1. That, in the opinion of this Committee, the number of Magistrates at present officiating throughout the colony, including the four Special Magistrates appointed by His Excellency the Governor, for Wynberg, the Paarl, Malmesbury, and Caledon, is quite inadequate to the wants of the colony.

2. That in the opinion of this Committee, the following places within the colony appear most urgently to require the establishment of some additional Magistracies, viz., the Kamies Berg, the Hantam, the Zwartberg, the Piquet Berg, Tulbagh, and the Cango or Oliphants River in the District of George, and Fort Beaufort and Bathurst in the District of Albany.

3. That the continuance of the four Special Magistracies at Wynberg, the Paarl, Malmesbury, and Caledon, will be very advantageous on account of the principal part of the late emancipated population being resident in and about the places abovementioned, and that in the opinion of this Committee, the said Magistrates could not have been established in any other manner, so well calculated to bring within their jurisdiction, so large a proportion of the emancipated apprentices.

4. That this Committee regret, that in the present unfavorable aspect of the revenue, the colonial government is utterly unable to take upon itself the payment of the four Special Magistrates abovementioned, or to provide for the establishment of any additional Magistracies, as contemplated in the preceding 2d Resolution, and that this Committee therefore conceive it unnecessary at present to enter into a further consideration of the probable expenditure, which would thereby become chargeable on the colonial revenue.

Reply to the Memorial of the Agriculturists at Klipmuts, Bottelary, and Groenbergs.

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorials severally dated the 2d and 16th of August, and the 22d of September, which were duly submitted for the consideration of the Board of Commissioners, and by their order to the Wardmasters of the Cape Town Municipality.

In reply I am directed by the Board of Commissioners to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the existing Market Regulations, with the following remarks upon the same, and the said Memorials, which the Commissioners trust will, if not wholly remove the difficulties complained of, at least convince you of the justice and equity of staying your final judgment upon said Regulations, until the same shall have had a fair opportunity of being duly carried into effect.

Allow me, therefore, to draw your attention first to the system which the Market Regulations have now established, in which the Colonists are protected in their claims by the present Colonial Legislature, complain of the want of due consideration of those interests on the part of the Home Government. We will be referred to the proceedings of our own Colonial Legislative Council; but then we hope it will be

judicial to the interests of yourselves and the Market, will

allow wagons and carts to pass; but no sales are effected before sunset.

Every person bringing articles of colonial produce into the Municipality, which are due return them to a Registering Clerk upon the Market, where all such articles are put up for public sale and competition.

From this Regulation, however, are excepted, Cape wine, fire-wood, bushes, and charcoal, which are allowed to pass after having made the return to the Registering Clerk above named.

And by giving a previous notice of 12 hours to the Market Master, that the articles to be brought upon the Market are not intended for sale at the Market, or have been disposed of, all such articles are allowed to pass upon making the usual return.

The Market Master is liable for the due payment of all money for which articles have been sold upon the Market, and is authorised to decide in cases of difference and disputes relative to sales effected upon the Market; which decision upon appeal to Commissioners may be reviewed and amended.

In cases of difference relative to the weights, &c. upon the delivery of the articles within the Municipality, a person appointed by Commissioners for that purpose attends at the Town-house to decide such differences.

Such being the system now established upon the Town Market, I now proceed to explain the principles upon which they were framed, and the advantages it holds out particularly to the wants of the colony, in connexion with a despatch of the Secretary of State for the colonies, dated 2d November, 1840, have considered the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following Report:

The peculiarity of the situation of the colony in respect to its finances, as exhibited by the Estimates just voted by the Legislative Council, will not, for the present, warrant your Committee in expressing any more decided opinion on the subject matter of the Secretary of State's despatch above referred to, than is contained in the several resolutions hereto annexed, to which the Members of the Committee have given their unanimous assent.

These Resolutions to the consideration of His Excellency and the Council, they should be wanting in their duty were they not to express the grateful sense which they entertain of the interest taken by the Secretary of State on a subject of such vital importance to this colony, while it is matter of regret that the unfavorable aspect of the colonial finances would seem to preclude the possibility at the present juncture, of making any adequate provision for the Magistracy wants of the colony.

These are stubborn facts, easily proved by reference to the proper authorities, and cannot, may they not, even call into question in any of the Memorials above mentioned.

In the Memorial from the Agriculturists at Groenberg, it has been asserted that parties being obliged to sell upon the Market, lose the opportunity of disposing of their articles at the highest prices, which they might obtain after the public sale is effected. But do not these chances always exist, and did they not exist under the former Regulations? or if the vendors formerly possessed the power of divining what purchases, either upon or without the Market, will give the highest prices, why not exercise that power at present? and if not satisfied with the prices offered to the Auctioneers, declare it to be no sale, and there is an end of the matter.

I now beg to proceed to notice the grievances to which your Memorials principally refer, and which have been the cause of so much complaint against the existing Market Regulations, cases viz.:—

1st. Unnecessary detention upon the Market, by reason of the late hours at which the sales commence, and the insufficient number of Messengers.

2. The injustice of obliging the Agriculturists to dispose of their articles upon the Market, by public sale.

3. The impossibility of complying with the 134th section of the Regulations, requiring 12 hours previous notice in cases of private sale.

A variety of inaccuracies have, however, with reference to these objections, been admitted into the Memorials, which it is necessary should be rectified, before discussing their merits; while, at the same time, the Regulations have been made the cause of complaints which originate from totally different sources.

In the Memorial from Groenberg, dated 22d September 1841, it is stated that the busines upon the Town Market, formerly concluded before 8 o'clock A.M., while under the new Regulations it only terminates at 11 o'clock, and some times later.

In the Memorial from Bottelary of the 16th August 1841, (when the days were much shorter than when the first-named Memorial was transmitted to Commissioners,) there is a distinct contradiction to the above assertion, for it is stated that wagons leave the Town Market in the month of August at 8 o'clock in the morning.

In the Memorial from Klipmuts no time is specified when the wagons leave the Town Market.

The fact, however, upon inquiry appears to be, that during the winter season business upon the Market was concluded about nine o'clock A.M., and during the present season, though the number of wagons often exceeds one hundred, no wagon has been detained upon the Market after 7 A.M.

Such then being the facts, with reference to the first objection, allow me now to call your attention to its merits.

All the articles of Colonial produce, laden upon wagons upwards of one hundred wagons, have been disposed of by public sale, registration and market dues received at or before 7 o'clock every morning during the present season, the articles sold at an increased price to the vendor.

This disposes of the first objection.

And where is the injustice of the public sales? because it abolished the former traffic of which you repeatedly complained? because it has been the means of obtaining higher prices than formerly for the articles you bring upon the Market? or because it freed you from a set of swindlers who preyed upon your pockets like so many vultures. You are aware that the trickery and deceit carried on under the former administration totally precluded many Town purchasers from obtaining an article upon the Market, and was this system to be continued? Were they not to have an opportunity of obtaining them at Market prices? If as stated before, you are not satisfied with the prices offered for the article, declare it no sale, but if it must be sold, give purchasers the means of honest and fair competition.

But you complained of loss of cattle by reason of detention upon the Market, while you forget to take into account the convenience and profit you derive from the Regulations. And supposing the difference, as compared with the former system, which the present Regulations have occasioned, to be two hours: do you really wish it to be understood, such difference to be the cause of the losses of which you so seriously complain? Really none but the most prejudiced against the Regulations will allow his judgement to be swayed by such and similar objections.

The last objection refers to the previous notice required by the 134th section of the Market Regulations in cases of private sales, and this objection has only been urged in the said Memorials from the Agriculturists at Groenberg; but the cause of the complaint not being by virtue of the Market Regulations, but because it freed you from a set of swindlers who preyed upon your pockets like so many vultures.

You are aware that the trickery and deceit carried on under the former administration totally precluded many Town purchasers from obtaining an article upon the Market, and was this system to be continued? Were they not to have an opportunity of obtaining them at Market prices? If as stated before, you are not satisfied with the prices offered for the article, declare it no sale, but if it must be sold, give purchasers the means of honest and fair competition.

We might add much more to this, but we hope and trust, that the above will suffice to convince you.

We are further prepared, and desirous, should you deem it necessary, to appoint a Committee from amongst us, or you may cause such a Committee to be appointed, in order verbally to consult on this important subject.

We request and propose.—

1st. That the public Market commence half an hour after gunfire, or at daybreak.

2nd. That the farmer shall have the right to sell his produce and other goods, or cause them to be sold, either privately, or by public sale at the Market, as he may think fit.

3rd. That the farmer be allowed or obliged, at the time of the registration of articles sold privately,—in pay the Market dues or taxes,—in order to save double trouble to the farmer or Market Master, or other officer,—and that the names of the purchasers and sellers be registered, so that should purchaser fail to make payment, to be forced thereto.

4th. Altogether to annul the 12 hours previous notice to be given to the Market Master, in case of private sale.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

P. MARAIS, P. Son.

[For the other Names, vide the Dutch part.]

new force upon Commissioners or Wardmasters an opinion contrary to their honest convictions.

If, however, after the expiration of a reasonable time these Regulations are found vexatious or injurious to your interests, depend upon it none will be found more anxious to supply its defects, and redress your grievances, than the Commissioners and Wardmasters of the Cape Town Municipality.

#### GREAT DRAKENSTEIN—CAPE TOWN MARKET.

The following Letter and annexed Petition has been forwarded to us for insertion:

Great Drakenstein, 14th Oct. 1841.

SIR.—May I request you to insert in your impartial paper a copy of the accompanying Petition of the inhabitants of Great Drakenstein and its vicinity, addressed to the Municipality of Cape Town, together with the names of those who have signed the same, wherever you will much oblige,

Your obedient Servant,

P. MARAIS.

Great Drakenstein, 1st Oct. 1841.

To the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality.

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tha some means may be devised to deter the Chinese authorities from the system they are now pursuing, by which workmen and building materials are prevented from being taken to that settlement by the Chinese. No respectable mechanic can venture to that Island, without exposing his family to cruel persecution and punishment; and the penalties, on conviction of having supplied building materials for Hongkong are very severe. According to all accounts from natives, the Government have again bought up a number of smuggling boats, with which the river is closely watched, so as even to impede a part of the smuggling export trade, which was more freely carried on immediately after the attack on Canton than now.

At Hongkong only the Government works are proceeding; 1500 workmen are employed in cutting roads, levelling ground, building temporary barracks and houses for the Government officers, &c., and they are paid, we understand, at the moderate rate of 5 dars. per month. But then these workmen are mere coolies; mechanics it is difficult to obtain, and it is owing to the want of them that private individuals cannot proceed to build upon the allotments they have bought. If the Chinese authorities continue to interfere with Hongkong, a strict blockade will, we hope, be enforced, and this may now be done with a comparatively very small force, by re-occupation of the fort of Wang-tung, which completely commands the main entrance of the river.—*Ibid.*

Nothing seems yet to be definitely settled as to the time when the expedition will leave for the northward. Some say that orders have been issued for the ships to be in readiness by the 15th, but we suspect the departure of the force will in a great measure depend upon arrivals from India now daily expected. The accounts received from Hongkong during the week, concerning the health of the troops are contradictory, but from all that we could gather on the subject, it would appear that although a good deal of sickness, which in many cases has terminated fatally, still exists, the general health of soldiers and seamen is now improving.—*Ibid.*

If the Imperial Edict, of which translation below, is a genuine document, the Hong merchants are likely to be eased of the remains of their property, or, should the trade return to Canton, and be conducted as heretofore, as the Emperor is graciously pleased to permit, it will very likely be so much oppressed by heavy duties, to recover the Canton ransom, as to raise the prices of all exports very considerably, and to reduce the consumption in China of British manufactures, which, rendered too dear by heavy duties, will no longer be able to compete with the Chinese Manufactures. The Chinese will of course attempt to make Commerce repay the losses they have sustained in the war, and unless great caution on the part of foreigners is used to frustrate such attempts, they are likely to be successful. Under such circumstances an independent settlement, situated like Hongkong, is likely in time to become of much value, it being probable from the enterprising spirit of the people, and the known venality of Mandarins, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the Imperial government, that a very extensive illegal trade will be carried on there, and this would be the only means of countering the schemes of the government. The prosperity of the new settlement of Hongkong will, as we have said on a former occasion, greatly depend on the duration of the present war, and on the manner in which it may terminate. Should the objects of the Expedition be fully carried out, and no such disgraceful compromise as that of January last be entered into again; should the intercourse with the Chinese nation become free and unshackled; should after the peace, the persons and property of British subjects, in whatever port of the Empire they may reside or carry on their business, be respected; the importance of Hongkong as a commercial depot will never be great. As a naval station its splendid port will ever continue to be of the greatest value, and as such we hope its possession will never be relinquished by the British crown.

As regards the contemplated site of the town, and the line of commercial buildings stretching along the shore, we have heard its choice blamed, and been told that on the Island itself there are more eligible situations, but that particularly Kowloon, opposite to Hongkong offers great advantages for the building of a town. It is only from description we are as yet acquainted with Hongkong, but it strikes us as that a line of buildings stretching to the length of three miles, does not offer to their inhabitants sufficient security, in a country surrounded by enemies, and guarded by but a feeble garrison.—*Ibid.*

#### IMPERIAL EDICT.

The High Imperial Commissioners, Generals Yih-shan and Yang-fan, Lung-wan and Choe-Ke the Governor of the two Kwang provinces, Ah, the Tatar General, E, the Lieut. Governor, and Yuh, the Tarter Lieut. general, received on the 20th day of the fourth month (June 18th) an Imperial edict through the Privy Council, to the following effect:

"Yih and the others reported, that the English barbarians had attacked the Provincial City, and that they then led forward their soldiers and protected the same completely, and moreover made arrangements suitable to the circumstances."

"We have fully pursued their report. The English barbarians have twice been repulsed by our soldiers, and have in consequence been reduced to very great straits, and they advanced therefore with united strength to the attack. The nature of those barbarians resembles that of dogs and sheep (they are impervious to reason) and you cannot institute a direct comparison between them and others. But you have already punished them, with the terrible military operations, and the inhabitants of the city have moreover confusedly presented petition. You also state, that the said barbarians have been polite, and taken off their hats, while beseeching you to request favors in their behalf. We therefore presume, that you must have been very much troubled, and thus allowed them to trade. But the said generals ought strictly to enjoin upon the said barbarian Eye, immediately to retire with all the men of war and repair to the outer seas. And after having delivered up the forts, they ought as customary implicitly to obey the regulations, and to trade as they always have done. We do not allow them to smuggle the prohibited Opium. But if they dare obstinately to disobey, we shall on no account show clemency."

"We now direct the said Generals to make the necessary arrangements in establishing regulations, in conjunction with the Governor and Lieut. Governor. As however the disposition of the barbarians can never be fathomed, you ought to put yourselves secretly in a state of defence, and not shew the least complaisance in this matter. Wait until the barbarian vessels have left, and then rapidly all the forts and maintain the important approaches to the city, fortify the same and reconstruct them with the utmost speed. If the

English barbarians show symptoms of a proud and overbearing character, you ought then to lead on your soldiers for their slaughter. Do not, on account of our having shown favour, accede to all their demands."

In a supplementary document you stated that many of the dwelling houses of the inhabitants had been destroyed by fire. We therefore order Ke and E to appoint commissioners for examining into these matters, and to show compassion towards the sufferers. The payment of a loan of 3,000,000 dollars from the treasury must be reimbursed by the said merchants in yearly instalments without delay. In all the remaining affairs, we command you to act as was agreed upon. On account of the urgent nature of this edict, it is sent at the rate of 600 Ls per day for your joint information. Respect this!"—*Ibid.*

We regret to have to report the death on Wednesday last of Capt. David Duff, 37th Madras N.I. of fever contracted during his arduous duties during the attack on Canton. Capt. Duff was an officer much esteemed for his professional, and beloved for his social qualities, and is another of the many victims of the Canton climate, which indeed has been much more fatal than the enemy. The climate this year is said to have been much worse than what it generally is, and many natives have died from the same fever.—*Ibid.*

A Russian Corvette, the *Abo*, had arrived in Singapore, on her way to Kamtschatka. We have not heard whether she is likely to pay a visit to Macao.—*Ibid.*

We find in Galignani's Messenger that the French Frigate *L'Epervier* has sailed for China. There was a rumour of a French squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and six frigates, under command of the Prince de Joinville, being about to be sent out here, but in a subsequent official announcement from the Moniteur, the Prince de Joinville is appointed to the command of the Newfoundland station.—*Ibid.*

The patronage of carrying home the Canton ransom has been nearly equally divided between the two Plenipotentiaries; Capt. Kuper of the *Calliope* being son in law to Sir Gordon Bremer, and Capt. Drinkwater Bethune of the Conway, cousin to Capt. Elliot and to the first Lord of the Admiralty. People well versed in money transactions between this and India and England assure us that the loss of sending the two millions direct to England cannot fall short of £40,000!—this is rather an expensive way of giving a good freight to the cousin of the first Lord of the Admiralty.—*Ibid.*

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

The *Bombay Courier* of 7th August, gives the following outline of the instructions which Sir Henry Pottinger has received from Her Majesty's Government for his guidance in the settlement of the British claims on the Chinese:

"His Excellency is to demand fifteen millions of dollars, as an indemnity for the opium seized by Lis, the expenses of the war, and the Hong debts. Immediate payment of a portion of the above sum, equal to the estimated value of the opium, is to be required; the remainder to be paid by instalments within five years, and to bear interest, in the mean time, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Sir Henry has further been directed not to negotiate with any Mandarin who does not hold plenary powers from his Sovereign. He is to instruct the British Envoy being allowed to reside at Pekin, and hold direct communication with the Emperor. All the principal ports to be thrown open to foreign trade, and at each of them, ground sufficient in extent for the erection of factories is to be ceded to the English. Hongkong is to be retained by the British as a permanent settlement. The Home Government appear to have resolved on bringing the Celestials to their senses. Energetic measures have been adopted for this purpose, by despatching additional troops and vessels of war to China. The policy thus displayed towards that country is not likely to be effected by any change which may take place in the relative situations of the great conflicting political parties in England. We may therefore hope, that within a year from the present time, the holders of opium estates will receive their just dues, and the trade between Great Britain and China will be placed on a firm and honorable basis."

Master's Office, Cape Town, 21st Oct., 1841.

**E**DICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of *Josua Jurgens*, late of Cape Town, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said deceased died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 7th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; and there and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Person or Persons, as shall then be appointed by the said Master; to be Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 21st Oct., 1841.

**G**UARDIAN'S FUND.—All Persons who have borrowed Money on Mortgage A from the late Orphan Chamber, or from the Guardian's Fund, are requested to TAKE NOTICE:—That the Interest due upon their respective Loans will, in future, be required to be paid Half-yearly;—the Interest due on the 31st day of December next, and each succeeding month of January following;—the Interest due on the 30th of June next, and each succeeding month of June, will be required to be paid during the month of July following; and, all Debtors remaining thereafter, in arrear, will be proceeded against without further notice.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 19th October 1841.

**G**UARDIAN'S FUND.

**A**LL Persons who have borrowed Money on Mortgage A from the late Orphan Chamber, or from the Guardian's Fund, are requested to TAKE NOTICE:—

That the Interest due upon their respective Loans will, in future, be required to be paid Half-yearly;—the Interest due on the 31st day of December next, and each succeeding month of January following;—the Interest due on the 30th of June next, and each succeeding month of June, will be required to be paid during the month of July following; and, all Debtors remaining thereafter, in arrear, will be proceeded against without further notice.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

30 Draught Oxen.

In the Insolvent Estate of *Jan Michiel Adriaan van Blommestein*.

**O**N SATURDAY, the 30th instant, will be publicly sold, immediately after the Sale of Cattle by Mr. M. BRINK, at the place of Mr. L. WALDROT, at Tygerberg, 30 excellent draught Oxen, lately arrived from Saldanha Bay, in superior condition, and belonging to the above Estate.

J. G. STREYTLER, Gs., Joint  
J. H. MOLLER, Trustees.

Cape Town, Oct. 18, 1841.

60 Excellent trained Draught Oxen.

**T**HE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on SATURDAY, the 30th October, at the Place of Mr. W. WALDROT, at Tygerberg, the abovementioned number of excellent draught Oxen, brought from the District Nieuw-Veld, amongst which are colored teams.

Cape Town, Oct. 18, 1841.

M. J. BRINK.

FOR SALE,

TEN well-trained Asses, of 5 and 6 years old.

The Purchasing amount may be retained at interest, if required, for one year, under good security.

J. G. FISCHER, Klein Botteley.

TO LET,

**T**HE HOUSE, situated in Grave-street, lately

occupied by Mr. VERRAUX, as a Retail Shop.—Ap-

ply to Miss A. STEYN, No. 15, Roeland-street.

J. G. FISCHER, Klein Botteley.

#### THIS MORNING.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

**T**HE Undersigned will hold an OUTSIDE

SALE, in front of their Stores,

**T**HIS MORNING (TUESDAY),

Of wool-dyed Cloth, Kersey-cloth, Buckles, Dossins,

printed Molkskins, Slops, and a variety of other Goods.

TWENTYMAN & WARNE.

24, Hoerengracht.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.

**F**OR Sale at the Stores of the HANDEL

MAATSCHAFFY, à 12 Rds. per 100 lbs. and upwards.

#### AT ZONNEBLOEM,

**A**LWAYS to be had, superior Bricks—to

be delivered,—in large quantities, at Rds.

14 per 1000.

In the Insolvent Estate of Robert Waters.

#### FOUR HOUSES.

**A**LWAYS to be had, superior Bricks—to

be delivered,—in large quantities, at Rds.

14 per 1000.

In the Insolvent Estate of Robert Waters.

#### TO-MORROW,

(WEDNESDAY,) 27th OCTOBER NEXT,

At 10 o'clock precisely,

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES,

IN 4 Lots

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

Before a Special Commissioner of the Supreme Court,

CERTAIN

Four Houses and Premises,

Situate in the BUITENKANT, Cape Town.

LOT NO. 1

COMPRISSES a GENTLE RESIDENCE, now occupied

by Mr. WATERS, containing a passage about 36 feet

long, laid with French Marble, 3 good sized Rooms, neatly

papered, and fitted up with Fire Places. The upper Apartments comprise a large Hall, 3 good sized Bed Rooms, 2

Dressing Rooms, and 2 Servants' Rooms.

Kitchen fitted up with Hot Plate, Pantry, and Butler's

Pantry, Cellar, and Fowl House, a Pump of excellent Water.

Also a neat Garden with a comfortable Summer House.

This Property is in a thorough state of repair, is situated

in the most respectable part of Cape Town, and is recommended to the notice of those who are in want of a genteel and comfortable Residence.

LOT NO. 2

Comprises a SMALL HOUSE adjoining Lot No. 1, containing 2 Rooms, Kitchen, and Yard, and 3 Bed Rooms upstairs.

LOT NO. 3

Comprises a HOUSE adjoining Lot 2, containing 6 good

Rooms, Kitchen, and Yard, and every convenience to make it comfortable.

LOT NO. 4

Comprises a GOOD HOUSE, containing 4 Rooms, Stable,

Couch House, Cellar, and a large Yard with Water laid on,

and a good sized neat Garden.

This Lot is situated at the back of, but has no communication with, Lots 2 and 3; the entrance from the Buitenkant is sufficiently large to admit a Carriage, and with a very trifling outlay the House may be made a very comfortable residence.

Each Lot will be sold separately by the rise and fall, then

2, 3, and 4 by the fall, then the whole together.

Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Master's Office, and at the Office of the Trustees.

T. SUTHERLAND, } Joint  
E. THOMPSON, } Trustees.

In the Insolvent Estate of Petrus Marthinus van der Spuy,  
Petrus Job. son.

**W**ILL be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock

in the Forenoon, at the Residence of the Insolvent, in Dorpstreet, corner of Long-street, all the Moveable Property of his Estate, consisting of FURNITURE, Mahogany, Cedar, Stink, and Yellowwood Wardrobes, Dining, Card, and other Tables; Chairs, Writing Desks, Bedsteads, Clothes-horner and Racks, a Cupboard, Toilet Glass, a Carpet, a double Feather Bed, Pillows, &c. Window and Bed Curtains, and other Furniture.