

LIEFHEBBERY TOONEEL.

HET PRIVAAT HOLLANDSCH
Liefhebbery Tooneel-Gezelschap,
ONDER DE INSPIRATIE,

"Door Pier Struckhaar,"

tal voor hunne eerste Vertoening ten Tooneel voeren
"CLEMENCE & WALDEMAR,"
TOONRELSPEL
DRIE BEDRAYEN, DOOR P. STRUCKHAAR, VOLKHANGER,
GOTVOLD DOOR

"HET LOSSE SCHOT,"

KLUCHTIG BLYSPERL IN EEN BEDRYF.

AN Inteeknings Lysten liggen ter toekennig aan het
Bureau van dit Blad.

De AVOND der vertoening, sal op saast, DINGS-

DAG worden bekend gesteld.

PRIVAAAT

LIEFHEBBERY SCHOUWBURG

"TOT NUT EN VERNAAK."

AN de Inteeknings wordt bekend gemaakt,

dat de drie representanten plaat af hebben op,

VRYDAG AVOND,

Den 14 July 1843,

ALS Wanneer VERTOOND ZAL WORDEN,

De Verzoening of de Broedertwist.

WAARSCH.

WIE WEET WAAR VOOR HET GOED IS.

De lateeknaren worden vriendelik verzocht om hunne
vergangerij te sen den aan het Bureau van dit Blad,

op den dag der vertoening tussen 9 en 3 ure.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen op MAANDAG

den 24 July, ten huizen Vendu-Kantoor

commissie doen verkopen, een groot assortiment zeer

verside Negatievegoederen, als ongebleke Raaf, Voer-

sta, Gerut, Duboeck, Melekin, Beddyk, Gambrein,

Demit, Dusel, Melekin in toepien, Bas in kleuren, Lin-

ste in soorten, Meubel Chita, Kasa, Koemrik, Binnen-

werk, wallen en katoen, Kousen, Merino, muisje de laine

kleeden, zwarte tyde van andere Handdoeken, Fluweel, witte

bedelinen, gekleurde Zakdoeken, zwarte en gekleurde

Chitten, extra fyne gekleurde Merino en katoenen

Jala, Nankint, Jean, Ongherkel, Geleopard, — almede

verschijnselheid Ganga, Pasim an Predikant Boeken,

Sluiter Werkten, Trap der Jengd, enz. Yserwaren, — als

Deur en Hangsloten, servies Messen en Vorken, Lepels, enz.

soe. te veel om te melden.

ALLES ZONDER DE MINSTE RESERVE.

Paris, 1 July 1843.

GE-RUEDERS DU VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

Op bovenstaande verkooping zal inde vorden verkocht,

en siveue TUGTWAGEN kompleet.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING,

VAN VAST EIGENDOM.

In den Insolventen Boedel van JACOBUS JOHANNES LE

ROUX, Fr.

OP VRYDAG,

Den 14 July 1843, ten 11 ure precies,

ZAL op de plaats zelve, stellig aan den

hoogsten bieder worden verkocht, ten

overstaan van eenen Commissaris van het Hooge Geregtshof,

terker plaats gesanmd.

LANGE RUST,

Gelegen aan Drakenstein Distrik van de Paar, groot 60

morgen, met een stuk altoosdurend Erfpachtland daaraan,

groot 44 morgen en 324 kwadraat roeden; almede Stak-

aten, Giskupen, Leggers, Trapballes, Vaten, Emmers,

1 Trechter, 1 Ploeg, 1 Eg, 1 Brandewynskel kompleet,

1 Waterpomp, 2 Wagens, enz. enz.

Konditien van Verkoop syn te zien op den Meesters Bu-

reau en by de Ondergeteekenden.

J. G. STEYTLLER, G. L. Gesamelyke

H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Curatoren.

De Heeren Du VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendu-Adm.

VERKOOPING VAN 200 STUKS EXTRA

VETTE BEESTEN.

OP Zaturdag den 8 July, zullen verkocht wor-

den aan de Paardenberg ter plaatse van den Heer G.

STEIN, voorheen van SCHOLTZ, bovengev., getal vette

Slagt- en Trekossen, en Koeljen, die stellig present zullen

syn. — De attente van liefhebbers wel waardig.

Parri den 20 June 1843.

H. G. F. ENSLIN.

De Heeren Du VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendu-Adm.

400 EXTRA vette SLAGT- en TREK-

OSSEN en KOEIEN.—De On-

dergeteekende doet op ZATURDAY, den 15 deser, ter plaatse

van den Mr. CORNELIS EXCESTUS GRUNDLINGH, (Groen-

fontein), per publicke Vendutie laten verkopen, bovenge-

gen getal extra vette Slagt- en Trekossen en Koeljen, waaronder

enige klein spannen, welke stellig op den dag der verkoop-

ing praat zullen syn.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

Beaufort, 1 July 1843.

De Heeren Du VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendu-Adm.

150 EXTRA vette SLAGT- en TREK-

OSSEN en KOEIEN.—Op MAAN-

DAG, den 17en deser, zullen ter plaatse van den Heer

LOOSDORF, aan Paardeberg, per publicke Vendutie

worden verkocht, bovengeveld getal extra vette Slagt en

Trekossen en Koeljen, welke seker op den dag der Ver-

kooping tegenoegd zullen syn.

DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendu Adm.

2,000 EXTRA vette SCHAPEN, en

90 SLAGT- en TREKOSSEN

— Op MAANDAG den 10 JULY aanstaande,

tal per publicke Vendutie van Stikland werden verkocht,

bovengeveld getal extra vette Schapen, en Slagt en Treko-

sen en Koeljen, dat opgebragt stat te worden door des Heer

DAAC SLOPER.

P. KORSTEN.

Vendu-Kantoor, Stellenbosch, 20 June 1843.

400 EXTRA vette HAMELS en KA-

PATERBOKKEN.—Op WOEN-

SDAG, den 12 July ainst, sal uit de Kraal van den Onder-

geteekende over de Stokery van den Heer JAN DE

VILLIERS, aan Paardeberg, per publicke Vendutie

worden verkocht, bovengeveld getal extra vette Hameles en

Katerbokken, dat opgebragt stat te worden door des Heer

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Vendu-Kantoor, Stellenbosch, 20 June 1843.

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Katerbokken, dat opgebragt stat te worden door des Heer

DAAC SLOPER.

P. KORSTEN.

Vendu-Kantoor, Stellenbosch, 20 June 1843.

Uitgegeven te No. 98, Walstraat, Kaapstad, elken Dienstag en Friday Morning, en met de eerste handel post naar de Dutch Districten verzonden.

Terme: In de stad, Rds. 22; per Quartier, Rds. 5 1/4—in de

Dutch Districten voor de twee nummers in derelike geval, Rds. 20 per year; per Quartier, Rds. 7; doch wanneer de tijds van de Dienstags Courant (in een tot)

by wijn Supplement tot de Friday's Courant wordt bespoed, Rds. 22 per year, of Rds. 8 1/4 per Quarter.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

[Tros Tyriusque milo milo discrimine agetur.—Virgil.]

DEEL XIV.

VRYDAG DEN 7 JULY 1843.

No. 794.

In den Insolventen Boedel van B. H. Houtman.

KOSTBAAR VAST EIGENDOM,
GELEGGEN TE SOMERSET,
HOTENTOTS HOLLAND,
MET LIBERAAL STRYKGELD.

In den Insolventen Boedel van WIJLEN MONKEL, Sr. en
negatieve Huishoud. KERSTEN LEONORA LOUW.

IS UITGESTELD.

TOT ZATURDAY, den 8 July 1843,

Wanneer dezelve stellig zullen worden verkocht, op de

Stoep den Koopman Beurs, ten 12 ure precies.

J. G. STEYTLLER, G. L. Gesamelyke

H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Curatoren.

PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE

ONROEREND EIGENDOM,
Met Ruim Strykgeld.

In den Insolventen Boedel van CORNELIS MARINUS

KORSTEN.

OP MAANDAG EN DINSDAC,

Den 17 en 18 July ainstaande, en

OP MAANDAG,

DEN 24, TEN 11 URE PRECIES,

ZAL worden verkocht, op de respective

Plaatsen waar het Goed gelegen is, op last

van het Hooge Geregtshof, stellig van den hoogsten Bieder,

oorverstaan van eenen Speciaal Commissaris van gen. Hof,

Per 2-5 morgen en 1/2 kwadraat roeden Euwigdurend

Erfpachtland.

Bovengen, Eigendom, beplant met onrent 100,000 Wyn-

stoek, verschillende soorten Vruchtbomen, en heilige

land, 25 kwadraat roeden, Eigendom en Euwigdurend Erf-

pachtland. Te worden opperveld, in twee Perceelen

BOTTELS.

O P MORGEN. (Zaterdag,) zal by den Heer JONES worden verkocht,
17 KORVEN WYN- EN BIERBOTTELS.
THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

ZWARTSEL.

GELAND ek "Reliance," Williams & Co.
Zwartzel, vloeibaar, en in koekjes, zynde
één kleine party door den fabrikant op de proef geset, Monstra syn te bekomen den Ondergeteekende tot op ZATERDAG den 15 deser, wanneer 20 ratten er van sonder reserve, zullen worden verkocht.

R. J. JONES.

In den Insolventen Boedel van HENRY ADAMS.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

BAKSTENEN, VLOERSTENEN,
KLEIMOLEN, ENZ.

O P MAANDAG aantst., den 10 deser, zullen per publike Vendu's worden verkocht, tot 11 ure precies, aan de Steenvormery van den Insolvent, gelegen te de Kaapstad's ryde van het bovenste Tolhek.

64,150 Hard Bricks,

19,250 Tweede soort, do.

12,750 Geenre do.

1,000 Put, do.

182 Vloerstenen,

10 Oeven do.

34 6 dins, do.

2 Vormtafels, en do.

Een zeer goede Kleimolen.

N.B. De Stenen syn goed gesortirerd geworden; en in kopjes, open gestapeld, tot geryf van koopers.

E. THOMPSON, Eendige Curator.

WYN DEPOT.

Speciale Oproeping van Deelhebbers in het ZUID AFRIKAANSCH WYN-DEPOT.

O P VRYDAG, den 14 July aantstaande, preces ten 11 ure, ten Huize van den Heer A. J. FICK, te Stellenbosch, om Curatoren in den Insolventen Boedel van JACOB DE VILLIERS; A. BZ, in de gelegenheid te stellen twee Aandeelen door den Insolvent in gen. Maatschappy te zetten te doen verkoope.

A. FAURE, Jz., Secretaris.

Stellenbosch, den 28 Juny 1843.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED, MEUBelen, ENZ.

In den Boedel van wylen Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH BOTER, weduwe myn, den Heer JORAN CHRISTIAAN PHILIP WRENSCH.

OP WOENS'DAG, DEN 19DEN JULY AANTSTAANDE, Precies ten 10 ure,

ZULLEN de Ondergeteekenden in kwaliteit als Testamentaire Executoren des bovengemelde Boedels, ten huize van den overledene, onder zeer voordele voorwaarden, publick laten verkopen, den heele Nalatenschap des Boedels, bestaande in:

Een ruim, hecht en sterk gebouwde Woonhuis, het laatste bewoond door de overledene, gelegen in de Loopaatraat, bestaande uit een grootte voordele, Voorhuis, Gaanderij, Dispens, drie Kamers en andere gemakken beneden, en voorzien van eenne private Waterleiding.

VOORTS,

MEUBELAIRE GOEDEREN, ALS:

Mahonyhouten Tafels, Stoelen, Sofa, Tapeten, Spiegels, Ksten, Ledekanten, Bedden, Schilderyen, Klokantaren, enz. extra. Huisklok, Zilver en Platwerk, geslepen en ander Glaswerk, Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, en diverse andere Artikelien.

Het Vast Eigendom zal op de gewone wyze by den Op-en Afslag worden verkocht, en RUIJM STRYKGELD en BO-NUSSEN salen worden gegeven.—Voor verdere byzonderheden addressere men sich by den Vendu-Afslager, den Heer J. G. STEETLE, Kerklein.

Kapstad, den 27 Juny 1843.

D. P. ROUX, *{* Testamentaire Curator.

W. A. WENTZEL, *{* Executoren.

VOORTZETTING VAN VERKOOPINGEN, In den Boedel van wylen den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS.

DE Ondergeteekenden, Executoren des Boedels van wylen den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS, zullen op

MAANDAG & DINGSDAG, Den 24 en 25 July,

V E R K O O P E N ,

Daft kostbaar en uitgebreid Eigendom, gelegen achter de Nieuwe Markt, bevattende:

1. Die oude en sedert lang opgerigte Bakkerij, thans gevoerde door den Heer JOHN CAIRNCROSS.

2. Een groot PAKHUIS, onder dubbelde verdieping, annex de Bakkerij, synne een kostbare byvoeging tot deze affaire.

3. Een groot PAKHUIS achter een deel niet makende van het bovengemeide, thans aan elkaer gehecht onder een boog, makende de tweé een Pakhuis uit ten lengte van 200 voeten.

4. Twee uitgestrekte WYNPAKHUIZEN, elk omtrent 150 voeten lang en van grote breedte. Deze Pakhuizen kunnen gemaakte in een reeks Huizen worden veranderd, met eenne fransje, Grasperk in front, zich uitstrekende tot aan de zee.

5. Vier BOUWERVEN annex de Bakkerij, en front mehende naar de Nieuwe Markt.

Almede zullen op de plaats verkocht worden, omtrent

100 Half Pyten,

100 Kwart do, en } Keurlyke Oude Wyn.

50 Stukvaten,

20 Vanjies goede Braadewyn,

20 Dito Wya Spirits,

150 Ledge Stukvaten,

10 Kajachbouthen Kulpbalies, van_rerachillende grootte.

Bydores, Zegers, Pyten en andere Vaten, grote hoeveelheden kajachbouthen Duitgen, 12 tot 14 voeten 11 duims Plankten, Balken, en ander Hout, gespleten Roffig voor Stoomtēring, met grote kwantiteiten andere Goederen.

Als genoonlyk, liberaal Strykgeld en Bonussen.

Voor byzonderheden vervoeg men sich by de Afslager GROEDERS DREYES & Co.

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

J. P. DREYES, Az. *{* Executoren.

N.B. Het vastgoed sal op den eerste dag, MAANDAG, worden verkocht.

De knopers van Stukvaten zullen twee maatden tyd hebben om dezelve weg te halen.

TE HUUR.

EN Huis en Erf, in het Dorp D'Urban, ook een stuk gecultiveerd Land, houdende aan zaad 40 muddien Koorn, alsook een stuk Grond ongulteert nieuw land, circa voor 50 a 60 muddien Koorn, die liggende aan "Ruiters Hoogen." Te bevrigen by den Ondergeteekende op Zaterdag, den 15 deser.

A. J. MEYBURG.

BINNEN-VERKOOPING

van

NIEUWE GOEDERE N,

Ex "Reliance" en "City of Adelaide."

OP

DINGSDAG MORGEN,

AANST, DEN 11 DEZER,

AAN DE PAKHUIZEN VAN

VENNIG, BUSK & Co.

Den 7 July 1842.

NU UITGEGEVEN,

PRYS 2s. DOORGESTOKEN, 2s. 3d. INGENAID.

HET

Eerste Boek Oefeningen

TEN dienste van de Nederduitsche Klasse op den Zondag en andere Scholen, ondersteuning genietende uit de Koloniale Kas.

19 Een ruim Rabat toegestaan aan Onderwysers die Exemplaren koopen, ten gebruikte van hunne Scholen.

A. S. ROBERTSON, Heerengracht.

VERKOOPING BINNENSHUIS

Van

Satyn, Sattinets, Alpaccas, enz.

TEN 11 URE PRECIES.

ZULLEN op de plaats zelve, op last van

het Hooge Geregtshof, ten overstaan van den Resident Magistraat van de Paart, stellig aan den Hoog-

stenaderen verkocht:—

1. Zeker HUIS en Erf gelegen in dij Dorp, groot een

morgen, 24 kwadrat roeden, en 672 ditto voeten.

Het boven-

gedeelte Eigendom is gelegen in de groenemende Bergstraat,

is beplaat met een hoerelveld Wystotken en een ver-

heidelike Vruchtbomen. Het Gebouw bestaat uit een

klein doch aangenaam Woonhuis met Pakhuis en laag

gechikt voor het dryven van enige Handel.

2. Zekere Erf met de daaropstaande Gebouwen, gelogen

in dij Dorp, in het Noordelyke Veld-kommerenbach,

groot 7 kwadrat roeden en 120 ditto voeten; do gehouwen bestaan

in een aangenaam WOONHUIS, met WINKEL, en ver-

scheidene Buitengebouwen, enz, en al wat het horen

gehoert tot den dryven van enige soort van Handel.

OP DEN VOLGENDEN DAG, zal worden verkocht

de heele HOOGENBOEDEL-VARDALEN, bestaande in een

groot assortiment Yzerwaren, Timmermans, Kuipers, Smids en Schoenmakersgereedschappen, en verder de meubelen Goederen, bestaande in Beddens, Ledekanten, Tafels, Stoelen, Kleedkasten, Spiegels, Waschtafel, Winkel-toonbanken, Glaswerk, Porcelyn en Keukengereedschappen, alle soorten, — al wat van het Huis, gelegen in de Berg-

straat, zal worden verkocht.

De Veilkinden van het Vastgoed, syn te vername op het Bureau van den Meester, op dat van de Resident Magistraat, en ten Kantors van De VILLIERS, FORD & Co.

Paral, 6 July 1843.

E. S. FORD, Eendige Curator.

N.B. Terzalder tyd, is de Handels-Voorraad tegen ver-

mindering, alleen voordele, ALLEEN VOOR KONTANT GELD,

uit de hand te koop.

VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBAAR
EIGENDOM.

In den Boedel van wylen Mejufv. de Weduwe

RIV LS SUBR.

OP DINGSDAG,

DEN 8ste Augustus aantst.,

TEN 11 URE PRECIES.

ZULLEN op de plaats zelve, op last van

het Hooge Geregtshof, ten overstaan van den Resident

Magistraat van de Paart, stellig aan den Hoog-

stenaderen verkocht:—

1. Zeker Huis en Erf, gelegen in de Sir Lowry straat, tegen over de Stads Markt, voorreit als de hebbende

bediening, en aan de straat van den Resident Magistraat.

2. Een groot PAKHUIS, onder dubbelde verdieping, annex de Bakkerij, synne een kostbare byvoeging tot deze affaire.

3. Een groot PAKHUIS achter een deel niet makende

van het bovengemeide, thans aan elkaer gehecht onder een boog, makende de tweé een Pakhuis uit ten lengte van 200 voeten.

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20 Dito Wya Spirits,

150 Ledge Stukvaten,

10 Kajachbouthen Kulpbalies, van_r

AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:	
Beaufort,.....	Mr. A. F. Moring,
Chap-Wilham,.....	Mr. S. J. de Toit,
Caledon,.....	Mr. J. P. Keyter,
Colesberg,.....	Mr. James Walker,
George,.....	Mr. D. Coolhaas,
Graaff-Reinet,.....	Mr. R. Fiegham,
Malmesbury,.....	Mr. J. D. A. Freileich,
Paarl,.....	Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Somerset,.....	Mr. C. Moller,
Stellenbosch,.....	Mr. F. Korsten,
Tulbagh,.....	Mr. John Barry,
Tygerberg,.....	Mr. H. P. de Lange Van
Uitenhage,.....	Mr. J. Uys,
Worcester,.....	Mr. J. Buch,
	Mr. J. Metring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 1, 1842.

In recent proceedings of the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, have given another signal to the importation of Emigrants. We may that by an advertisement of its Committee, they will call upon the public for the information necessary to enable them, to adopt such measures as may appear efficient for the purpose.

Two sorts of laborers have been called for. One are desirous of having Europeans; others will take none but Africans or Negroes. The agency will be met, if both demands can be complied with.

By inserting this letter in your paper, you will oblige,

A TAX-PAYER.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE—THEIR NAVIES.

France, in 1881, had at command 60,000 seamen, and in 1791 could reckon upon more than 100,000 able-bodied sailors, and possessed 82 ships of the line and 73 frigates; but at the present day we have not one-half of that number of ships of war, and our able seamen scarcely equal the aggregate of 1881. It is true that, in 1815, we had to form an entirely new navy. The Restoration, which certainly was not a national Government, contented itself with not opposing its development, and the navy increased gradually but slowly, led on by the impulse that peace gave to our foreign commerce, and the ascending movement of our general industry. The few ships launched during this period, added to those left of the empire, form the whole of our present navy. Since the re-appearance of July, to which we owe the deficit in our finances, this essential branch of our force, instead of being increased, has been suffered to become deteriorated. We have now discovered the talent of expending a prodigious number of millions without producing any advantage. The diminution of our mercantile marine is still more striking. Since 1830 the general tonnage of our merchantmen has decreased 5 per cent., while in the same space of time that of England has increased 50 per cent. The contrast is sufficiently significant, but that which is no less so, is that besides the enormous difference between the two tonnages—that of England being three and a half times greater than ours—the English trading ships carry on three-fourths of the whole commerce of England, while our ships convey no more than one-third of the commerce of France. Hence it results that a nation may have a very extensive maritime commerce with any great number of merchant ships by making use of foreign vessels; but in this case it ceases to be a maritime power. To this, however, we should inevitably arrive very shortly if our national spirit assumed its predominance. The rapid and continuous decrease of our mercantile navy dates from the year 1835, which was the period when the system succeeded in incorporating itself in three intriguants without heart and without patriotism, and since the accession of the Cabinet, of the 29th of October, and the inauguration of peace at any price, this decadence has become more and more rapid. But let us again have recourse to figures. In 1834 we had 869 vessels, measuring in all 231,000 tons, carrying on our trade with the colonies. In 1840 we had no more than 786, measuring in total 173,000 tons. This was already a diminution of 83 vessels and 48,000 tons. Since 1840 this decrease has even been more rapid. Our colonies follow the same retrograde march. In 1840 there were exported to them 4,200,000 litres of wine (924,000 gallons English) less than in 1836. Thus we have been perishing equally our naval force, our maritime commerce, and our colonies. The inconceivable negligence which causes or tolerates this deplorable state of things, says M. Barillon, is an immense fault, if not a crime; for it compromises the present and future welfare of the country. Our wealth and prosperity, our political preponderance, every good, in fact, is vanishing under the influence of the sinister-minded men who preside over the destinies of France. Shall we then submit to be thus wiped out of the list of nations? While we are sinking, the maritime power of England is incessantly increasing, and her importance is only checked by the other Powers around her, who are aggrandizing themselves whilst all the secondary naval states are augmenting their strength. At a period not far distant the freedom of the seas will infallibly cause the downfall of all England if she does not hasten, by force or perjury, to grasp again the scepter of the ocean. She is not ignorant of this, and her past conduct loudly proclaims how she will act in future. Already she is preparing for the struggle. She is incessantly increasing her navy, filling up her stores, and fortifying her military posts, whose formidable line commands every sea, and binds a chain round the globe. Fools alone can believe in the possibility of a sincere alliance between France and England. There are no interests more opposed to, or more incompatible with each other, than French and British interests. Every disaster which has been experienced by one of these two nations has promoted the grandeur and prosperity of the other. It is quite enough to take a glance at the tables of their respective exports to be convinced of this. Of all the nations of the earth, France is that which it is most the interest of England to ruin. Let but this rival cease to be a maritime power, and England would at once attain the height of all the wishes. She would make an easy bargain with all the other states that so weakly contend with her in commerce. When we examine the past conduct of England,

it is evident that "Inhabitant" is a shop keeper, and, as much in him to accuse the localities of all other shopkeepers are similarly situated; and it is still more so to presume, that dogs would be preferable to an additional police force, employed for 3 or 4 months only; whereas the first would only serve to rouse the occupant whenever a thief attempts to force his shop, and leave him afterwards at the mercy of the strongest man; whilst the presence of the latter would not only at all times effectually guard the occupant and his property, but be the means of deterring the thief from his wicked design, and apprehending him when endeavouring to execute it.

And for the sake of adding proof to bear me out in my assertion, I would merely ask, what would have been the use of a dog in Mr. Leibbrandt's store—his shop being at some distance off,—or in Mr. Brink's shop aloft,—his store under the steep roof? or what would have been the use of another in Mr. D. Leibbrandt's homestead, when it was entered by three villains who even defied the living God?

Before concluding, I beg to thank the Correspondent of the "Zuid-Afrikaan" for his kind endeavour to set me right as to the number of policemen doing duty during night. If the Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, and Policemen (some of whom remain on duty at the station, and the other to make the rounds at divers hours of the night) are included in the sum, it will then be 27; but still you will only find 20 on actual duty in 48 hours.

I also beg to thank him for the suggestion, to light up the town every night, for this would surely be preferable even to the "dog-system."

Your's, &c. AN INHABITANT.

SIR.—Your journalistic bias is well known, and shows that all subjects, whereof the inhabitants are interested, easily obtain insertion in your valuable Journal; please to tell me (probably some of your numerous subscribers may be so inclined) whether an Apothecary is allowed to sue any person in the Supreme Court, who solely has not his interest in made it a custom to dispense of the medicines of an Apothecary, except of those who join him, in a detectable agreement, secretly availing themselves of opportunities to prevail upon the ignorant Negroes, and others, by making use of expressions to the following: "What fresh *is this!*" "Why did you say so? I told you the Apothecaries of this at the same time taught us physick, walking about a hundred miles from Hospital, or Church-street, or any other street, for love of money?" "I tell the Apothecaries here to give us *Chinese Medicine* which I am accustomed to prescribe," and so forth.

Perhaps some of your ingenious and skillful Correspondents, versed in "hieroglyphics," and other ancient manuscripts, will be able to inform me, what manner, one, two, or three of these, placed under the signature of a Baron von Heinschitz, or other learned Doctor for healing cancerous complaints, (Kanker Doctor) are metamorphosed six pence, nine pence, and shillings.

I have the honor to be, etc.

At Our Aromatic.

SMUGGLING HOUSES.

HER MAJESTY'S 45TH REGIMENT.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 1, 1842.

The attention of the Officers of Her Majesty's 45th Regiment is earnestly requested to several of the soldiers of that Regiment, being allowed to remain without the walls of the barracks in the evening, and visit smuggling houses (which trade is uninterrupted carried on in Bonn-street and Hilliard-street,) and where the peaceable inhabitants, residing in that part of the town, are much disturbed by these visitors. The inhabitants would be free from these disturbances, if the Policemen, or Knights of the White Glove, were to do their duty in a proper manner, and not visit these houses themselves.

By inserting this letter in your paper, you will oblige,

A TAX-PAYER.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE—THEIR NAVIES.

France, in 1881, had at command 60,000 seamen, and in 1791 could reckon upon more than 100,000 able-bodied sailors, and possessed 82 ships of the line and 73 frigates; but at the present day we have not one-half of that number of ships of war, and our able seamen scarcely equal the aggregate of 1881. It is true that, in 1815, we had to form an entirely new navy. The Restoration, which certainly was not a national Government, contented itself with not opposing its development, and the navy increased gradually but slowly, led on by the impulse that peace gave to our foreign commerce, and the ascending movement of our general industry. The few ships launched during this period, added to those left of the empire, form the whole of our present navy. Since the re-appearance of July, to which we owe the deficit in our finances, this essential branch of our force, instead of being increased, has been suffered to become deteriorated. We have now discovered the talent of expending a prodigious number of millions without producing any advantage. The diminution of our mercantile marine is still more striking. Since 1830 the general tonnage of our merchantmen has decreased 5 per cent., while in the same space of time that of England has increased 50 per cent. The contrast is sufficiently significant, but that which is no less so, is that besides the enormous difference between the two tonnages—that of England being three and a half times greater than ours—the English trading ships carry on three-fourths of the whole commerce of England, while our ships convey no more than one-third of the commerce of France. Hence it results that a nation may have a very extensive maritime commerce with any great number of merchant ships by making use of foreign vessels; but in this case it ceases to be a maritime power. To this, however, we should inevitably arrive very shortly if our national spirit assumed its predominance. The rapid and continuous decrease of our mercantile navy dates from the year 1835, which was the period when the system succeeded in incorporating itself in three intriguants without heart and without patriotism, and since the accession of the Cabinet, of the 29th of October, and the inauguration of peace at any price, this decadence has become more and more rapid. But let us again have recourse to figures. In 1834 we had 869 vessels, measuring in all 231,000 tons, carrying on our trade with the colonies. In 1840 we had no more than 786, measuring in total 173,000 tons. This was already a diminution of 83 vessels and 48,000 tons. Since 1840 this decrease has even been more rapid. Our colonies follow the same retrograde march. In 1840 there were exported to them 4,200,000 litres of wine (924,000 gallons English) less than in 1836. Thus we have been perishing equally our naval force, our maritime commerce, and our colonies. The inconceivable negligence which causes or tolerates this deplorable state of things, says M. Barillon, is an immense fault, if not a crime; for it compromises the present and future welfare of the country. Our wealth and prosperity, our political preponderance, every good, in fact, is vanishing under the influence of the sinister-minded men who preside over the destinies of France. Shall we then submit to be thus wiped out of the list of nations? While we are sinking, the maritime power of England is incessantly increasing, and her importance is only checked by the other Powers around her, who are aggrandizing themselves whilst all the secondary naval states are augmenting their strength. At a period not far distant the freedom of the seas will infallibly cause the downfall of all England if she does not hasten, by force or perjury, to grasp again the scepter of the ocean. She is not ignorant of this, and her past conduct loudly proclaims how she will act in future. Already she is preparing for the struggle. She is incessantly increasing her navy, filling up her stores, and fortifying her military posts, whose formidable line commands every sea, and binds a chain round the globe. Fools alone can believe in the possibility of a sincere alliance between France and England. There are no interests more opposed to, or more incompatible with each other, than French and British interests. Every disaster which has been experienced by one of these two nations has promoted the grandeur and prosperity of the other. It is quite enough to take a glance at the tables of their respective exports to be convinced of this. Of all the nations of the earth, France is that which it is most the interest of England to ruin. Let but this rival cease to be a maritime power, and England would at once attain the height of all the wishes. She would make an easy bargain with all the other states that so weakly contend with her in commerce. When we examine the past conduct of England,

it is evident that "Inhabitant" is a shop keeper, and, as much in him to accuse the localities of all other shopkeepers are similarly situated; and it is still more so to presume, that dogs would be preferable to an additional police force, employed for 3 or 4 months only; whereas the first would only serve to rouse the occupant whenever a thief attempts to force his shop, and leave him afterwards at the mercy of the strongest man; whilst the presence of the latter would not only at all times effectually guard the occupant and his property, but be the means of deterring the thief from his wicked design, and apprehending him when endeavouring to execute it.

And for the sake of adding proof to bear me out in my assertion, I would merely ask, what would have been the use of a dog in Mr. Leibbrandt's store—his shop being at some distance off,—or in Mr. Brink's shop aloft,—his store under the steep roof? or what would have been the use of another in Mr. D. Leibbrandt's homestead, when it was entered by three villains who even defied the living God?

Before concluding, I beg to thank the Correspondent of the "Zuid-Afrikaan" for his kind endeavour to set me right as to the number of policemen doing duty during night. If the Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, and Policemen (some of whom remain on duty at the station, and the other to make the rounds at divers hours of the night) are included in the sum, it will then be 27; but still you will only find 20 on actual duty in 48 hours.

I also beg to thank him for the suggestion, to light up the town every night, for this would surely be preferable even to the "dog-system."

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SIR.—Your journalistic bias is well known, and shows that all subjects, whereof the inhabitants are interested, easily obtain insertion in your valuable Journal; please to tell me (probably some of your numerous subscribers may be so inclined) whether an Apothecary is allowed to sue any person in the Supreme Court, who solely has not his interest in made it a custom to dispense of the medicines of an Apothecary, except of those who join him, in a detectable agreement, secretly availing themselves of opportunities to prevail upon the ignorant Negroes, and others, by making use of expressions to the following: "What fresh *is this!*" "Why did you say so? I told you the Apothecaries of this at the same time taught us physick, walking about a hundred miles from Hospital, or Church-street, or any other street, for love of money?" "I tell the Apothecaries here to give us *Chinese Medicine* which I am accustomed to prescribe," and so forth.

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Before concluding, I beg to thank the Correspondent of the "Zuid-Afrikaan" for his kind endeavour to set me right as to the number

In the Insolvent Estate of B. HECKRODT.

THE Sale of BUILDING LOTS at THREE ANCHOR BAY, as advertised in the "Government Gazette" of FRIDAY, 6th of June, has been

POSTPONED.

until TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) the 8th July 1843 when they will be positively sold on the Stoop of the Commercial Exchange, at 11 o'clock precisely.

J. G. STEYTLER, Joint

H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Trustees.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,
With Liberal Competition Money.

In the Insolvent Estate of CORNELIS MARINUS KORSTEN

ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th, and MONDAY, 24th July, 1843, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold on the Spots respectively, by Order of the Supreme Court, peremptorily to the highest Bidder, before a Special Commissioner of the said Court,

CERTAIN FARM CALLED

LANGE RUST.

Situate at Drakenstein, in the District of the Paarl, measuring 60 morgen, together with a Piece of Perpetual Quaint Land, adjoining thereto, measuring 44 morgen and 324 square rods.

AS ALSO,

Stuckwats, Fermenting Tubs, Leeswets, Pressing Tubs, Casks, Buckets, a Funnel, a Plough, a Harrow, a Brandy Still, complete; a Water Pump, 2 Wagons, &c. &c. &c.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office and at the Undersigned,

J. G. STEYTLER, Gs. Joint
H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Trustees.

ON MONDAY,

The 17th July,

Certain HOUSE, STORES, and PREMISES, situated in Loop-street, No. 31, at the Corner of Short-market-street, measuring 16 square rods, 11 do. feet, and 96 do. inches. These Premises are very extensive, under Tusk Roofs, suitable for a Large Family, having 8 Rooms, Hall, Kitchen, Pantry, Servants' Rooms, Stable for 12 Horses, Forage Lofts, &c., with a Private Staircase; situated in the best part of the Town, will adapt it to every kind of Trade, and particularly the Hay Trade, which has been carried on there for a series of years with great success.

The Stores underneath the House have yielded a monthly rent of £4 10.

AS ALSO,

CERTAIN HOUSE AND PREMISES,

adjoining the above, situated in Short-market-street, measuring 9 square rods, 110 do. feet, and 125 do. inches.

And a Double Vault in the Burial Place of the Dutch Reformed Community.

ON THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
of every description, as Tables, Chairs, Sofas, an excellent Piano, an 8-day House Clock by McCABE; Looking Glasses, Pictures, Busts, Window Curtains, Wardrobes; a quantity of plate, consisting of Silver Spoons and Forks, a Chafing Dish, a Stand, Tea Spoons, Fish Knife, &c. &c.

A Mole Wagon; two Horses about 6 years old, used both as Saddle and Draught Horses, and a Hay Press.

19 Punches Cognac, of 80 & 84 gallons each; about 36 cases Liqueurs and Stomachic Bitters; a few casks of Vinegar; 50 to 60 Boxes of Canvass, for Sacks; 2 Steel-yards; 1 superior Barometer; 1 Lady's and 1 Man's Saddle; 1 set Coach Harness, nearly new.

ON TUESDAY,

The 18th July,

Certain

HOUSE AND PREMISES,
Situated in Long-street, near the Corner of Wale-street, measuring 7 square rods and 24 do. feet.

ON MONDAY,

The 24th July,

Certain HOUSE, STORE and PREMISES, situated at Paendorp, well-known as the

DISTILLERY

"DE LEEUW,"

measuring 530 square Rods.

Also, the DISTILLERY APPARATUS, consisting of 4 complete sets of Stills, Coolers, Condensers, Tin Worms, Pipes, &c., all in the very best state of Repair, made on the most approved principles, of the best materials, and fitted up at an enormous expense. Stuckwats, Leeswets, Casks, Half-skins, large and small Brass Cockts, Store Implements, &c. About 200 Boxes of the much admired Liqueurs of various sorts, an Antisette, Curacao, Persico, Maraschino, &c.—100 boxes Old Cognac, all in boxes of one dozen each; about 1000 Gallons of excellent Cognac Brandy; a quantity of Wine Spirits of different degrees, Syrup of Lemons; 30 dozen Stomachical Bitters; about 25 Leagues of Vinegar; Raspberry Vinegar; Cherry Brandy; Alcholometers, after Tralles, with Temperature; Thermometers, after Fahrenheit and Reaumur; a complete Vinegar-making Apparatus; two Mill Stones, &c. &c.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office, and at the Undersigned's.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gs.

H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Trustees.

At the above Sale will likewise be sold a quantity of Dutch Fout and other Door Locks, Padlocks, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH KOTZ, 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. REDELSINGHUYSEN, Church-street, No. 54, within two months from this day; and those indebted to the same, to pay their debts to said Mr. REDELSINGHUYSEN, within the aforesaid period.

Cape Town, 27th June 1843.

D. F. ROUX,

W. A. WENTZEL, Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY FURNITURE, &c.

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

THE Undersigned, in capacity as Testimentary Executor of the abovementioned 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—

Somerset, Hottentot's Holland,

CONTAINING in their whole extent 498

morgen, and 573 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-offices, measure 30 morgen and 80 square rods Freehold, and 267 morgen, and 513 square rods, Perpetual Quaint Land, and

144 morgen and 434 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 Pasture, forms certainly one of the most valuable Farms in the District; the same 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 Movables Effects, belonging to said Estate, consisting in—

Household Furniture,

As, mahogany and other Dining, Tea, and other Tables, 10 chairs, 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, 8 do. Tea do., a ditto Soup Ladle, 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 Stuckwats, 7 Fermenting Tube, a Treading

Lees, Buckets, Funnels, a Brandy Still complete, and other Cellar Implements, 3 Bullock Wagons, Yokes and leading Ropes, a covered Horse Wagon, an open Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Harness; a Fishing Net, 4 Ladders, a pair of Belows, an Axvil, 2 Hammars, a pair of Scales and Balance, some Lambur, and a quantity of Dung.

Live Stock,

As, 4 Horses, 1 Jackass, 18 Bullocks and 10 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. H. SMUTS,

J. J. F. WEGE,

G. L. STEYTLER, 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.

F. B. ROUX,

T. J. H. SMUTS, Joint Trustee.

W. A. WENTZEL, Executors.

Cape Town, June 27, 1843.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In the Insolvent Estate of JACOBUS JOHANNES DE RUITZ, Pa

ON FRIDAY.

THE 14th JULY, 1843.

At 11 o'clock precisely.

Will be sold on the spot, by order of the Supreme Court, peremptorily to the highest Bidder, before a Special Commissioner of the said Court,

CERTAIN FARM CALLED

LANGE RUST.

Situate at Drakenstein, in the District of the Paarl, measuring 60 morgen, together with a Piece of Perpetual Quaint Land, adjoining thereto, measuring 44 morgen and 324 square rods.

AS ALSO,

Stuckwats, Fermenting Tubs, Leeswets, Pressing Tubs, Casks, Buckets, a Funnel, a Plough, a Harrow, a Brandy Still, complete; a Water Pump, 2 Wagons, &c. &c. &c.

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J. G. STEYTLER, Gs. Joint

H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Trustees.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

With Liberal Competition Money.

In the Insolvent Estate of CORNELIS MARINUS KORSTEN

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A Mole Wagon; two Horses about 6 years old, used both as Saddle and Draught Horses, and a Hay Press.

19 Punches Cognac, of 80 & 84 gallons each; about 36 cases Liqueurs and Stomachic Bitters; a few casks of Vinegar; 50 to 60 Boxes of Canvass, for Sacks; 2 Steel-yards; 1 superior Barometer; 1 Lady's and 1 Man's Saddle; 1 set Coach Harness, FORD & CO., F. S. FORD, Sole Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

SITUATED AT

Somerset, Hottentot's Holland,

WITH LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY.

In the Insolvent Estate of PIETER VILLIERS VAN ELLEWYN, of the Paarl.

ON THURSDAY,

THE 13th JULY, 1843,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

WILL BE SOLD, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, before a Special Commissioner of the said Court,

CERTAIN FARM CALLED