





## AGENTS.

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:

Besfort,.....	Mrs. A. P. Meiring,
Claar-Willem,.....	Mrs. S. J. du Toit,
Caledon,.....	Mrs. A. P. Keyter,
Colesberg,.....	Mrs. James Walker,
George,.....	Mrs. D. Coohans,
Graaf-Reinet,.....	Mrs. J. D. A. Fieblich,
Malibebury,.....	Mrs. B. Fincham,
Paarl,.....	Mrs. J. D. Haupt,
Somerset,.....	Mrs. C. Molier,
Stellenbosch,.....	Mrs. P. Korten,
Gronewoud,.....	Mrs. John Barry,
Tulbagh,.....	Mrs. M. F. de Lange Vis,
Tygerberg,.....	Mrs. F. Uys,
Uitenhage,.....	Mrs. J. Brem,
Worcester,.....	Mrs. J. Meiring.

THE  
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 22, 1843.

ENGLISH papers up to the 8th of April, and Calcutta papers up to the 30th of March, have reached this place.

Beyond the Parliamentary strife between the Tories and Whigs in England and the Ministerialists and opposition in France,—and the contentions between the Chartists and Inauguers, and the Non-Intrusionists in the Church of Scotland, we find no political movement of any importance.

Arts and Sciences are however advancing at a rapid rate; and amongst the inventions newly made, we notice a machine for the "Manufacture of Watches and Clocks," and a "Aerial Steam Carriage."

The first is the invention of Mr. INGOLDY, a Swiss mechanic, and a "simple-minded" man, for the manufacture of watches by machinery; two sets of which would perform the work of 300 men; whereby it was calculated to revive the watch trade from its present great depression, by furnishing a cheap supply of watches.

To carry out this new invention, a Bill was introduced into Parliament, to legalize the raising of a fund of £250,000 to £300,000, in shares; but as the Bill was characterized by some as a scheme to raise money, the second reading of the Bill was refused. This invention, therefore, is set aside for the moment.

The other is a new "Aerial Steam Carriage," invented by Mr. HENSON. The general appearance of the machine is that of a gigantic bird with outstretched wings and tail,—the weight whereof, including the carriage and its total burden, is estimated at 3,000 lbs., whilst the area of the sustaining surface will, it is understood, be not less than 4,500 square feet.

Inside the carriage is a steam-engine of 20 horse power, weighing with the entire apparatus, about 600 lbs. The wing on each side of the carriage is 150 feet long by 30 feet wide; to the middle of the hinder edge is joined a tail of 50 feet long, and under the tail there is a rudder; these wings and the tail are so constructed as to combine strength and lightness, and are covered with silk or linen. The steam-engine inside the carriage actuates two sets of vanes or propellers, like wind-mill sails, and of 20 feet diameter, situated at the back edge of the wings.

A Bill, sanctioning the formation of the "Aerial Steam Carriage Company," was introduced into Parliament, and read the first time on the 24th of March last.

The opinion of a scientific man, who has seen the conveyance, is, that it may fail on its first trial, owing to some unforeseen impediment, but that the principle is so good on which it is formed, that the deficiency is sure to be rectified by engineering talent: and further, that he would not have the slightest objection to be a passenger in its first essay in the air. This would appear to be something like earnestness.

The brilliant victory obtained by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, over the army of Scinde in February last, is already known. The Calcutta papers contain a proclamation of the Governor General of India, annexing the Scinde country to the British Dominions, and appointing Sir CHARLES NAPIER the first Governor of that Province. It appears however from the latest news from Scinde that affairs in that quarter have not yet been finally settled. The rumour of a recapture of Hyderabad, is much 'outed'. We give hereunder extracts from the above papers.

The Agra *Ukbar* says, "The Sonnauth Gates arrived on the 9th of March, and have been safely lodged in the fort."

DU TOIT'S KLOOF v. MOSTERD'S HOEK.

PAARL MUNICIPALITY, 6TH JUNE 1843.

At a joint meeting of the Commissioners and Wardmasters held this day, a communication from the Commissioners of Worcester was read, apprising the Commissioners here of the measures adopted by a public meeting held there on the 22d April last, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of submitting to the Governor and Legislative Council their opinion relative to certain clauses of a Bill, about a hard road, which the Attorney General, in his speech of the 20th March last, declared is to be his intention to frame;"—and soliciting their co-operation.

It was unanimously resolved,—That this meeting entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by the public meeting alluded to in the communication just read, as regards the preference which should be given to the line of road through Du Toit's Kloof, in lieu of that through Mosterd's Hoek, being unanimously of opinion, that the former will prove of the most public benefit and general advantage;—that so soon as the hon'ble Attorney General shall have before the Legislative Council his draft of the Bill alluded to, a meeting of the holders of this Municipality be called, to take into consideration the propriety of submitting to the Governor and Legislative Council their opinion on certain clauses thereof, and that this meeting will co-operate with the Commissioners of Worcester, and support the memorial from that quarter in every possible way.—Correspondent.

## INDIAN NEWS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
Political Department, Agra, the 13th March, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to appoint Major General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Governor of the Province of Scinde.

No. 2.

The Governor General is pleased to direct, that all Acts of Parliament for the abolition of Slavery and for the suppression of the Slave Trade, shall have full force and effect in every part of Scinde, which now is, or hereafter may be occupied, by the British army.

The Governor of Scinde will take such measures as to His

Excellency may deem best calculated to carry the order into effect, and to make it known to the people.

No. 3  
The Governor General is pleased to direct the immediate and total abolition of all Duties of Transit in every part of Scinde, which now is, or hereafter may be occupied, by the British army.

The navigation of the Indus is free to all nations.

The Governor General requests Major General Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., will, in the name of the Government of India, present to the Scinde Horse the Standard they took from the enemy in the ever memorable battle of Meesane, in which that regiment, by its distinguished conduct, secured for itself the honor of being henceforth permanently attached to the Bombay army.

The Governor General has given directions, that other Standards of the three colours of the Military Ribbon of India, inscribed with the words "Hyderabad, 1843" in the Persian, English and Hindoo languages, shall be prepared for the Scinde Horse.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India;

J. THOMASON,  
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

—Englishman, March 23.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Agra, March 15, 1843.  
The Governor General has the highest satisfaction in making known to the army, the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, recorded in the reports made by His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., during that distinguished themselves in the battle of Meesane.

The Governor General directs, that the unserviceable guns, taken at Hyderabad, shall be sent to Bombay, and there cast into a Triumphant Column, wherein shall be inscribed in the English and two native languages, the names of Major General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., and of the several officers mentioned by His Excellency in his despatch, and likewise the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, mentioned in the reports, that thus the names may be forever recorded of those who, at Meesane, obtained for themselves that glory in the field, which is the reward dearest to a true soldier.

The Governor General is further pleased to direct, that the drivers attached to the 2d company 2d battalion, 3d company 3d battalion of Bombay artillery, in the battle of Meesane, shall be entitled to the pension of sepoys.

The Governor General requests, that the officers commanding corps in the army of Scinde, will bring before committee the cases of the several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who most distinguished themselves in the battle of Meesane, in order that the Government may award the Order of Merit to all who may be entitled to it by their conduct.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India,  
J. THOMASON,  
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

—*Ibid.*, March 27.

Sir Charles Napier has written to say he requires H.M.'s 28th, a Wing of 13th N. I. and 17th N. I. up as soon as practicable. There are to be three or four Regiments stationed at Hyderabad, where they will spend the hot weather under canvas. The 15th, 17th, and 25th Bombay N. I. are, it is said, to garrison Sukkur. These however are merely reports.—*Bombay United Service Gazette*, March 17.

The *Indus* steamer, from Kurrachee the 12th inst., arrived yesterday forenoon, but brings no intelligence of any note. The country continued perfectly quiet; the report of the recapture of Hyderabad proving utterly groundless. We were somewhat amazed, by the way, to observe this rumour twice renewed without the slightest hint of its unauthenticity, by our daily contemporary of Thursday and Friday, after it had been distinctly refuted by comparison of dates in our issue of Wednesday. The wing of the 2d Europeans sailed in the steamer *Neosiris* for Mandavie on Thursday, to reinforce the garrison at Bhoot. The head-quarters of the 19th N. I., about 300 strong, left the same afternoon in the *Asculan* for Surat, to relieve the 13th, which proceeds to Scinde. The remainder of the 19th will, we believe, follow without delay, and the other arrangements formerly notified, be carried into effect. The two 18 pr. guns, ordered to be forwarded immediately to Sir C. Napier's camp, have been countermanded. We should think it likely that a large force would very speedily be poured into Scinde and maintained there, not only to overcome resistance, but if possible to convince the Scindians of its hopelessness.—*Bombay Times*, March 18.

That the rumour afloat regarding the defeat and capture of Sir Charles Napier would turn out incorrect, we were prepared to believe from the instant it reached us in the columns of our Bombay contemporaries, who have very properly opposed to its tenor the different dates at which the first and last intelligence, regarding the position of our troops at Hyderabad were received. It takes no great force for any to entrench itself and if the little band at Hyderabad was too much for nearly five times its numbers in the open plain, it stands to reason no Beloosha force could beat it out of its camp when protected by works thrown up for the especial purpose of defence.—*Englishman*, March 29.

## Extracts from English Papers.

## THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

Accounts of the new "Aerial Steam Carriage" are floating about the papers; delicious food for the wonder-mongers. One account is furnished by a correspondent of the *Times*. The difficulty in the construction of aerial carriage has been, to combine machinery adequate to the power of sustention and propulsion with the lightness requisite for floating in a medium so thin as air. The idea of the carriage invented by Mr. Henson is an ingenious plan of partly sliding and partly abutting that difficulty. It is observed, that birds of strong flight, as the rook, take a great effort to rise from the ground, but that once in flight they skim along the air, by its own resistance to their expanded wings, with little effort, only requiring sufficient motion for progress and for keeping up the resistance of the air beneath their wings. Hence the principle of the new machine: a motion is imparted to it starting by a foreign agency, so that the rise from the ground is performed by a power which is left behind and does not add to the weight. Then the expanded wings of the rook are imitated, so that machinery is only needed for propulsion and for a very small share in the act of sustention; and finally, by a new economy, the weight of the motive power is greatly reduced in comparison with its force.

"Its car, enclosed on all sides, and containing the passengers, managers, burden, and steam engine, is suspended to the middle of a framework, which is so constructed as to combine great strength with extreme lightness, and is covered with any woven texture which is moderately light and close. This main frame or expanded surface, which is 150 feet long by 30 feet wide, serves in the most important respects as wings; yet it is perfectly jointless and without vibratory motion. It advances through the air with one of its long sides foremost and a little elevated. To the middle of the other long side is joined the tail, of 50 feet in length, beneath which is the rudder. These important appendages effectually control the flight as to elevation and direction, and are governed by cords proceeding from the car. Situated at the back edge of the main frame, are two sets of vanes or propellers, of 20 feet in diameter, driven by the steam-engine.

"We have already said that the velocity of the machine is imparted at its starting. This is effected by its being made to descend an inclined plane: during the descent the covering of the wings is reefed, but before the machine reaches the bottom that covering is rapidly spread: by this time the velocity acquired by the descent is so great, that the resistance produced by the oblique impact of the sloping under-surface of the wings on the air is sufficient to sustain the entire weight of the machine, just as a brisk wind upholds a kite; but while the pneumatic resistance thus produced by the velocity prevents the falling of the carriage, it opposes also its forward flight; to overcome this latter and smaller resistance is the office of the steam-engine.

"The chief peculiarities of this important member of the carriage are the respective constructions of its boiler and condenser. The former consists of hollow inverted truncated cones, arranged above and around the furnace; they are fifty in number, and large enough to afford 100 square feet of evaporating surface, of which half is exposed to radiating heat. The condenser is an assemblage of small pipes exposed to the stream of air produced by the flight of

the machine. It is found to produce a vacuum of from 5 to 8 pounds to the square inch. The steam is employed in two cylinders, and is cut off at one-fourth of the stroke. Our mechanical master will be able to gather from these particulars, that the steam-engine is of about 30 horse power, impelling the evaporation power of the boiler to be equal, foot-work to foot, to that of the locomotive steam-engine. (And it works with no condenser and no water.)

The area of the sustaining surface will be, we understand, not less than 4,500 square feet; the weight to be sustained, including the carriage and its total burden, is estimated at 6,000 pounds. The load is said to be considerably less per square foot than that of many birds. It may assist the conception of our non-mechanical readers to add, that the general appearance of the machine is that of a gigantic bird with stationary wings; that the mechanical principles concerned in its support are simply exemplified in the case of kites; and that its progress is maintained by an application of power like that which propels a steam-boat. We have found many striking illustrations of the principles on which the inventor has proceeded.—*Colonial Gazette*, April 6.

and the water in the pit. The punishment inflicted upon him has been greatly increased since his inhuman master was married (about two years since), the woman it appears having taken a dislike to the poor orphan lad. As a sample of the barbarities which this callous boy had to undergo, let us quote the punishment he has experienced during the past fortnight.

It appears that the severe flogging which Whiteley received caused him once or twice to run away from his master. A short time ago he was so beat with a leather strap, and a heavy piece of wood (a piece of an old cradle), that he again escaped upon running away. He did so, but on Tuesday week he was brought before the Halifax magistrate by his master, charged with disobedience. Through the threats and menaces of the cruel tyrant who had treated him so barbarously he was prevented stating the whole facts of the case to the bench. The lad had intended showing the various wounds inflicted upon his person; enough, however, was said, to induce the magistrate to reprimand the master, and the boy was ordered to go back again, and the master warned not to ill-treat him in future. The warning, however, was neglected. The same day he administered a most brutal flogging to his victim, when he repeated every day while the lad remained with him. Our readers may imagine that the harrowing details which are to follow are tinged with an air of fiction. They are facts. The poor lad went down in the pit without a meal, and was beaten with a stick; and between each stroke the instrument was dipped in water. The lad's back became one mass of sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed. While subject to this inhuman treatment, he was allowed three meals per day of this water-porridge only, and in consequence of his brutal treatment, boils broke out in all parts of his body. Frequently was he sent into the pit without breakfast, and obliged to perform the whole of his drudgery. What made this more painful was, the fact of his labouring under the effects of a severe wound inflicted upon his right knee. Some days since, when he was again forced to go to the water, he was beaten with a humpbacked stick, the master took hold of the end opposite the buckle, which is generally a tolerably large one, thus causing the buckle to snap off on the right knee, and tore away a large piece of flesh. The lad, however, was still forced to work.

On Thursday night week this monster master ducked the lad's head three or four times in a bowl of water, wetting his shirt all over, and then forced him into the cellar, where he was locked up all night without bed, chair, table, or even a morsel of straw! The same treatment was about to be practised on Friday night, but he begged so pitifully for mercy that he was allowed to go to bed. On Saturday night, however, he was again forced in the cellar, where he remained all night. On Sunday morning he was brought out; no breakfast was given him; but, as a further punishment, his master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his neck, and forced him to walk up and down the room under the terror of another flogging. Some cold porridge (which had been left the previous day) was warmed up and offered him, but he could not eat. His master then left the house, saying he would look out for a good thick stick. The woman shortly after left the house for the purpose of fetching some water from neighbouring well; and the lad, being thus for a few moments left alone, resolved upon trying once more to escape from a worse than African slavery. With great exertion he managed to unlatch the bag of iron from his neck, and made his escape into Grimscare Wood. There he stealthily proceeded to the old Copperas Works, where he remained till nightfall.

During his concealment in the old Copperas Works he heard his master seeking him. The lad, when referring to this circumstance, shudders involuntarily, saying "I did tremble then." Fortunately, however, he was not discovered. At night he proceeded to Eland, where a charitable woman took him into her house, gave him some coffee, and provided him with a bed. On the Monday he went to the coastable's, who took him to Mr. Joshua Dodson, one of the overseers, who was so struck at the shocking spectacle which the lad presented that he resolved upon rescuing him from his inhuman master. He was brought before the magistrate on Tuesday by the constable, accompanied also by Mr. Dolgoen. His back was exhibited and presented from the nape of the neck downwards a continual series of bruises, evidently effected by some solid but thin weapon. His right hand was also dreadfully swollen in attempting to parry the blows. One part of his body presented rather the appearance of raw, diseased meat, than of human flesh and skin! It was at first intended to take out a warrant for assault, but on conferring with the magistrate it was thought better to take a summons for ill-treatment, with a view to cancel the indentures and release the lad from the liability to such cruel treatment.

The lad was subsequently removed to the workhouse, where he was put under proper medical treatment, and the most assiduous attention has since been paid to him both by Mr. and Mrs. Dyer. We understand that Joseph Whiteley, the lad's master, will be brought up before the magistrate this day.

The case afterwards came on for trial, and whilst the indenture of the boy was cancelled, the master was condemned to pay £10 for defraying the expenses for re-apprenticing the lad.—*Times*, March 7.

## THE FRENCH ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

It is probable that the merchants trading with Africa are not generally aware of the plans of the French Government relative to their commercial possessions on the west coast, and it may be useful, therefore, to describe them. It appears from the French papers that the Minister of Marine, as a portion of the supplementary credits in his department, will require a sum of money for the establishment of armed factories in that quarter.

This step has been considered absolutely necessary to insure the success of their commerce, which has suffered severely from the want of efficacious protection; the ships of war not being able to stay long enough, as they are only provisioned for three months. The project to be acted on is that of Admiral Duperré, who proposes the establishment of three *comptoirs*, or factories, under the protection of forts—one at Cape Palmas, another at the mouth of the Gaboon, and a third to occupy a middle position at Assiné, where there is a river penetrating far into the country. The advantages of these three positions are represented by the *Courrier de Bordeaux* as being very eminent.

At Garroway, Cape Palmas, the river is almost without a bar, and the anchorage excellent. Palm oil, white and red rice, and Guinea pepper, would form the principal object of trade which might be carried on with the interior as well as the coast. At Gaboon the factory would be placed on a tongue of land which commands a magnificent roadstead, comparable, it is said, to that of Brest. The commercial importance of this point is great, as the river Gaboon, which is an arm of the Niger, brings down palm oil, ivory, barwood, and dyewoods in abundance. It also presents advantages in a military point of view, and would be a valuable point for the ships of war. The factory will consist of blockhouses, or small square forts, armed with cannon, and surrounded by palisaded ditches. At each corner warehouses, called baracoons, will be built, where the crews and cargoes of the bartering ships will be sheltered, under protection of the forts. The forts will be manned with 25 armed men, picked from the garrison of Senegal, and they will be constantly visited by the ships of war. The French preoccupation of these shores, the same authority adds, would be greatly augmented by the establishment of steam communication along the coast, and by making Goree the chief place of barter.

So far as can be ascertained, from the merchants who have cognizance of these intended proceedings they are not prepared to make any material objection to them. At the same time they cannot help feeling the necessity of the Government of this country and France doing all they

## CONTINUATION OF SALES.

In the Estate of the late Mr. J. W. STUCKERIS.

THE Undersigned, Executors in the Estate of the late Mr. J. W. STUCKERIS, will sell

On MONDAY, 26th June,

At 11 o'Clock,

Will be sold on the spot,

Certain piece of Freehold Land, with the Buildings thereon, called "VREDE & LUST," situated on the Camp Ground, Cape District, in the so-called Winterberg, below Rondebosch, at the Kromme River, with three pieces of perpetual Quaint Land adjoining thereto, measuring 2 morgen 173 square rods of Freehold, and 16 morgen 247 square rods of perpetual Quaint.

The Buildings comprise a substantial and roomy House, with Stabling, Coach House, and other Out-buildings.

Also,

The whole of the Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, Garden Implements, &c.

J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, { Testamentary Executors.

J. P. DENEYS, As., { Executors.

## PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In the Insolvent Estate of PIETER CILLIERS VAN ELLEWEE, of the Paarl.

ON THURSDAY,

The 13th July 1843,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,  
Will be Sold on the Spot, by Order of the Supreme Court, pre-emptorily to the Highest Bidder, before the Resident Magistrate of the Paarl,

CERTAIN piece of Perpetual Quaint Land with the Building thereon, situated in this Village, measuring as per remaining extent 365 square rods and 36 do. feet. The Building comprises two comfortable Dwelling Houses, with Stores, which may be let to advantage, as being situated in a part of the Village, in which any trade may be carried on with success.

After the Sale of the above Property will be sold, the whole of the Moveables, belonging to the said Estate, consisting in Household Furniture, as Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Looking-glasses, 1 Clock, Glass and Crockery-ware, and Kitchen Utensils of every description, &c. &c.

And lastly, the whole of the then Outstanding Claims in said Estate, a List of which may be seen at the Office of de VILLIERS, FORD & CO.

The Conditions of Sale of the Immoveable Property may be seen at the Master's Office, Cape Town, at that of the Resident Magistrate, Paarl, and at the Office of de VILLIERS, FORD & CO., Paarl.

E. S. FORD, Sole Trustee.

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

SITUATED AT

Somerset, Hottentot's Holland,  
WITH LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY.

In the Insolvent Estate of WILLEM MORTEL, Sen., deceased, and surviving Spouse ESTHER LEONORA LOUW.

ON WEDNESDAY,  
THE 26th OF JULY 1843,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, WILL BE SOLD,  
ON THE SPOT,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
PRE-EMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,  
Before the Resident Magistrate of Stellenbosch,  
THOSE PLEASANTLY SITUATED

WINE AND CORN FARMS,  
CALLED  
66 VOORBURG,  
AND

"MOSSTERD BAAL,"  
SITUATED AT

Somerset, Hottentot's Holland,  
CONTAINING in their whole extent 498

morgen, and 570 square rods of Freehold and Perpetual Quaint Land. To be put up in two Lots, first separately by the Rise and Fall, and afterwards together in one Lot by the Fall.

Lot 1.—Comprising a commodious Dwelling House, Wine Cellar, Stable and other Out-buildings, measures 30 morgen and 80 square rods Freehold, and 267 morgen, and 518 square rods, Perpetual Quaint Land, and

Lot 2.—56 morgen and 132 square rods, Freehold, and 144 morgen and 454 square rods, Perpetual Quaint Land.

The above Property, planted with about 100,000 Vines, different sorts of Fruit Trees, and containing excellent Sowing Lands and Pasturage, forms certainly one of the most valuable Farms in the District; which is being likewise well adapted for the rearing of Merino Sheep, Horses, Mules, and Horned Cattle. Its situation along the Main Road to the Interior renders it particularly fit for the establishment of a Place of Accommodation for Travellers, giving the Proprietor moreover the advantage of disposing of the whole of his Vintage on the Spot, to the Farmers and others residing beyond Sir Lowry's Pass.

After the Sale of the above Immoveable Property, will also be sold all the Moveable Effects, belonging to said Estate, consisting in—

## Household Furniture,

As, mahogany and other Dining, Tea, and other Tables, Chaise, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Bureaus, Bedsteads with Bedding complete, Stretchers, Wash-hand Stands, Dressing Tables, Looking-glasses, Crockery, Glass, and Earthenware, 12 silver Table Spoons, 6 pair of Tea do., a ditto Soup Spoon, Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, 6 plated Canisters, 2 pair of Snuffers and Trays, a plated Egg and Cruet-stand, a Fowling-piece, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

## Cellar and Farming Implements,

As, 10 superior Stuckvats, 7 Fermenting Tubs, a Treading do., Leaguers, Buckets, Funnels, a Brandy St. I. completed, and other Cellular Implements, 2 Bullock Wagons, Yokes and Leading Ropes, a covered Horse Wagon, an open Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Harness; a Fishing Net, 4 Ladders, a pair of Bellows, an Anvil, 2 Hammers, a pair of Scales and Balance, some Linen, and a quantity of Dung.

**Live Stock,**

As, 4 Horses, a Jackass, 18 Bullocks and 18 breeding Sheep and Goats.

**Wines.**

About 15 Leagues of Old and Young Wines. The Conditions of Sale of the Landed Property may be seen at the Office of the Master of the Supreme Court, and that of the Resident Magistrate, Stellenbosch, and at those of the Trustees.

J. J. H. SMUTS,

J. J. F. WEGE,

G. L. STEYTLE,

Joint Trustees.

Cape Town, 13th June 1843.

N.B.—Should the Sale not be concluded on the above day, the same will be resumed on the following day at 10 o'clock precisely.

Stellenbosch, June 20, 1843.

By Order of Commissioners,

J. W. BRUNT, Sc.

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