

NAAR SATEL
 DE fraaie en...
 DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

FANCY SCHRYPBOEFTE
 OP HEDEN (Dinsdag), den 4 July, zullen de Ondergetekenden aan hunne Pakhuizen verkopen, een uitmuntend assortiment van...
 J. METCALE & ZONNEN.

VERKOOPING BINNENSHUITS
 OP HEDEN MORGEN, DEN 4 JULY, TEN 10 URE...
 DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

KOLEN
 OMTRENT 250 Tonnen Stoom-Kolen, thans liggende in de Pakhuizen van de...
 R. J. JONES, Afzender.

TRAILIEWERK
 TE KOOP, OMTRENT 120 voeten, vierde jaren Trailierwerk met...
 DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

BINNEN-VERKOOPING
 SATYN, SATINETTS, ALPAÇAS, ENZ.
 OP DONDERDAG MORGEN, den 6 dezer, zal by den Heer JONES, een Binnens-Verkoop...
 THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

DEELEN
 NU geland GREENE DEELEN, 14 voeten lang, en te koop aan de...
 H. G. F. ENSLIN, Vendeur-Adm.

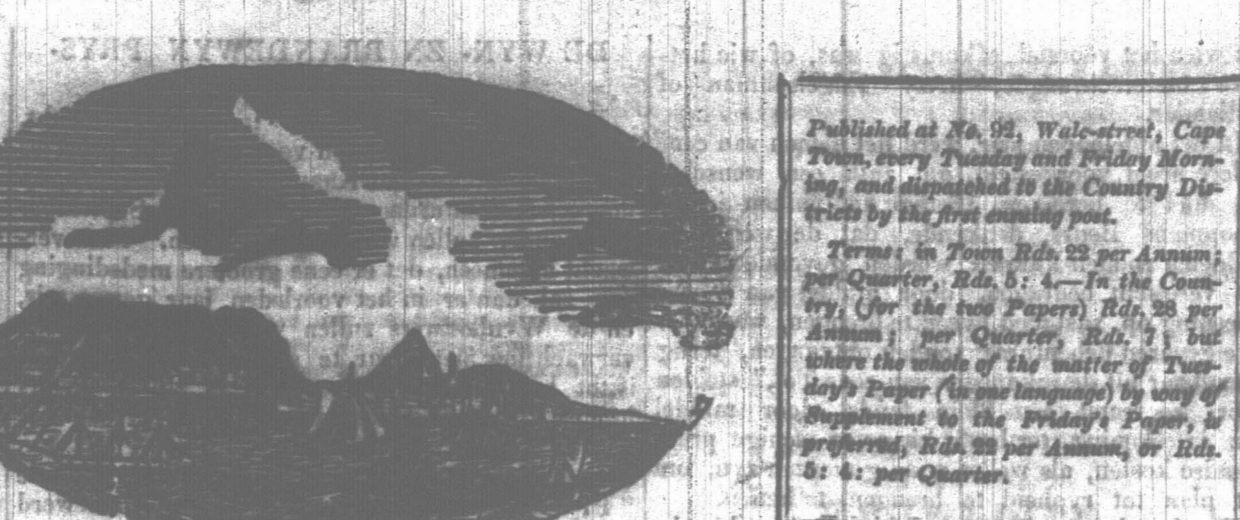
DENNEN SPARREN
 BENOODIGD, bovenstaand kwantiteit SPARREN, elk 30 voeten lang...
 J. J. STEYTLER, Junior.

f10,000.
 OP renten verkrygbaar, onder geaprobeerde securiteit, te Wellington, by A. W. LOUW, J.z.

SUBSCRIPTIE BALS.
 ONDER PATRONAGE VAN LADY NAPIER
 HET volgende BAL van het Seizoen zal plaats vinden in de Beurs
 Den 11 July aans., De Baan zal ten half Negen ure geopend worden.
 De Commissarissen:
 De Edelheer HARRY REYNOLDS,
 De Wel-Ed. Heer GEORGE HOUTON,
 De Wel-Ed. Heer J. MOORE CRAIG,
 De Wel-Ed. Heer W. FULLER,
 (Get.) M. C. GIE, Hoof-Secretaris.
 Committee Kamer, 1 July 1843.

VERKRYGBAAR
 DEN HEER J. H. COLLARD,
 HEERENGRACHT, No. 24.
 Het 6de Nummer van het 6de-Deel van "De Konink."...
 Oproeping van Credituren en Debiteuren.
 In den Boedel van wylen den Heer ADAM GABRIEL HURLING,
 ALLEN die iets verschuldigd zijn, of enige vorderingen hebben, tegen deszen Boedel, worden verzocht, om daarvan kennis te geven...
 J. D. MALAN, Test. Exec.

Uitgegeven te No. 52, Waterstraat, Kapstad, elke Dinsdag en Vrijdag ochtend...
 Bulletin Districten verzonden.
 Tegenwoordig: 35 Cents per jaar, 40 Cents per kwartaal...
 De Directie van de Posten...
 De Directie van de Posten...
 De Directie van de Posten...



ZONDERLING TESTAMENT-LEGAAT AAN KATTEN.
 Een zonderling verdragging, nam een groot gedeelte van den erf der zitting van het onlangs gehouden Civiel Gerechtshof op. Op den 3 Mei 1841, stierf een Engelse ongetrouwde dame, Topping genaamd, te Vendome, uitdrukkelijk beoogde te bevestigen, dat zij, vergezeld van den Kerkvoogd Beauvoir, een afzand Katholiek Leeraar, dat is te zeggen, een die zich niet wilde schikken naar de overenskomst tusschen Paus Pius VII en Napoleon, in 1802, naar de begravingplaats van Vaugrand, moest worden begraven...
 De Kerkvoogd vertoefde te Parys, eens week, voor men de formaliteiten der begraving kon bewerkstelligen. Bindelyk werd alles volbragt, en het lyk ter aarde besteld. Voor zyne professionele diensten, verlies van tyd, en onkosten, vorderde de Kerkvoogd een bedrag van 1,200f. Dit beschouwde de executoren als te veel, en wilden zulks niet betalen.
 De Kerkvoogd instancerte eene actie tot verhaal van het bedrag, en zyn advocaat, zyne zaak bepleitende, las de volgende clausulen uit jonge juwvrouw Topping's testament:—'Ik beoog, dat uit dat gedeelte myner bezittingen, hetwelk het gemakkelijkst te gælde kan worden gemaakt, een voldoende som zal worden bygevoerd, om 800f. 's jaars opbrengsten, welke alle drie maanden zullen worden betaald aan zoodanigen persoon, als ik by codicil zal benoemen of in gebreke daarvan, aan een persoon door myne executoren te worden genoemd (de testatrice had naderhand by een codicil een persoon benoemd)—onder voorwaarde, om de zorg en het onderhoud op zich te nemen, van myne drie liefhebbende katten Nims, Fansen en Mini of emge andere, welke ik by mynen dood mogte nalaten. Het inkomen zal worden betaald zoo lang als een der huis-dieren in leven mogte blijven. Myne executoren mogen, in geval van nalatigheid of wreddheid jegens hen, het gemelde pensioen intrekken, en een ander persoon als voogd kiezen. De persoon aangeleid, om myne gem. katten te voeden en opteunen, zal in een onderhuis wonen waartoe zal behooren een terras dat men met gemak kan genaken, in een ommuurd tuint, waarvan zyn het vol en zyn geteelt zullen hebben. Die dieren zullen moeten worden gevoerd met lichte spijzen, schapen hart, of rauw of gekookt vleesch; zy zullen twee maal 's daags een voldoende hoeveelheid melk moeten genieten, van tyd tot tyd gemengd met styfsel of ryst meel; het vleesch zal men hen ook twee maal 's daags moeten geven, zoodat zy getegeld vier maaltyden mogen hebben.
 Zy moeten in het huis slapen, en moeten daarom, nadat zy hun avondmaal tusschen 9 en 10 ure hebben genomen, worden opgetuend behalve de kater, die niet thuis blyvan wil; maar zorg moet worden gedragen, dat hy 's morgens op een behoorlyk tyd thuis komt. Wanneer zy onkosten moeten zy in een stuk nieuw en schoon linnen worden gewoeld, in een stikhouder doek, kast geplaatst en daar in de aarde, in een ingesloten plaats, worden begraven. Indien ik stierf, roerdit ik een sekere doos zal hebben begraven, met teardoek bedekt, en bevattende de ligchaam van myne twee katten, 'Beauty' en 'Tom', moet zy in eenzelfde doos, in een ingesloten plaats, worden geplaatst, zoodat zy niet weder kunnen worden uitgegraven.' De geleerde advocaat argumenteerde volgens die voorzieningen voor hare katten, dat jonge Jurey, Topping het vol voornemen had, dat voor hare eigene begraving gene onkosten moesten worden gespaard. Hy beweerde diensvolgens, dat onder al de omstandigheden, de vordering van den kerkvoogd Beauvoir, aller-billykst was.
 De advocaat voor de executoren, zelde in antwoord, dat de kerkvoogd Beauvoir, lang de vriend en geestelyke raadgever van de testatrice geweest was, en haar beloofd had, haar lyk te volgen, en haar de laatste eer te bewyzen, dat zy by haar testament aan hem een legaat van 1,000f. en een ander van 500f. aan zyne zuster had vermaakt; gevolgelyk hadden de door hem bewezen diensten, door hem pligtshalve, en uit dankbaarheid en vriendschap, behorende te worden verrigt. De posten van de vordering des kerkvoogds, werden toen behandeld, en men zelde, dat de executoren hem 300f. hadden aangeboden, als een voldoende belooning. Na een antwoord van den Advokaat van den kerkvoogd, gaf het Hof vonnis, den kerkvoogd 400f. toewyzende, en gelastende dat elke party hare eigene kosten drage.—Times.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

[Tros Tyrannus nihil nullo discrimine agitur.—Virgil.]

DEEL XIV. DINGSDAG DEN 4 JULY 1843. No. 793.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH WALVISCH MAATSCHAPPY.
Berigt aan Aandeelhouders.
WORDT by deze narigt gegeven, dat ingevolge de vierde Sectie van de Acte van overeenkomst van de Binnens-Verkoop, en tweede payment van Vyftien Ponden Sterling verzocht wordt, te worden betaald door de respectieve Aandeelhouders, op of voot VRYDAG den 14 JULY aans.
 De Directoren zullen ter ontvang van hetelste op het 2. A. Assurance Bureau, St. Georgestraat, alle dagen, (Zon- en Feestdagen uitgezonderd), tusschen 10 ure 's ochtends, en 1 uur 's namiddags, verschynen.
 F. S. WATERMEYER, Voorzitter.

Z. A. MAATSCHAPPY
 VAN
Administratie en Boedelberedding.
ADVERTENTIE
 AAN het Publiek wordt met desen kennis gegeven, dat de Directie van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelberedding, voor het tegenwoordig Maatschappelyk jaar, eindigende den 30 April 1844 is zamengeteld als volgt:
 De Hr. M. D. DUNBAR, President.
 De Hr. J. J. JONES, Vice President.
 De Hr. J. J. JONES, Secretaris.
 De Hr. J. J. JONES, Secretaris.
 De Hr. J. J. JONES, Secretaris.
 Kapstad, Margarin No. 3, den 3 Mei 1843.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH BRAND EN LEVENS ASSURANTIE MAATSCHAPPY.
KANTOOR, No. 32, St. GEORGE'S-STRAAT.
 Oprichting, voot Maart Maand 1831.
KAPITAAL £40000
 De Hr. ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, President.
 De Hr. J. A. DE SUBER, Vice President.
 DIRECTEURS:
 De Hr. JOHN S. MERRINGTON.
 De Hr. DANIEL J. CLOET.
 De Hr. ROBERT GROZIER.
 De Hr. P. A. BRAND.
 De Hr. R. J. VAN DER RIET.
 De Hr. PIETER VAN BREDA, Ad.
 De Hr. J. G. STEYTLER, Gz.
 De Hr. W. HIDDINGH.
 De Hr. JAMES BANCE.
 AUDITURS:
 De Hr. H. F. HOHNE.
 De Hr. F. G. MYBURGH.
 ONDERSCRYFTEN INSPECTEUR:
 Docteur SAMUEL BAILEY.
 De Heer F. S. WATERMEYER, Secretaris.
 KLERK:
 De Heer C. WATERMEYER.
 VERLAAGDE KOERS VAN LEVENS PREMIE.
 Premien voor het verzekeren van £100, op het leven van een gezond persoon, van den ouderdom van 15 tot 50 jaren binnen de limieten der Kolonie,—maar niet ter Zee.
 Voor Premien zie het Engelsch.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOPSCHIE Brand Assurantie Maatschappij.
 Op de Heerenracht, No. 28.
 De Edelheer HAMILTON ROSS, Voorzitter.
 DIRECTEURS:
 De Hr. THOS. ANSDALL.
 De Hr. WILLIAM GADNEY.
 De Hr. RICHARD PATON DOBIE.
 De Hr. JOSEPH BARRY, Secretaris.
 De Hr. O. M. BERGH, Secretaris.
 De Hr. C. F. SCHOLTZ, Secretaris.
 De Hr. J. C. BERGH, Secretaris.
 De Hr. A. V. BERGH, Secretaris.
 De Hr. W. FLEMING, Secretaris.
 AUDITURS:
 De Hr. THOMAS HALL.
 De Hr. FREDRICK HERMAN KUNHARDT.
 AGENTEN IN DE BUITEN-DEELTAKEN:
 De Heer W. M. JAFFRAY, Graham's-stad.
 De Heer W. J. SMITH, & Co., Port Elizabeth.
 De Heer JOSEPH BARRY, Swellendam.
 De Heer O. M. BERGH, Swellendam.
 De Heer C. F. SCHOLTZ, Worcester.
 De Heer J. C. BERGH, George.
 De Heer A. V. BERGH, Clanwilliam.
 De Heer W. FLEMING, Uitenhage.
 PAYS DER PREMIE:
 Eerste Klasse, gewone geves 2s. 6d. per £ 100
 Tweede Klasse, gewone geves 4s. 6d. per 100
 Derde Klasse, dubbel gewone geves 6s. 6d. per 100
 Vierde Klasse, Dakhuisen 17s. 6d. per 100
 De voorzettel wyke het publiek gepiet uit de oprigting desder Maatschappij, zyn de verminderingen van bykans 25 pct, voot hare vestiging gemaakt op alle soorten van verveel, en de zekerheid te voeg gebracht, door hare byzelye eigenaars.

OP MORGEN, PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED, IN DIT DORP.
Het Ruim Strygeld en Bonus.
DE Ondergetekende voornemens zynde zich van zyn VASTGOED te ontdoen, zal op MORGEN, (WOENSDAG) den 3 JULY, in 3 Perctien doen vercoopen, zyn vruchtbare Erf-alster gelegen groot 2 morgen en 210 kwadraten vooten Bigbans Land, te weten:
 Perctien No. 1.—Bewattende een nieuw gebouwd Woonhuis, waerin eenig handel met goed succes kan gedreven worden, alsmede een stuk Tuingrond met Vruchtbomen.
 Perctien No. 2.—Is geplaat met circa 10,000 vruchtbare Wynstokken en circa 100 Vruchtbomen, mede vruchtbare van Woonhuis Wynstokken, Stal, enz.
 Perctien No. 3.—Beplaat met circa 4000 Wynstokken en eenige Vruchtbomen.
 A. P. DE VILLIERS, Vendeur-Adm.
 Faast, den 4 JULY 1843.
 GEBROEDERS DE VILLIERS, Vendeur-Adm.
 F. S. De Koopacht kan des verkiezende op renten worden behouden.
 Op bovenstaande Verkooping zullen de Ondergetekenden, als Curatoren des Insolventen Boedels van ROUW/PETRIUS VAN DER MERWE, eenige veranderingen in een fraays Spiegel, ten aanzien van voormelde Boedel doen vercoopen.
 A. P. DE VILLIERS, Curator.
 G. L. STEYTLER, J. Curator.

EXECUTEURS KAMER.
OPGERIET OP DEN 22TEN AUGUSTUS 1839.
 En wettig verklaard door een Ordonnantie van den Gouverneur en Wetgevenden Raad, No. 8,—1839.
GRONDSBEGINSELEN EN REGULATIE.
 1. De "EXECUTEURS KAMER" bestaat uit vyfde Deelhouders, alle Bigbans van vaste Goederen in des Kolonie.
 2. De "EXECUTEURS KAMER" heeft een Fonds tot waarborg voor het Publiek, bestaande Tien Duizend Ponden Sterling, welke zal worden verhoogt met de vermeerdering van beschikbare.
 3. Geen Deelhouder mag meer dan een Aandeel besitzen.
 4. De beschikbare der Kamer worden bestemd op gezamenlijk door het Beheerders, jaarlyk te worden gekozen, gelykstaand door de zoodige Aandeelhouders.
 5. De Directoren behouden eenige gewone Vergaderingen, op welken Maatregelen des Morgens te tyd uiteen, ten Kantoor der Kamer.
 6. De Kamer belast niet meer voor hare Administratie, dan de by het ondergetekende Tarief vastgestelde Commissies.
 7. De Kamer is by het Publiek verantwoordelyk voor hare Administratie.
 DIRECTEURS:
 De Wel-Ed. Heeren F. S. WATERMEYER, Voorzitter.
 De Hr. JOH. TROME.
 De Hr. E. G. HOWES.
 De Hr. P. M. BRINK.
 De Hr. J. C. GIE, Gz.
 De Hr. C. J. C. GIE, Secretaris, Boekhouder en Kluisier.

AUDITURS:
 De Heer F. J. ROUX P. zoon.
 De Heer SAM. OLIVER.
 Kontoor der Executeurs Kamer, No. 32, St. Georgestraat, Kapstad, 12 Jan. 1843.
 De Perzonen die de Executeurs Kamer wenschen aantelplen als Executeurs, mede Executeurs, als anderszins geliefde deszelve zichts te benoemen, by den naam van EXECUTEURS KAMER, op den 22 Augustus 1839, by Acte van Deputatien opgericht, en bekrachtigd door de Ordonnantie van den Gouverneur en Wetgevenden Raad d.d. 1 October 1839,—No. 8.
Tarief door de "Executeurs Kamer" gearresteerd voor hare Administratie, in Boedels van afgetuvene Perzonen.
 4 per Cent, op het Procents by Publieke Verkoop van Loss Goederen.
 3 per Cent, op het bedrag van boekschulden in de Boedels gevonden, en van Inkomende Renten. Huishuur en anderszins Renten.
 2 per Cent, op ronden doende Kapitaal.
 2 per Cent, op het Procents van verkochte of de waarde van gelegte Vaste Goederen.
 1 per Cent, op de getaxerde waarde van Vaste en Loss Goederen.
 Hoogenmeld Tarief zal ook gevelod worden in alle Boedels waarin de Kamer niet en benevens apieren beneemd zal worden, en zal mis dien in zoodanige gevallen, de gehele commissie of bevoling door de gezamenlyke Administratoren te worden genomen, niet te bovengaan de belasting in bovenstaand Tarief.
Voor Voogdschappen.
 5 per Cent, voor de Administratie der Goederen, Inkomsten van alle Papillen, niet alleen voor den ontvang van alle Inkomsten, maar ook voor den Verkoop der Effecten of inverteerig van Goederen ten behoeve der Boedels door hen geadministreerd, als afzand nogtans van de kosten daarop.
 In Boedels van zittende Perzonen, waarin Executeurs Kamer als Gemagtigde opziet:
 3 per Cent, voor alle ontvangsten van pensioenen, niet zynde Huurpenningen of Boekschulden.
 5 per Cent, voor den ontvang van alle Huurpenningen of Boekschulden, —wordende voor gedane uitbetalingen in laatsgemelde Boedels niet berekend.
 4 per Cent, op de waarde van alle Obligatien of Scheldbrieven, welke onder de administratie der Kamer zyn gesteld, zoodat de binnens een jaar na het ontsaarden van de Administratie worden terug genomen anders niet.
 Namens de Directeurs,
 C. J. C. GIE, Secretaris.

DE JONGSTE HUISBRAKEN IN DE KAAPSTAD.
 Kapstad, 3 July 1843.
 Myneheer!—De ondergetekende onlangs gepleegde Huisbraken in des stad, en ter voorkoming daarvan een Invoersct een bybrenging tot de Policie nagt voornemt, en hopen by wegens het 2500 waard is, is waarlyk belachlyk, en niet ter verrijng zoo veel als in zyn vermoegen is, het zwaarte der beschikking van zyne Eigendommen naderhand; de onlang, in des stad, gepleegde Huisbraken, hadden voornamelyk plaats in winkels,—en die winkels waren niet in huuse woeningen.
 Een goede waakzame konde, de vriend en gezet van den mensch, gewoen in open winkel te slapen, zouded dadelyk, by het gebreken van iets, zich laten hooren, en zynen Meester waken, hierdoor zouded de dief verterken en zoo niet, zouded het zwaarte tot enige krachtigheids maatregelen door den Eigenaar zynen. Het Gouvernement en de Municipaliteit zouded, zyn verrijng, de grootste bezuiniging in hare handelingen gebruiken, en het voornem van eenen Inspecteur, zouded in gener deele daarmede strooken.
 Ik ben, Myneheer,
 Een Inweezter.

VERSCHRIKKELYKE GEVOLGEN DER AARDBEVIJG IN DE WEST INDIEN.
 Myneheer!—Het is met innig loedwezen dat ik u schryf om u te berigten, dat dit Eiland gisteren morgen tusschen 10 en 11 ure, byna door een aardebeving is vernield geworden. Onze Domkerk en byna alle de Kerken op het Eiland zyn vernield, als ook de meesten der huizen van klippen en baksteen gebouwd. De landgoederen buiten, zyn byna allen beschadigd; molens, zout- en kookhuizen omver geworpen, en ik vrees dat de moestlykheid om den tegenwoordigen oogst intusamen op velen derzelve onverkomeelyk is. De gebouwen in de schoepwaert te English Harbour, hebben veel schade geleden, alsmede Doves Hill, alwaar zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur geatrende zynen tyd zyn verlyt gehouden heest, omdat het Gouvernement huis te St. John's reparatie ondergaat welke byna voltooid zynde, zyne Excellentie en zyne beminlyke vroude, die ik verheugd ben te zeggen, onbeseend zyn ontkomen, hun intrek aldaar hebben genomen. De kasserten te St. John's en de gevangenis zyn geheel en al vernield. De woning van Luit. Williams van het 47ste Regt. is een puinhoop. De douane en al de van klippen opgehalde gebouwen in dezelfde straten zyn mede, een hoop bouw-vallen. De groote pakhuizen van de Heeren Wood & Bennett & Athill & Co. vernield. De Heer Athill had niet lang geleden zyn, tegen vuur bestand, pakhuis voltooid, sedert de vernieling van zyn eigendom, door den rampspoedigen brand van 1841. Dewitts, het verblyf van Sir R. Horsford, is ingestort, en alles vernield. Lady Horsford hare nederdaling langs den stoep beleumerd vindende, had de tegenwoordigheid van geest, om, uit een venster, door middel van eenen ladder, niet meer dan eenige seconden, voordat het geheel gebouwt met een verschrikkellyk geraas nederstortte, te ontkomen. Green Castle, het verblyf van den Heer Huit, stortte mede in.
 Onze zeer verdienstelyke en geachtte Arts-Diaken had een zeer nauwe ontcoming, want toen de schok in het eerst werd gevoeld, bevond hy zich in de Domkerk aan zyne geestelyke bezigheden, doch gelukkig gaf het geraas hetwelk gemeenlyk een aardebeving voorafgaat, het alarm, en hy had juist tyd genoeg in de siraat te loopen, toen de muren vielen, slechts het gerante overlattende van hetgeen eens een cieraad van onze stad was. O! welk een tooneel anschouwt men alhier, en hoe aller indrukmakende! Het is thans schoone maneschyn en de stelte welke heerscht, gevoegd by het skelig gezigt van onze stad in puinhoopen gelegd, moeten by een ieder de ernstigste overwegingen opwekken. Eenige der ingezetenen zyn gelugt aan boord der schepen in de haven, alwaarlyk vrees zy genoodzaakt zullen worden eenigen tyd te blyven, daar by verre het grootste gedeelte der huizen te St. John's geheel vernield, of zoo beschadigd zyn, dat de bewoning daarvan zeer gevaarlyk is. Te midden van onze droefheid en verslagenheid, hebben wy allen reden den Almachtigen God onzen dank toe te brengen, dat hy deze verschrikkellyke ramp met zoo weinig sterfgevallen heeft doen gepaard gaan, hoewel vele perzonen, zwaar gewond zyn; want, indien zulke eene verschrikkellyke bezoeking gedurende den nacht hadde plaats gehad, of gedurende de eeredienst, zyn de ernstige gevolgen welke daaruit zouden hebben kunnen ontstaan, niet te berekenen. Ik bevond my op myn bureaus aan de Douane toen de schok gevoeld werd, en haastte my naar de straat, welke ik en de officieren van het departement nauweelyk hadden bereikt, of de muren stortteden in. Dit is alles waarvan ik u thans bericht kan.—Zeer vurig hoop ik, dat onze vrienden in Engeland in eenige mate ter tegemoetkoming der lyders alhier zullen bydragen; want velen zyn er die zulks noodig hebben.
 Ik ben, Myneheer,
 Uwe gehoorzame Dienaar,
 WILLIAM GRANT DUMARESQ.
 Landings Onderzoeker van H. M. Douane.
 Antigua, 9 February, 11 ure 's nachts.

STRAAT-VEEGEN DOOR MIDDEL VAN MACHINERIE.
 Op Woensdag had de eerste vertooning in de hooftstad plaats van de zelf laddende kar, of straat-rende machiene, welke eenigen tyd te Manchester in gebruik geweest is, op het houten roetpad in Regenstraat, en bragt gedurende den dag groote menigten van perzonen byeen, om dat nieuwe zamenstel te zien. De machine welke van Manchester werd gebracht ingevolge eene schikking van Commissarissen over Wouden en Bouschen, en onder wier opzigt de proef werd genomen, begon hure werking omtrent 6 uren 's morgens, en vervolgde deszelve gedurende het grootste gedeelte van den dag. Twee paarden trokken de kar, vergezeld van eenen dreyer, en in haren voortgang nam de draayende beweging der wielen loerend op, en wery deszelve in eenen aan de kar gebonden voorzigt. Langzaam door Regenstraat voortgaande, liet de kar een goed geveerde streuk achter, welke zeer afstak by den naastaangeleggen grond. Deszelve rullede zich in den tyd van zes minuten, staande derzover kracht gelyk met die van 40 menschen, derzover werking van eenen dreyerovigen aart zynde,—dat van wegen, leden en dringen te gelyk, hetgeen, volgens de oude, wyze der onderscheidene werkzaamheden uitmaakte. Het zamenstel is zeer eenvoudig. Hetzelve bestast uit vele bezems, gehecht aan eenen lichte yzeren raam, hangende achter een gemene kar, waarvan de bak naby den grond geplaatst is, om daardoor gemakkellyk te kunnen laden. Naarmate de karwielen draaijen vegen de bezems successively de grond en voeten den grond van de oppervlakte op langs een schuinste plank van het berekende waer van gelyke in de kar valt. Men heeft den voortgang derzelve door de minstevlakte straten berekend, tegen twee mylen per uur, zonder iemand te hinderen, en eren goed haar werk verrigt als of de straten ledig waren. De straten van Manchester worden thans geregeld door de machine gevegd, het gevel, waarvan is, dat de stuydelijke staat der beroving verbeterd is,—en de stad thans byna haren naam, van een modderpad en vallin-nest te zyn, verloren heest.—Times.

AGENTS

Table listing agents for the paper in various districts including Beaufort, Clan-William, Caldon, etc.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 4, 1843

Nor long ago, we had occasion to allude to the untrue and unfounded information respecting the affairs of this Colony...

It is with infinite grief that we find ourselves again imperatively called upon, to notice another, almost identical misrepresentation...

Yet so sceptical does he appear to be in the present instance, that from a just impulse of a generous mind, he could not refrain from recording his impression...

Surely he does. Nay, he does more than that, he either wittingly or ignorantly calumniate the Cape Dutch Colonists...

He commences with a sweeping charge against the mass of the Cape Dutch Colonists, of "anti-British feeling, and opposition against British interests, and the British Government."

Another inference however is drawn in support of the charge, from the alleged opposition of the Cape Dutch against the Hard Road Bill...

Upon that question various opinions may be entertained. In this there is nothing unusual, but why should this opposition to a partial taxation, be construed into an anti-British feeling?

The subject of the making of a Hard Road across the Flats, is one which both English and Cape Dutch have several years jointly labored upon...

whether English or Cape Dutch, against the principle? No. Did we, the Editor of this paper, whom the Correspondent of the Emigration Gazette accuses, as a second PAPINEAU to have excited his ignorant countrymen to opposition against the Bill...

All of a sudden a Draft of a Bill was published, in which the principle deviated from the proposal. The money was no longer to be raised by way of a "loan," but by "an assessment upon landed property..."

Was there any anti-British feeling then, which could with any reasonable conclusion be said to have dictated the opposition, which arose against the new principle of "an assessment"?

Where then is the justness of calling it an opposition raised by the Cape Dutch, because the proposal was made by Englishmen, or what becomes of the invidious charge, that we, as a second PAPINEAU, have excited our countrymen...

Once fix the standard of nationality, once raise audibly the cry: the Cape Dutch oppose the measure because it is proposed by Englishmen, and the signal of the immortal Hero, will at once impel every Englishman to surround the colors waving unfurled to remind them that "England expects every man will do his duty."

But why then does the Correspondent of the Emigration Gazette, so monstrously misrepresent the character of the Cape Dutch Colonists? Because he is opposed to Her Majesty, granting us the boon of a Representative Assembly...

We have already exceeded the limits, which we are allowed to occupy, in our present article, and will therefore have to recur to this subject again. Before, however, dropping the subject, we will only acquaint the public with a fact, to which perhaps their attention has never yet been directed...

The Wine Farmers are reminded that the above prizes for the best samples of Cape Wine, and Cape Brandy, will be awarded by the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, on the first Saturday of the month of September next...

DOCTOR DREW. We have much pleasure in publishing the address to that gentleman, on his leaving Wynberg, for Worcester, to which place he has been appointed District Surgeon. The respectability of the names, attached to the address, justifies us in expressing a sincere hope that he may earn in an equal degree the good opinion of the Inhabitants of the District of Worcester...

expected departure from among us, yet he rejoices at finding an opportunity to express the sincere interest of your worth as a Medical Practitioner and Inhabitant of our District.

To Henry Drew, Esq., late Medical Practitioner at Wynberg. I am, Sir, your obedient servant and much obliged Friend. HENRY DREW.

TO S. V. van Rensen, Sr. Esq., High Constable, and other Gentlemen who have signed the Address. Original Correspondence. TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

THE LATE BURGLARIES IN CAPE TOWN. Cape Town, 3 July, 1843. Sir,—The several burglaries lately committed in this Town and for the prevention of which "An Inhabitant" proposes an addition to the Police force...

THE EARTHQUAKE AT GUADALOUPE. According to letters from Point-à-Pitre of the 13th ult., the number of persons who perished by the last earthquake at Guadeloupe had been ascertained to amount to between 5,000 and 6,000. Shocks were still occasionally felt, and the population remained on the qui vive.

FRANCE AND THE BRAZILS. The Hermine states, that it has reason to know that a merchant vessel, which had just sailed from Nantes for Rio Janeiro, was the bearer of the formal consent of the King of the French to the marriage of his third son, the Prince of Joinville, with the sister of the Emperor of the Brazils.

THE DINNER. At Cape Town a most unseemly display of feeling on the part of some of the Dutch residents had taken place, during the festivities of a dinner given to the officers of the Netherlands ship Palembang, the health of the Court at the Hague and the Ministry having been most enthusiastically responded to, while that of Her Britannic Majesty was most slightly treated...

AFFAIRS OF THE CAPE. To the Editor of the Emigration Gazette and Colonial Advocate. Sir,—Having resided a good many years at the Cape of Good Hope, and being still in constant communication with that colony, it has been a constant source of regret to me, since my return to England, to observe how little its affairs are understood in this country...

THE WINE AND BRANDY PRIZE CUPS. The Wine Farmers are reminded that the above prizes for the best samples of Cape Wine, and Cape Brandy, will be awarded by the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, on the first Saturday of the month of September next.

DOCTOR DREW. We have much pleasure in publishing the address to that gentleman, on his leaving Wynberg, for Worcester, to which place he has been appointed District Surgeon.

his protection, in consequence of a murderous attack on one of these tribes, and to their fidelity in concealing his march to Fort Natal from the Boers, he was indebted for being able to reach that point; for had the latter been aware of his advance, it is more than probable that the force under his command would have been intercepted and destroyed in some of the defiles through which he had to pass on his way thither.

3d. Your paper proceeds to say, that "the Boers, it also appears from a letter in the Cape Frontier Times last received, are peaceably disposed." "From the day, Colonel Cloete's departure from thence" (Fort Natal), says the writer of this letter, "everything is quiet and peaceful up to this moment, &c. Now, Sir, a reference to the Cape papers of the 24th December, will show the incorrectness of the intelligence conveyed by the above quotation, as you will there find that the Lieut. Governor, Col. Hare, was pursuing his march to Colesberg to prevent the rebel Boers on the other side of the boundary from plundering and expelling from their lands the Griqua tribes, who are, by treaty, under her Majesty's protection; that the Boers threatened to dispute the passage of the Orange River with the forces under Colonel Hare, should he attempt to cross it in order to protect the Griquas; that one field-cornet, with an armed party of Boers, had openly gone over to the rebels from the Colony; whilst at Natal, Captain (now Major) Smith had been obliged to issue a proclamation in consequence of the parties who persist in calling themselves the "Government of the republic of Natal," and in renouncing their allegiance to her Majesty, having issued title deeds to lands in the name of that republic in violation of their compact with Lieut. Colonel Cloete. These are certainly strange proofs of their being "peaceably disposed," and your readers may be assured there will be no peace with these misguided people until their rebellion is put down by the strong hand of the British Government, though I have no doubt but that they might be "peaceably disposed" for the present, were they allowed to establish their republic at Natal, to rob the natives of their flocks and lands, and after slaughtering those who might dare to resist, to reduce the remainder to slavery, and thus establish a hostile foreign slave state on the borders of a British colony.

4th. Under the heading "Affairs of the Cape of Good Hope," you profess to correct the summary of Cape intelligence, given in the Times, respecting the construction of a road across the Cape Flats, which statement you call "a palpable misrepresentation of facts" whilst in reality this statement in the Times is the simple truth of the matter, though to those who have not resided in the colony it is doubtless incomprehensible how the people at the Cape can be "at variance" about the carrying out of a project for which they have all along been so clamorous, but the history of the matter is briefly this:—

The most enlightened inhabitants of Cape Town and the neighbouring country, have long urged upon the Government the desirability of constructing a hard road through the "flats" or downs, across which all the country produce must be dragged to market, both for sale and export, and a number of landed proprietors and others, not dreaming of opposition to a project so necessary to the welfare of the colony, induced the Attorney General, Mr. Porter, a most able and zealous friend to improvement, to introduce a bill into the Legislative Council to give effect to their wishes. To raise funds for this work the bill enacts, that all lands and fixed property in Cape Town, and the Cape and Stellenbosch districts shall be assessed for the cost of the road, and you are therefore quite mistaken in supposing that "it threw the whole expense of the undertaking in the shape of a land-tax on the farmers." The pretext for opposition to the bill is, that it directs the assessment to be levied on the owners of fixed property, whereas the opponents of the bill contend that it should be levied on the occupiers, though some of them go the length of saying that they would rather have a bad road than contribute to the expense of making a good one! The Cape people are therefore "at variance" about the carrying out of this project; but the true reason for the opposition is to be sought in the ignorance and perverse party-spirit of the Cape Dutch, incited by the editor of the Zuid-Afrikaan newspaper, who, for his anti-British feelings, possibly aspires to be the Cape "Papineau." The principle of the road bill is founded in common sense, and promoted by almost all the English land and house owners, and by some of the educated Cape Dutch, and is unanimously approved of by the members of the Legislative Council, official and unofficial; but it is an "English" project, and therefore to be opposed by the editor of the Zuid-Afrikaan, and his ignorant deluded countrymen, are brought forward to clamour against a measure of vital importance to their own interests. A glance at the memorials pro and con, will convince you of this; they may be seen in the Zuid-Afrikaan of the 27th December, which is on the file kept at the Jerusalem Coffee House, and you will perceive that the Cape Town memorial, in favour of the principle of the bill, is signed almost exclusively by English names, whilst those against it are still more exclusively Dutch.

5th. At the conclusion of this notice about the road in question, you speak of the "injustice and inexpediency of Sir George Napier's measure;" when the fact is, that he had nothing whatever to do with it until it came before him as president of the Legislative Council. It was prepared by a committee selected from a number of the most independent and respectable inhabitants, who solicited the Attorney General to carry it through the Legislative Council for them, and the only blame that can attach to Sir George Napier will be, if, as I fear, he should be weak enough to yield to the clamour of the Cape Dutch party, and though approving the scheme himself, allow the execution of this necessary work to be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, by an appeal to England on the subject. In support of the views I have taken on the above subjects, I beg to call your attention to the accompanying "South African Commercial Advertiser" of 21st and 23rd December last, the former of which, in the article headed "Road across the Cape Downs" shows the nature of the objections made to the undertaking, and I have marked some paragraphs in the latter bearing on the same question, which perhaps you may deem worth extracting, and which prove the absolute necessity for the road being made at once.

zeal with which you so consistently advocate the claims of the Cape colony, and endeavour to promote Emigration to it, for nothing has retarded its prosperity so much as the want of an intelligent and active English population to develop its resources. I also send you my name, that you may, if you think fit to inquire, be satisfied that a long residence and connexion with its commercial and agricultural interests have given me an opportunity of forming a tolerably correct opinion on matters connected with the Cape. I am, Sir, &c.

A Subscriber to the "Emigration Gazette." [We have given insertion to this letter in order to show that we are not blinded in any manner, but are always ready to give publicity to any statements likely to forward the interests of the colony. Our correspondent, however, appears rather hard on the Dutch colonists as well as ourselves, but we are always disposed to bow to personal experience.—Ed.]

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF OTAHEITE. Extract of a private letter from Otaheite, dated Dec. 28, 1843.—

"You will no doubt be surprised to hear that the French have taken possession of this island, the capital of the Society Islands, under the pretence of some of the natives having offered an insult to a few adventurers who had come out as Catholic missionaries. For many years we have had a Protestant mission here, who have been the means of converting the demi-savage tribes of these islands to Christianity, as well as those of the Friendly Islands (Tonga), the Navigator's Island, and the Sandwich Islands—in fact, the whole of Polynesia has made a wonderful progress within the last few years towards civilization and Protestantism. Several Catholic missionaries from France and South America have visited us at certain intervals, but the natives have invariably shown a predilection towards Englishmen and English ministers of the Gospel, the Queen's particular, and the leading chiefs. We have always experienced the most friendly intercourse in all matters of commerce with the aborigines, who purchase freely our British manufactures in exchange for their own produce—coral, silk, drugs, corn, gold, and silver &c. It appears to many of us a rather extraordinary thing that the British Government has not had the policy to place the whole of the islands of the South Pacific or Polynesia under its protection, as they are not only most fertile, producing vegetation, fruits, corn, drugs, fish, horned cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., in abundance, and one of the finest and most healthy parts of the southern regions, but afford so great an opening to our commercial relations between India, China, and New South Wales, with the Mexican Republic, the Isthmus of Panama, Lima, Valparaiso, and the whole of Peru and South America, as far as Cape-Horn, throwing the wide Pacific open to our industry. For the last few years we have been visited at different periods by French circumnavigators, who have invariably tried to decoy the chiefs to rise in favour of Louis Philippe, and place these islands under the protection of the tricolour flag by the most flattering promises of giving them five appointments. These intrigues they have invariably treated with disdain, preferring to be independent of the allurements offered to subject them to become a colony of France. The French missionaries have used all their endeavours to create a division between the natives and the English, and several paid adventurers have been trying to cause a revolutionary feeling in the minds of these ignorant, though brave and loyal, tribes to their chiefs and monarchs. Finding that all their endeavours have been fruitless, the French naval commander determined that France should have a colony in these distant regions, and therefore took possession of the Marquesas islands, and hoisted the tricolour in the name of the Citizen King without any resistance being made. Not satisfied with these achievements over a defenceless people, the ambition to extend the power of their flag in these islands induced them, under the pretence that an insult had been offered to their missionaries, to claim an indemnity of money, which was instantly raised by the English and the missionaries under the auspices of the Queen. They have again made another demand of 10,000 dollars, on what ground no one knows, which was refused by the Queen, the chiefs, and the whole of the islanders. This being communicated to the French Commander, he sent an emissary to the Queen, declaring that if the money was not paid within 24 hours, he would bombard the island and destroy everything. The Queen positively declared that she would sooner die trusting in God than pay this extortion, and a council of the chiefs was held to decide the best means of defence. The next morning, however, the French landed their marines, and demanded the immediate ratification of a treaty (if Her Majesty would not pay the money), placing Otaheite and the whole of the Society Islands under the *soi-disant* protection of France. This, the Queen, by the force and menaces of the French bayonets, reluctantly was compelled to sign, amidst the beatings of drums, and the cheers of the marines and sailors, and if it was a voluntary act on the part of the Queen and the chiefs, who were and are all opposed to the treaty which has been thus extorted from them by main force, a small detachment of artillery has been left on the island, and are raising a fortress on which the tricolour flag is waving. They have declared to the English that our property and estates shall be protected in the most inviolate manner, but we are not so confident of their friendly demonstrations towards us. These islands were first discovered by Cook, on the 31st of March, 1770, and the Marquesas in 1567, and this great circumnavigator met with an untimely death by being murdered at the Sandwich Islands in 1779. Vancouver and Perouse visited them in 1791 and 1793, as well as modern navigators who have all represented them as fertile and advantageous to commerce with the great Southern continent and coast of America in the Pacific. This the French know how to appreciate, and they have gained a conquest for their silk, cotton, and other productions, which in a few years hence will be exported so as to inundate the whole of Peru, Valparaiso, Lima, Mexico, and Panama, to the great detriment of English manufactures. Should the grand undertaking of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Panama to join the wide Atlantic and Pacific ever be accomplished, what importance the dominion of the Marquesas, the Friendly Islands, and Polynesia will be to France, now nearly destitute of any colonies, except

* Vide Zuid-Afrikaan of the 2d May 1843.

* Vide Zuid-Afrikaan of Nov. 1842.

Algeria, Martinique, Guadeloupe in the west, but none in the southern hemisphere. Come what may, the British Government may thank themselves for allowing these productive islands to be under the yoke of Catholic and ambitious France.

A STRANGE WILL.

A singular process occupied a considerable portion of the sitting of the Civil Tribunal held recently. On the 3d of May, 1841, Miss Topping, an English maiden lady, died at Vendôme, having expressly desired that she should be carried to the cemetery of Vaugirard, attended by the Abbé Beauvier, a Dissenting Catholic minister; that is to say, one who would not conform to the Concordat entered into between Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon in 1802. At the time of Miss Topping's death the Abbé Beauvier was ten leagues from Vendôme, but at the request of the deceased's executors came to Vendôme, and immediately set out with her mortal remains for Vaugirard, where her family vault was. The Abbé was detained in Paris a week before the formalities required for warranting the interment could be got through. At length all was accomplished, and the funeral performed. For his professional services, loss of time, and expenses, the Abbé required a sum of 1200*fr.* This the executors thought too much, and declined paying.

The Abbé commenced a suit for the recovery of the amount, and his counsel, in pleading his cause, read the following clauses from Miss Topping's will:—"I desire that there shall be raised from the most easily convertible part of my property a capital sum sufficient to produce 800*fr.* a year, which shall be paid quarterly to such person as I may name in a codicil—or, in default thereof, to a person to be named by my executors (the testatrix did afterwards name a person by a codicil)—on condition of taking the care and nourishment of my three favorite cats, Nina, Fanfan, and Mini, or any other I may have at the time of my death. This income shall be paid as long as any one of these domestic animals shall remain alive. My executors may, in case of negligence or cruelty towards them, withdraw them and the said pension, and choose another person as guardian. The person appointed to feed and take care of my said cats shall live on a ground floor, to which shall adjoin a terrace easy of access, and a garden enclosed within walls, of which they shall have full and free enjoyment. These animals are to be fed with light, sheep's hearts, or raw dressed meat; they must be given twice a day a sufficient quantity of milk, occasionally mixed with starch or rice flour; the meat is to be given twice a day also, so that they may have four daily meals regularly. They are to sleep in the house, and therefore are to be shut up after their supper, at 9 or 10 o'clock, except the tom cat, which will not remain at home; but care must be taken that he comes in at a good time in the morning. In case of their death, they are to be wrapped in a piece of new and clean linen, put into an oaken coffin, and buried deep in the earth in an enclosed ground. If I die before having buried a certain box covered with tarpaulin, containing the bodies of my two cats, 'Beauty' and 'Tom,' they are to be put into a very deep hole in an enclosed place, so that they may not be liable to be taken up again." The learned advocate argued, from these provisions for her cats, that Miss Topping fully intended that no expense should be spared upon her own funeral. He then maintained that, under all the circumstances, the claim of the Abbé Beauvier was perfectly reasonable.

The counsel for the executors, in answer, represented that the Abbé Beauvier had long been the friend and spiritual director of the testatrix, and had promised her to attend to her interment and perform the last offices; that she had by her will bequeathed to him a legacy of 1,000*fr.*, and another of 500*fr.* to his sister, consequently that the services he had performed were due from him in duty, gratitude and friendship. The items of the Abbé's demand were then discussed, and it was stated that the executors had tendered 300*fr.* to him as an ample remuneration. After a reply from the Abbé's counsel, the tribunal gave judgment, awarding the Abbé 400*fr.*, and ordering each party to bear their own costs.—Times.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH KOTZE, Widow of the late Mr. JOHAN CHRISTIAAN PHILIP WRENSCH.

ALL Creditors in this Estate, are requested to file their Claims, at the Office of Mr. Notary J. H. REDENBURGH, Church-street, No. 54, within two months from this day's date; and those indebted to the same, to pay their debts to said Mr. REDENBURGH, within the aforesaid period. Cape Town, 27th June 1843.

D. F. ROUX, Testamentary
W. A. WENTZEL, } Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY FURNITURE, &c.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH KOTZE, Widow of the late Mr. JOHAN CHRISTIAAN PHILIP WRENSCH.

ON MONDAY, The 17th JULY, At 10 o'clock precisely,

The Undersigned, in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the abovesaid Estate, will cause to be publicly sold at the House of the deceased, on very favorable conditions, all the Effects belonging to the Estate, consisting in—

A spacious and substantially built DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by the deceased, situate in Loop-street, comprising Passage, Hall, Pantry, 3 Booms, and other accommodations on the Ground Floor, and provided with Private Waterleading.

FURTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Carpets, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Beds, Pictures, a Hall Lamp, an excellent House Clock, Plate and Pewterware, Cut and other Glassware, Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and several other articles. The Immoveable Property will be sold in the usual manner by the Rise and Fall, and liberal STRYKGELD and BONUSES will be given.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer Mr. J. G. STREYTLER, Church-street.

D. F. ROUX, Testamentary
W. A. WENTZEL, } Executors.

Cape Town, June 27, 1843.

FOR BATAVIA. THE fine fast-sailing Dutch Brig "CAROLINA JOHANNA," Capt. RAMKES, is now ready to take Freight for Batavia, and will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

INSIDE SALE.

THIS MORNING

AT 10 o'clock precisely, Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN will sell at their Sale Rooms, the following FASHIONABLE GOODS, per late Arrivals, without Reserve, consisting of Velvets, Satins, Collars, Reffes, Satin Slippers, Serge, Cashmere Shawls, Tuscan Bonnets, Trimmed; Ladies' Buckles, Satin Scarfs, &c. July 1, 1843.

FANCY STATIONERY.

THIS MORNING (TUESDAY), 4th of July, the Undersigned will sell at their Stores, a choice assortment of the above, consisting of—Post, Drawing, Music, Coloured and other PAPER, Portfolios, Drawing Books, Blotters, Albums, Metallics, Wallets, Writing Desks, Cards, &c. &c.

COALS.

ABOUT 250 tons of Steam Coals, now lying in Mr. SINGLARS'S Store in Host-street, will be sold by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock, positively without reserve. DICKSON, BURNIE & Co. R. J. JOHNS, Auctioneer.

INSIDE SALE OF

SATIN, SATINETTS, ALPACCAS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING, the 6th, an Inside Sale will be held at Mr. JOHNS'S, of the following GOODS, landed from the "Reliance," and other late arrivals:—Figured Satinets, Rich Figured and Watered Satin, Ladies' Silk Gloves, Lamas, Mousseline de Laine, Alpaccas, Waistcoatings, Woolen Plaids, Thibet Cravats, 4 and 5-4 Woolens, Saxony, and Damask Shawls, Rich Blue and Scarlet Plaid 6-4 Cloaking, Mulin Dresses, Jacquets, Verona Serge, Velvet, Lace, Nett, Chusans, &c. THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

IRON RAILING.

FOR SALE, about 130 feet of ORNAMENTAL IRON RAILING, with Folding Gates to correspond, suitable for the inclosure of a Villa, Public Building, &c.; a sketch and description of which may be seen posted in the Commercial Exchange.

DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

14 FEET DEALS.

JUST Received and for Sale at the Stores of the Handel Mattheschapp.

SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

Under the Patronage of LADY NAPIER.

THE NEXT BALL OF THE SEASON WILL BE HELD IN THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ON TUESDAY, THE 11th JULY NEXT.

DANCING to commence at 8 o'clock. APPLICATIONS for Non-Subscriber's Cards of Admission to be made to Mr. ROES, at the Commercial Exchange.

STEWARDS:

Hon. HARRY RIVERS, Esq.
GEORGE HOUTLON, Esq.
JNO. MOORE CRAIG, Esq.
W. W. FULLER, Esq.

Committee Room, July 1, 1843. M. C. GIE, Hon. Sec.

2 to 300 FIR SPARS.

WANTED the abovementioned quantity of Spars, each 30 feet long. Any Person willing to furnish the same for Cash, is requested to apply to J. S. STREYTLER, Jr., No. 40, Loop-street.

PUBLIC SALE OF

LANDED PROPERTY, IN THIS VILLAGE,

WITH LIBERAL STRYKGELD AND BONUS.

THE Undersigned intending to disencumber himself of his Landed Property, will cause to be sold TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 5th July, in Three Lots, his fertile ERF, situate in this Village, in extent 2 morgen and 310 square rods, Freehold, to wit:—

LOT No. 1.—Comprising a newly built Dwelling House, (in which any Trade may be carried on with success), as also a Piece of Garden Ground, with Fruit Trees.

LOT No. 2.—Is planted with about 10,000 Vines in bearing and about 100 Fruit Trees; also provided with Dwelling House, Wine Store, Stable, &c.

LOT No. 3.—Planted with about 4,000 Vines and several Fruit Trees.

Paarl, 28th June 1843. A. P. DE VILLIERS.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS BROTHERS, Vendre Adms.

P.S. The Purchase Money, may, if required, be retained on Interest.

At the abovementioned Sale, the Undersigned as Trustees in the Insolvent Estate of ROELOF PETRUS VAN DER MERWE, will cause to be sold several Claims, and a fine Mirror, belonging to said Estate.

A. P. DE VILLIERS, Joint
G. L. STREYTLER, } Trustees.

SALE OF 200 HEAD OF EXCELLENT FAT CATTLE.

ON SATURDAY the 8th July, will be sold at Paardenberg, at the place of Mr. G. SMITS, formerly of SCHOLTZ, the abovementioned number of fat draught and slaughter Oxen and Cows, which will positively be present and are worthy of attention.

H. G. F. ENSLIN.

Paarl, June 20th, 1843.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS, FORK & Co., Vendre Adms.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

In the Estate of the late Mr. ADAM GABRIEL HURLING. ALL those indebted to, or having any Claims against this Estate, are requested to notify and file the same at the Office of Mr. Notary J. H. REDENBURGH, Church-street, within the period of three months from this date.

J. D. MALAN, Testamentary Executor.

Hottentots Holland, June 20th, 1843.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

£4,000.

THE abovementioned Sum belonging to several Estates and Persons, may be had on Interest under good Hypothecation from the Directors of the abovementioned Association.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church-square, No. 5, June 29, 1843.

SOUTH AFRICAN Fire & Life Assurance Company.

No. 32, St. GEORGE'S-STREET.

Established March 1841.

CAPITAL £40,000.

DIRECTORS.

ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, Esq. Chairman.
J. A. DE SUUR, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
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F. G. MYBURGH, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.
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Secretary—F. S. WATERMEYER, Esq.
Clerk—Mr. C. WATERMEYER.

RATES OF FIRE ASSURANCE.

First Class, not hazardous, 2s. 6d. per £100
Second Class, hazardous, 4s. 6d. per £100
Third Class, double ditto, 6s. 6d. per £100
Fourth Class, thatched buildings, 17s. 6d. per £100

REDUCED RATE OF LIFE PREMIUMS.

PREMIUMS for Insuring the Sum of £100 Standard upon the Life of a healthy Person, from the age of 15 to 50 years, within the Limits of the Colony, but not upon the Sea.

Age and Birth Day For 1 Year. For 7 Years. For Life.

Age and Birth Day	For 1 Year.	For 7 Years.	For Life.
15	0 16 6	0 18 5	1 15 11
16	0 16 7	0 19 4	1 16 10
17	0 17 2	1 0 5	1 17 8
18	0 18 1	1 1 7	1 18 7
19	0 19 1	1 2 8	1 19 7
20	1 1 0	1 3 9	2 0 7
21	1 1 6	1 4 7	2 1 11
22	1 3 1	1 5 5	2 2 0
23	1 4 2	1 6 3	2 3 9
24	1 4 11	1 6 11	2 5 4
25	1 5 7	1 7 8	2 6 9
26	1 6 4	1 8 4	2 8 8
27	1 7 1	1 8 11	2 9 2
28	1 7 10	1 9 5	2 11 3
29	1 8 7	1 10 0	2 12 9
30	1 9 5	1 10 4	2 14 1
31	1 9 8	1 10 9	2 16 7
32	1 10 1	1 11 2	2 17 0
33	1 10 5	1 11 9	2 18 8
34	1 10 10	1 12 9	3 0 5
35	1 11 2	1 14 0	3 2 4
36	1 11 6	1 15 5	3 4 3
37	1 11 11	1 16 9	3 6 4
38	1 12 4	1 18 5	3 8 10
39	1 14 4	2 0 4	3 10 10
40	1 16 11	2 2 4	3 12 2
41	1 19 3	2 3 10	3 15 5
42	2 1 0	2 5 1	3 17 10
43	2 1 7	2 6 9	4 0 3
44	2 2 11	2 8 9	4 2 9
45	2 3 0	2 11 1	4 5 6
46	2 3 8	2 13 4	4 8 6
47	2 3 11	2 15 3	4 11 7
48	2 4 10	2 17 9	4 15 2
49	2 5 10	3 0 6	4 19 2
50	2 6 10	3 3 4	5 3 7
51	2 7 0	3 6 3	5 8 9
52	3 1 2	3 9 0	5 13 10
53	3 4 4	3 12 3	5 19 5
54	3 7 4	3 16 0	6 3 11
55	3 10 4	4 0 10	6 11 11
56	3 13 0	4 4 10	6 18 9
57	3 16 8	4 13 0	7 6 6
58	3 19 10	5 0 3	7 14 6
59	4 3 3	5 8 6	8 2 8
60	4 11 11	5 18 6	8 10 6

"BOARD OF EXECUTORS."

Established on the 22d August, 1838, and duly incorporated by Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council, No. 8,—1839.

PRINCIPLES AND REGULATIONS.

THE Board consists of Fifty Shareholders at all Landed Proprietors in this Colony.

2d. The Board has a Guarantee Fund to the Public, amounting to Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling, to be increased by the increase of Business.

3d. No Shareholder may hold more than One Share.

4th. The affairs of the Board are directed and administered by Five Shareholders, to be chosen yearly, assisted by the necessary Officers and Servants.

5th. The Directors hold their ordinary Meetings every Monday, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the Office of the Board.

6th. The Board charges no more for their administration than the Commission and Fees as fixed in the undermentioned tariff.

7th. The Board are responsible and liable to the Public for their acts.

Directors.

F. S. WATERMEYER, Esq. Chairman.
J. TROMP, Esq.
R. C. HOETS, Esq.
P. M. BRINK, Esq.
J. C. GIE, Esq.

Auditors.

P. J. ROUX, Esq.
SAMUEL OLIVER, Esq.

Office of the Board of Executors, 32, St. George's-street, Cape Town, Jan. 20, 1843.

Persons desirous to appoint the "Board of Executors" as Executors, Co-Executors, or otherwise, will be pleased to nominate and appoint them simply by the style "the Board of Executors," constituted by deed of Trust 22d of August, 1838, and sanctioned by an Ordinance of the Governor and Council, of 31st October, 1839, (No. 8.)

TARIFF OF FEES fixed by the "Board of Executors," for their Administration in the Estates of deceased Persons.

4 per cent. on the proceeds of Sales of Moveable Property.

5 per cent. on the amount of Book Debts found in the Estate, and on Receipts of Rents, Interests, and other Revenues.

2 per cent. on Capital bearing Interest.

2 per cent. on the proceeds of Immoveable Property sold or bequeathed.

1 per cent. on the appraised value of Immoveable and Moveable Property.

The above Tariff will also be adhered to in Estates where the Board has been nominated conjointly with others, and in such cases the total Commission or Remuneration, to be received by the Joint Administration, not to exceed the above Tariff.

FOR GUARDIANSHIPS.

5 per cent. for the Administration of the Effects and Revenues of their Wards, not only for the Receipts of Revenues, but also for the Sale of Effects and the recovery of Monies due to the Estates administered by them after deduction of the charges.

In the Estates of absent Persons where the Board acts as Agent.

2 per cent. on all receipts of Money, not being Rents or Book Debts.

5 per cent. on the receipt of Rents or Book Debts;—No charges made for payments in the last mentioned Estates.

One-half per cent. on the value of all Bonds placed under Administration of the Board, if taken back within a year after the Administration shall be entered on, otherwise not.

By order of the Directors, C. J. C. GIE, Secretary.

£250 TO be had at Interest, under approved Security, at Wellington, from A. W. LOUV, Jr.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the Board of Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, for the present year, has resolved to call 250*fr.* on the 1st of July, 1843, in respect of the share of the said Association, which is £250.

The said Association was established on the 22d of August, 1838, and is incorporated by Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council, No. 8, of 1839.

The said Association is a company of Fifty Shareholders, each of whom is bound to contribute £250 to the capital of the same.

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