





N-REDE.  
Voormiddags  
asse van Party  
correspondenten zieht  
de zitting der  
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Jan. 24 ure  
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## AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:	
Beaufort,.....	Mr. A. P. Meiring,
Claan-Wiliam,.....	Mr. S. J. du Toit,
Caledon,.....	Mr. A. P. Keyter,
Coleberg,.....	Mr. James Walker,
George,.....	Mr. D. Coethaas,
Graaff-Reinet,.....	Mr. B. Fincham,
Malnesbury,.....	Mr. J. D. A. Freischach,
Paarl,.....	Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Somerset,.....	Mr. C. Moller,
Stellenbosch,.....	Mr. P. Korsten,
Swellendam,.....	Mr. John Barry,
Tulbagh,.....	Mr. H. F. de Lange Vos,
Tygerberg,.....	Mr. F. Uys,
Uitenhage,.....	Mr. J. Brehm,
Worcester,.....	Mr. J. Meiring.

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 14, 1843.

A measure recently adopted at Home, has to a great extent removed the difficulties with which the question—"how is the want of labor in this Colony to be provided for?" was beset.

The capture of slave ships, afforded us an opportunity of obtaining from St. Helena a supply of those liberated Africans, who having been apprenticed out to various persons, generally appear to answer well both as domestics and agricultural laborers.

Yet, whilst our means on the one hand partially prevented us from proceeding with the measure of thus supplying our want, the West India Colonies, on the other hand, by removing those Africans from St. Helena to their shores, neutralized any step we might take in that respect.

Our attention was then fixed to a plan of immigration of European labor, especially from the mother country. Public meetings were held to forward the scheme.—Immigration Companies were proposed to be formed,—and finally a proposal was made to the Legislature of this place.

The object, however, failed. Two causes led to it. The one was the want of means to defray the expense of such immigration; the other was the difference of opinion, whether, under the peculiar situation of the Colony, European labor would answer.

For the means—an appeal was first made to the public, to form a fund, by way of contribution, either as a loan or as a free gift. The amount so obtained was too small even to commence with, and consequently it was proposed to the Legislature to set apart a sum of money out of the Colonial Revenue. But as the revenue had already fallen short to defray the expenditure, and as we had also been called upon by the Home Government to pay off a large debt, to which this Colony is said to be indebted, the proposition was refused by a majority of the Council.

At the same time, great differences of opinion were entertained on the other question—whether European emigrants would supply the want of labor,—or whether European laborers would answer the purpose. The one as firmly maintained the affirmative, as the other supported the negative, taking into consideration the comfort and interest both of the colonists and emigrants.

The next measure was the one which gave rise to a great deal of severe discussion, and ended in a general petition to Her Majesty's Government. The proposition of Capt. VAN REENEN, to introduce "Juvenile Delinquents," was nearly unanimously opposed, and finally refused by Her Majesty's Government.

The arrival in the Colony of Mr. FRUSHARD, a friend of Mr. CHRISTOPHERS, gave rise to a consideration of promoting the immigration of "Juvenile Emigrants."

The Juvenile Emigrant Society in England was represented here by a Committee, appointed by the Legislature, by Ordinance, who apprenticed these juveniles out as domestic servants or agricultural laborers, as they were sent out by the Society at Home. Owing, however, to some erroneous impression, false reports, and unwarrantable misrepresentations, public feeling was excited first against the Society in England, and then against the society itself.

No further supply of those juvenile emigrants therefore comes to this Colony; and yet, if any sort of immigration, for the purpose of supplying the want of labor answered well, it was this species. We need only look at the great number of those juveniles, who having served out their time, have become useful members of society.

We refer to those who have been apprenticed to Mr. GERT DE WET at Stellenbosch. The apprenticeship of 5 of them having expired, two have entered into service in the District of Swellendam, the one as a groom, the other as an overseer of a farm;—one is also engaged elsewhere as an overseer of a farm;—and the two others, have re-entered the service of their former master,—all of them bearing a good moral and religious character, and recommended by their honesty and sobriety. Our venerable friend Mr. M. VAN BREDA, Sr., has placed one of his head sheep farms under the superintendance of one of his juvenile emigrants, who has served out his time, and is now married to a juvenile emigrant girl.

However, the last application to His Excellency the Governor, to make the introduction of juvenile emigrants a Government measure, met with no particular encouragement, as appears from the correspondence, published in our last number; and we are therefore, with the purpose of supplying our want of labor, in just the same situation as we were in at the first

outset.

In this state of things the recent measure of

the Home Government will act as a beneficial relief.

The slave vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruisers, were invariably brought to Sierra Leone, and such other places where "mixed courts" existed, for the purpose of obtaining a condemnation. Thus the liberated Africans were brought to St. Helena, from where we had to bring what we could get to this place. This Colony, however, has now been fixed as a place for the same purpose, and will consequently enjoy the beneficial advantage of supplying the want of labor, by means of an apprenticeship of the liberated Africans, brought to this place by Her Majesty's cruisers for condemnation.

The public will perceive the great boon thus conferred upon this Colony, by the selection of this place, even above Mauritius, for the establishment of such a Court, and no doubt feel grateful for the preference thus bestowed upon us.

Hereunder they will find under "Important for the Cape," the declaration of Lord STANLEY, and the appointment of the persons to form that Court.

Sir EDMOND BAGOT, having resigned as Governor of Canada, on account of ill health;—Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Bart. G. C. B., has been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; and Governor General of all the British Provinces, on the continent of North America.

### IMPORTANT FOR THE CAPE.

Lord STANLEY, in his answers made to a Deputation of Gentlemen, with respect to a future emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies,—a suggestion of said Deputation,—

That the Governor of Sierra Leone be directed henceforth to send forward, with the least possible delay, all slaves captured by Her Majesty's cruisers, and brought into that colony under treaty with foreign Powers; and that the Government agent for emigration shall distribute them among the different colonies qualified to receive them, in proportion to be hereafter determined;

Gave the following important answer:

Previous, however, to coming to any decision on the point, he wish to consult the Governor of Sierra Leone on the subject. His Lordship must observe, that under the late treaty with Portugal, the mixed Commission Courts for vessels taken under the treaty will no longer sit at Sierra Leone; but that Courts will sit at the Cape of Good Hope, Bona Vista, and Loanda, for the Coast of Africa; and at Jamaica, for the West Indies. The treaty provides, that it is the duty of the capturing nation to take charge of the Africans liberated under the capture.—Times, Jan. 6.

### FOREIGN OFFICE,

JAN. 24.—"Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint George Frere, jun., Esq., to be Commissioner, and Frederick Richard Surtees, Esq., to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty, and James Robert MacLear, Esq., to be Secretary or Registrar to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the treaty concluded at Lisbon on the 31st of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade."

### SWELLEDAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Swellendam Agricultural Society was held on Monday the 3d April, and the following Report read:—

The Committee of the Agricultural Society of Swellendam beg leave to offer the following Report of the proceedings of the Society, during the first year of its existence:—

Your Committee trust, that though a few observations of a statistical and general nature have been included in their report, the Society and the public will feel interested to learn the progressive improvement of the district, the agriculture of which it is our object still further to advance.

Between the 3d of January 1842, (the day on which this Society was formed) and the 4th of June following, 32 members inscribed their names on the Society's books as contributors at £1 per annum; out of this fund your Committee offered as prizes in December last, for sundry articles of live stock, produce &c., the sum of £31 10s.

Your Committee have every reason to believe that the Society and the public for whose benefit these prizes are offered, were perfectly satisfied with the different sums as well as the objects comprised in the list. As, however, for some of the articles no competitors appeared, the sum of £27 6s. only was awarded and a sum of £4 14s. Od. retained in the hands of the treasurer.

Since the 4th of June, 1842, we have had an accession of 13 members, whose contributions, together with subsequent donations, amounting to £16 3s., leaves the sum of £19 7s. at present in the hands of the Treasurer, after deducting £1 10s. for the necessary advertising and other current expenses which your Committee have endeavored to limit as much as possible. Should the members therefore, who entered their names previous to the 4th June last, not withdraw previous to the 4th June next, the sum which your Committee will have it in their power to offer for the next competition, will far surpass that of last year, and in consequence the utility of the Society will be greatly increased.

We beg further to report that besides the first meeting in January, and the shew meeting in December, two other general meetings have been held principally for the discussion of different stated subjects connected with agriculture, and your Committee believe that such of the members as have been able to attend are fully convinced of the benefits arising from a free interchange of opinion.

Your Committee have likewise, by order of the Society, addressed a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor on the introduction of Juvenile Delinquents into this Colony. This memorial his Excellency was pleased to forward to the noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonies. It appears, however, that before our memorial, or the more influential representations of His Excellency and the Inhabitants of Cape Town reached England, the noble Secretary had seen cause to abandon the project.

As regards the memorial which the Society directed us to address to the Board of Trade in England, technical difficulties have arisen which the Society will have it in their power either to take, the Lord only knows how deplorable. This is

into consideration whether the Cape Town market regulations should not rather be regarded as an encouragement to the trade of Port Beaufort and therefore to the agriculture of this district, or whether the memorial should be drawn out in a different form and forwarded as originally intended.

It will be gratifying to the members of this Society and all who are interested in the welfare of this district to learn, that notwithstanding a most unusually dry season, and the passage through the district of devastating swarms of locusts, (a visitation unknown to the oldest inhabitants)—it has gone on prospering—land and stock have not fallen in value, and both have been greatly improved. During the past year much capital has been sunk in the obtaining and raising of water—in the erection of farm buildings and kraals,—in the introduction of improved agricultural implements, and in the importation of sheep and horses from Europe.

The Committee hope to have it in their power in future to state these facts in a less general way, and can only particularize as regards the importation of stock; that to their knowledge in 1842 no less than six blood stallions, averaging four or five hundred pounds in value, have been introduced from England, and purchased for the improvement of studs in this district, whilst three members of this Society have imported sheep from Lord Western's flock, and others have made valuable purchases of the pure Saxon breed, some of these having cost from £30 to £40.

Cheering, however, as these accounts of the first effects of the Society, and of the progress of this division during the past year, must be to all—the field that is open for the Society's future exertions, is more so. There are still thousands of sheep to be replaced by others with fleeces twice as valuable. Thousands of horses, possessing half the value they might possess; hundreds of farms destitute of dams or wells; in short, a long list of articles still to be improved, on which the prizes of the Society may hereafter be beneficially bestowed.

And for our usual Quarterly Meetings, there are many questions connected with the improvement of Stock and Agriculture, with the diseases of live stock, and the all important subject of labour, which cannot soon become exhausted. Your Committee have much pleasure in referring to the report of the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society to shew the good understanding existing between the two Societies, as also to the subsequent award of two Prize Cups to Messrs. Dickson and Buchanan, both woolgrowers of this division. Rejoice as your Committee feel at the prosperity of that Society, which spreads its influence over the whole Colony, we cannot speak in the same terms of approbation of the Society which we are informed has lately been instituted at Caledon; we are of opinion that in the present state of our population and means, one Society in the division of Swellendam would be more likely to attain the objects aimed at than two, and we trust that the members of this Society will endeavour, as far as lies in their power, to persuade the Members of the Caledon Society, of the mutual benefit to be derived from a combination of our efforts, at least at the commencement.

In concluding this report, your Committee would earnestly press on the Members of this Society, not only the necessity of punctuality in the payment of their own subscriptions, but also the duty of using their influence and making every exertion to convince all those who are interested in the prosperity of our Agriculture, that the principles of our Society are sound, and our objects rational. We have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servants,  
JAMES MARTIN,  
JOHN F. HUDSON,  
JOHN TRUEMAN,  
H. WHITE,  
ALEX. REID,  
F. W. REITZ, Secretary.

It was then proposed by Mr. Harting, seconded by Col. Dickson and carried,—

That the memorial to the Board of Trade be withdrawn, and the Committee instructed to request the Hon. M. van Breda and the Hon. R. Rivers, to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council, to repeal the tax on Wool, levied by the Cape Town Municipality. The days for the future quarterly meetings having been fixed, the disorder among Sheep, called "neuta," the advantages and disadvantages of the Scotch Cart, and the most economical plan of building sheep-sheels, having been discussed, two papers were announced for next meeting on the grass-sickness in Sheep and on the migratory Locusts,—when the meeting broke up.

### FRANCE—THE KING'S SPEECH.

We have received, by extraordinary express from Paris, the journals of Monday, with a letter from our correspondent in that capital. All are occupied almost exclusively with the opening of the session of the Chambers, which took place on that day, with the usual ceremonies, as will be seen by the following letter of our correspondent:—

PARIS, JAN. 9, HALF-PAST 1 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The King has just opened the session of the Chambers, for we cannot call this other than a new session. His Majesty wished to avoid the necessity of presenting himself on this occasion, and of making a speech, observing that the Chambers assembled after a prorogation only, but he was overruled by Ministers, a circumstance of which there are few examples in the history of his reign.

The necessity for despatching your courier with the King's speech, the moment it shall have reached me, will, I fear, prevent my being able to accompany it with any details of the ceremony of opening the Chamber, for the weather is so boisterous that it would be hazardous to detain him a single moment.

The journals of the day contain nothing new on the subject in hand. Those of the Opposition party are to the full as anti-English as ever, and seem to anticipate that some chance or other in the debate on the address will upset the Ministry. This is not, however, deemed probable (hardly possible) by cooler heads; but it is by no means agreeable to see the Ministerial press join, not in the anti-English cry, on the right of search, it is true, but in executing the conduct of our army in Afghanistan, and in exaggerating the deficit in the revenue of England (announced on the 6th instant), and in deducing from it consequences, the Secretary will this day explain, when the

Secretary will have it in their power either to take, the Lord only knows how deplorable. This is

hardly worthy of some of your Paris contemporaries, but they act on the belief that it is the best mode of softening public feeling, and of diverting it from Ministers themselves.

I have just received the King's speech, and hasten to close my letter:—

### THE KING'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen Peers and Deputies,

"The affection and the sympathy of the French nation have sustained my courage. My heart, ever suffering from grief, but full of confidence in your devotedness in calling you myself together to resume the course of your labours, I wished to conclude to-day what my grief had compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your session. You have already achieved much for the security and future prosperity of France; I thank you in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life the Almighty shall grant us.

"Thanks to the maintenance of public order and peace, the national prosperity, attested by the rapid increase in the public revenue, manifests itself beyond our most sanguine hopes. The solid empire of the laws is the best security for the wellbeing of all, as it is for the power of the state; and the conviction everywhere established, that the laws will be religiously executed, renders less frequent the enforcement of their penalties. I congratulate myself on our having obtained those happy results.

"I feel confident that our prosperity will pursue its course without either interruption or obstacle. My relations with foreign Powers continue to be peaceful and amicable.

"The good harmony prevailing amongst the Powers has strengthened the repose of the East, and procured in Syria for the Christian population the establishment of an administration conformable to their religious faith and their wishes.

"I deplore the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish monarchy, my sole object has been to protect our legitimate interests, to preserve for Queen Isabella II. a faithful amity, and to testify for the rights of humanity that respect and protection which honour the name of France.

"By the occupation of the Marquesa Islands I have secured to our navigators in those distant seas a protection and refuge of which the necessity had been long felt.

"Thanks to the persevering efforts of our brave army, our dominion in Algeria becomes everywhere stable and respected. The vigilance and regularity of the administration will complete the work so gloriously prosecuted by the courage of our soldiers.

"I have opened with several states negotiations which will have the effect of imparting to our agriculture, our commerce, and manufactures more active development, and to procure for our national interests additional facilities.

"Laws of finance and various bills intended to introduce into our legislation and administration important improvements shall be immediately presented to you.

"Gentlemen, the world is at peace! France is free, active, and happy! My object has been, and ever shall be, until my last breath, to secure those blessings for my country. It is with your constant and loyal co-operation that I have succeeded. You will aid me in maintaining and in consummating the work which we have commenced in common. This will be for all the most worthy recompense, and for me the only consolation that I can hereafter hope for."

The contents of the Paris papers of Monday are not important.

La Presse has the sagacity at length to discover the non-existence of an official note attributed to Lord Aberdeen, on the right of search, and published some time since in a London evening journal. "We," adds La Presse, "never did believe that our Ambassador could have recognized the absolute right of England to require the maintenance of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. We have no doubt, if the question were properly laid before the English Government, it would perceive that it had nothing to expect from this affair, either by negotiation, threats, or violence, because right, common sense, and sound policy are against England. A new convention on the basis of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States can alone settle this question. Let us only be firm, like the United States, since we have right and public opinion with us, and, like them, we shall succeed."—Times, Jan. 11.

### MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.

One of the largest meetings, perhaps, which was ever held in Exeter-hall, was held on Tuesday evening at that building, convened by the London Missionary Society, to consider the means of extending and promoting in China the objects of the society. The doors were opened at 5 o'clock, and by 6 o'clock the hall was so full that policemen were stationed at the various entrances to prevent others from entering. Mr. W. T. Blair, of Bath,

SALE OF  
LANDED PROPERTY,  
With Liberal Competition Money.

In the Insolvent Estate of FREDRIK JOHANNES SCHEUBLE, of Cape Town.

ON THURSDAY,  
The 12th of May next,  
WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES,  
BY THE RISE AND FALL,  
PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,  
Before a Special Commissioner, by Order of the  
Supreme Court,

At 11 o'Clock precisely,

FIRST,

CERTAIN Lot of GROUND, marked Lot 1, with a Dwelling-house erected thereon, situated in Table Valley, in Buitens-treet, Blok No. 20, being part of the Property transferred to P. J. DE VILLIERS, As., on the 13th August 1824, measuring per remaining extent 18 square rods, 2 ditto feet, and 21 ditto inches.

This Property, yielding at present a monthly rent of Rds. 45, comprises 2 front and 3 back rooms, spacious hall, Kitchen, backyard, &c.; and being situated in a vicinity where a lucrative Return of Business is at present carried on, the same offers one of the most favorable opportunities for the investment of Capital. The same has, by one of its former Proprietors, been successfully used as an INN, for which purpose its situation is likewise admirably adapted.

AT 12 o'CLOCK PRECISELY,

2. Certain HOUSE and PREMISES, likewise situated in Table Valley, in Leeuw-street, in Blok No. 16, and there part of the divided "No. 1, lettered B, measuring 5 square rods, 130 ditto feet and 112 ditto inches.

This Property, yielding a monthly rent of Rds. 22, comprises 3 Rooms, Cellar, Kitchen, small Yard, &c. &c. and being of that description of Property, which always finds ready tenants, the same needs no recommendation, in respect of the favorable investment of Capital.

And, at the same time and place,

3. Certain ONE HALF SHARE in a PIECE OF LAND, marked Lot 15, situated at Rondebosch, in the Cape Division, being part of the divided Estate Rustenburg, No. 3, transferred to J. M. HORAK, on the 28th November 1834, measuring in its whole extent 109 square rods.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office, at the Undersigned, and at the Auctioneer, Mr. R. J. JONES, Cape Town, March 31, 1843.

J. J. H. SMUTS, Sole Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF  
VALUABLE FARMING STOCK,  
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
MERCHANDISE, &c. &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of SERVAAS HEUSER, of Hazekraal, District of Stellenbosch, Agriculturist.

ON TUESDAY,

THE 25TH APRIL, 1843,

WILL be sold at the Insolvent's Farm "Hazekraal," all the Live Stock, Farming Implements, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c. &c., belonging to this Estate, consisting of:—

5 Head of Breeding Cattle, 3 of a very superior breed  
25 Breeding Mares & Foals, 3 in excellent condition  
40 Draught and Slaughter Oxen,  
80 Sheep and Goats,  
A Team of 3 valuable Horses,  
A valuable Saddle Horse,  
A number of Pigs of a superior breed, and a great variety of Live Stock of the best description.

The Farming Implements comprise every Article requisite for a first rate Farm; also 5 Ploughs, 2 double and 3 Cape, a strong and serviceable Wagon, a Cart, a Water Cart, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Consists of a very Handsome Cabinet, Silver Mounted Large Stinkwood Bedstead, with Curtains 1 Small do. do.  
1 Common do. do.  
1 Wardrobe  
1 Chest Drawers, (Mahogany)  
1 Dining Table  
1 doz. Chairs, Book Case, Tables, Wash-hand Stands, Looking Glasses, Copper Tea Urns, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, Knives and Forks, an excellent double barrelled Gun, &c., a variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize.

The Merchandise is of a description well adapted for the Country, and comprises black and colored Moleskins, green, white and red Baize, Flannel, Bedticks, Duck, Linen, black, white and colored Stockings, Lace, Ribbons, Ladies' and Gent's Shoes, Thread, Buttons, Combs, black and colored Thread, do Silk, Window Glass, Spades, Sickles, &c. &c.  
C. L. HERMAN, Provisional  
E. THOMPSON, Trustees.

Refreshments will be provided.

J. W. MOORES, Vendue Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF  
ONE OF THE  
MOST VALUABLE FARMS,  
IN THE DISTRICT OF CALEDON,  
CALLED

"KARNMELKS RIVER,"  
ALSO, certain TWO PIECES OF PERPETUAL QUITRENT LAND, marked Nos. 68 & 16, situated in the District of Swellendam, Field-Cornetey of Kars River, being part of the Perpetual Quitrent Farm called Klippen Drift.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOSIAS DAVID DE KOCK, Middel Josias Son.

ON THURSDAY,  
The 18th May 1843,

WILL be sold on the Spot, the Insolvent's half Share of the well known and valuable Farm called

"KARNMELKS RIVER,"

situate in that part of the District of Swellendam, called CALEDON, comprising 2,588 morgen and 209 square rods of Perpetual Quitrent Land.

The above is recommended to the notice of those in want of a first rate Sheep Farm. It is known to be one of the most valuable Farms that has been offered for Sale, and contains a strong and substantial built DWELLING HOUSE, newly thatched, with every convenience for a large Family, extensive Outbuildings in a good state of repair, and adapted for a first rate Farm; Granary, Smith's Shop, Wagon House, Stables, Servants' Rooms, extensive Kraals, an excellent Fruit and Kitchen Garden, Sowing Land and Pasturage, adapted for every description of Farming Stock with running WATER all the year, and the right of one half of an excellent Water Mill recently erected on the Farm.

Also, at the same time and place IN TWO LOTS, certain TWO PIECES of

PERPETUAL QUITRENT LAND, marked Nos. 16 & 68, situate in the District of Swellendam, Field-Cornetey of Kars River, being part of the Perpetual Quitrent Farm called Klippen Drift.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office, and at the Office of J. S. NEEDHAM, Esq., Caledon, and at the Office of the Undersigned, where the Diagrams may also be seen.

Liberal Competition Money will be given.  
E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.

April 4, 1843.

FOR PORT NATAL.  
THE "MAZEPPE," Captain WATTS, is now receiving Cargo, and will be despatched without delay.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES SEARIGHT & Co.

FOR PORT ELIZABETH.  
THE TREKBOER, Captain JOHN BOSWORTH. Shippers are requested to send their Goods on board, as it is intended to clear the vessel To-Morrow. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES SEARIGHT & Co.

FOR PORT NATAL.  
THE Schooner "CONCH," W. BELL, Master, is half full and will be dispatched in a very few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES SMITH, Castle street.

FOR BOURBON.  
THE French Bark "Victoire et Lise," Capt. M. E. AGRAFFI, having landed a part of her Cargo here, will receive Freight for the above Port. Application to be made forthwith.

A AQUARONE, No. 6, Keizersgracht.

TWENTYMAN & WARNER,  
ARE HOURLY EXPECTING PER

66 GOORHEER,  
VOERCHITZ, all qualities

PUNJUMS, white and brown  
BAFTAS, ditto  
SHEETING, ditto  
SHIRTING, superior quality  
ROLL JACONETS, white, black, and coloured  
HOLLANDS brown and black  
MOLESKINS, drab, black, dark and light, blue, and all qualities

30 INCH WAGON CANVAS  
DUCK and DUCK FROCKS  
SHIRTS, unbleached, bleached, and striped ditto, white, linen fronts, &c., of superior quality

SILECIAS, black and colored  
TICKS; Cotton and Linen  
BROOK'S REEL COTTON  
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, in black, rifle, invisible, and sea green, and of superior quality

CASSEMERES, black, &c.  
DUFFLES and PILOT CLOTHS, in drab, black, blue, olive, and brown

BAIZE, green and white  
BOCKING  
SHOES, of all descriptions, in Men's, Women's and Children's

LADIES' CLOGS

SPADES No. 4  
SOMERSET SADDLES  
STRIKE FIRE KNIVES  
PATENT SHOT  
DECANTERS, TUMBLERS, and WINE GLASSES  
BOILED and RAW OIL  
STARCK and THUMB BLUE  
PEARL BARLEY, SPLIT PEAS, and OATMEAL  
PICKLES  
MUSTARD  
FRUITS  
PEPPERMINTS  
BACON and HAMS

Edam, Sweet-milk, Pine, Cheshire, Double Gloucester and Berkeley

Als, a variety of

FANCY GOODS,  
IN

Dresses, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Trimmings, Rions, Flowers, white and black Satin Shoes, &c., too numerous to particularize.

24, Heeregracht.

EXTENSIVE INVESTMENT,  
PER "FORTITUDE" & LONDON.

VENNING, BUSK & CO.

The Undersigned, Testamentary Executors in the Estate of the late Mr. JAN WILLEM STUCKERIS, intend to dispose of by public Auction, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

The 18th and 19th instant,

(Instead of the 24th, as formerly Advertised) of that portion of the Property at the late Residence of the deceased, No. 36, Strand-street, comprising:—

Household Furniture, Plate and Platedware, Glass and Chinaware, Pictures, two Globes, Atlases, Books, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c.

Also, a large quantity of Teakwood, Iron, Steel, Iron Hoops, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Stukvats, Riders, Len-guers, and Store Implements.

A large quantity of superior Cape Wine, prepared for the London Market, and ready for immediate Shipment; also Pontac, French Brandy, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock precisely,

ON TUESDAY,

THE FIRST DAY OF SALE,

The HOUSE and STORE situated as above, will be Sold.

These Premises are well worthy of inspection, being recently fitted up in a modern style with every convenience, comprising on the Ground Floor Parlour, Drawing and Dining Rooms, Large Hall, Pantry, and an English Kitchen, and in the Yard, a Six Staled Stable, 2 Water Closets, Harness and Servant's Rooms.

Upper Floor, 4 Spacious Bed Rooms, Dressing Rooms and Large Hall.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of DENEYS BROTHERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THE FOLLOWING

FRIDAY, APRIL 21st.

AT THE STORE IN CHIAPPINI-STREET,

WILL BE SOLD,

56 empty Stuckvats

99 Leaguers, pipes and half pipes

52 pipes of Cape Wine, in cask, ready for immediate shipment, 4 years old.

Immediately after which,

IN THE BUITENKANT, AT THE STORES OF

Mr. J. B. W. A. STUCKERIS;

Opposite the Barracks.

WILL BE SOLD,

10 Stukvats

19 Riders

36 casks of 20 gallons each, containing French Brandy

20 casks containing Spirits of Wine, also 20 gallons each

7 empty Leaguers, pipes and half-pipes

28 Deals of 22 feet

1 Ladder, and

1 Wine Buck.

J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, Test.

J. P. DENEYS, A. son. Executors.

6th April 1843.

The Sale of the other Property will be duly advertised.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Undersigned having, on account of the indisposition of his Wife, again removed to Zwartland, offers for Private Sale, his well-known FARMS, situated at Saldanha Bay, viz.:—

"KLIPFONTEIN,"

measuring 3,229 morgen, well adapted for Pasturage and Sowing; Land for 30 muids Adapted for Seed has already been cleared.

It is well provided with Water, having 3 Springs yielding

Water throughout the year, and 6 Dams. The following Buildings are erected on said Farm:—

2 DWELLING-HOUSES; one of 80 feet by 27, and the other 63 by 25 feet, the latter with an excellent upper Story.

A Building, adapted to contain Stabling for 30 Horses and Room for 4 Wagons.

A Chaff-house of 40 feet long, with a Threshing-floor annexed, and

Two large Kraals, All of which are new and in good condition, and

"LANGEBERG,"

measuring 3,311 morgen and 90 square rods, annex the above Place, likewise well adapted for Pasturage, and having a large Dam.

The Purchaser of the above Farms, can also obtain 100 head of breeding Cattle, at a moderate price.

The Conditions of Sale are very acceptable. Purchasers are requested to apply to the Undersigned, at the Place "Kezenbosch" at Zwartland, near Saldanha Bay.

The Landed Property is in the mean time for Private Sale, and the Conditions, which are very acceptable, may be ascertained from Mr. H. H. LOEDOLFF.

A. J. LOUBSER, As.

Malmesbury, April 4, 1843.

Cognac and White Vinegar.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

15TH APRIL, 1843,

At the Commission Sale of Mr. R. J. JONES'

will be sold,

20 Kegs of 10 Gallons each of Cognac, and

20 Casks of the above Vinegar.

Cape Town.

TO-MORROW Morning, at 11 o'Clock, will be held at Mr. P. STIGANT'S Sale on the Parade, a large TENT, nearly new.

14th April 1843.