

# ALP CAS.

**J. METCALF & ZOON.** Samenstaanende dagbladen van *Galatea*, *ALLIES*, *VIER ALDACA SOHAPEN*, die tyd so koper aangeboden word, en die prys van £ 100 sterling.

I Soedig aangeset word vermeld dat die Schapen slecht wenele dage in die stad vertoevyn, en naderhand niet te koop zullen sijn.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED, AAN DE FRANSCHHOEK, MET RUIM STRYKGELD.

In den Insolventen Boedel van JACOB PISTER DANIEL DE VILLIERS, Wynhoeder.

ZAL BY PUBLIEKE VEILING WORDEN VERKOCHT,

WOENSDAG den 20 JULY 1843.

Den 2den en 3den Augustus,

TEN 11 UREN DES DINGSDAGS PRECIES.

O P last van het Hooge Geregtshof, ten overstaan van den Resident Magistrat van de Paal,

IN VIER PERIODEN,

Perceel 1.—De welbekende en vruchtbare Wynplaats genaamde:

**LE DAUPHINE,**

Groot in deszelfs grond, 45 morgen en 291 kwadraat roeden Eigendomland, en 43 morgen en 360 kwadraat roeden altoosdurend Erfpachtland, met die daarsprakende Gebouwen, is beplant met circa 80.000 Wynstokken en diverse soorten van vruchtbomen, best goeds Tuinprod. en is overvloedig voorzien van loopend Water, het geheele jaar door, oock staet op dezelve een extra goede Watermolen.

Perceel 2.—Een schele Aanleid in die welbekende Wynplaats genaamde:

**BERG RIVIERS HOEK,**

Groot in deszelfs grond, 30 morgen altoosdurend Erfpachtland, te welbekend om voldige vruchtbaarheid te behouwen.

Perceel 3.—Zekere Plaats met die daaropstaande Gebouwen, synde een gedeelte van die Plaats "Le Dauphine", groot in deszelfs grond, 15 morgen en 309 kwadraat roeden Eigendom en 3 morgen en 89 kwadraat roeden altoosdurend Erfpachtland, beplant met circa 80.000 Wynstokken en vruchtbomen, en is voorzien van sierk loopend Water. Het geheele jaar door.

Perceel 4.—De Plaats genaamde:

**GRÖENE PONTEIN,**

Groot in deszelfs grond, 120 morgen en 42 kwadraat roeden altoosdurend Erfpachtland.

Bovengemelde Perceelen zullen ieder afzonderlik by den enig worden verkocht.

Die Veilkonditie syn te zien ten Kantoore van den Meester van het Hooge Geregtshof, op dat van den Resident Magistrat van de Paal en die Ondergetekenden.

N.B. By de Verkooping van het Vastgoed op den late dag, za' mende voor rekening van gen. Boedel wordoen verkocht, circa 50 legeren Popjak en Oostnairae Wyn.

D. A. DE VILLIERS. Gez.  
G. L. STEYTLE. Curator.

De Heeren GABRIELUS DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adms.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED.

In den Insolventen Boedel van HENDRIK RÖDOLF VAN ELLEWE, van de Paal, Winkelier.

OP DINGSDAG, Den 8ste Augustus aant.,

TEN 11 URE PRECIES.

ZULLEN op de plaats zelve, op last van den Resident Magistrat van de Paal, stellig aan den Hoogste Bieder worden verkocht:

1. Zeker HUIS in dit Dorp, groot een morgen, 24 kwadraat roeden, en 670 dito voeten. Het horen, gemaakte Eigendom is gelezen in die zoogenoemde Bergstraat, is beplant met een boerelidde Wynstokken en enkele vruchtbomen. Het Gebouw bestaat uit een klein doch aangenaam Woonhuis met Pakhuis, en is goed geschikt voor het dryven van enigen Handel.

2. Zekere ERF met die daaropstaande Gebouwen, gelegen in dit Dorp, in het Noordelike Veld-kornelbosch, groot 7 kwadraat roeden en 120 dito voeten; de gebouwen bestaan in een aangenaam WOONHUIS met WINKEL, en verschilige Boomgaardboomen, en is, even als het bovengem. goed geschikt tot het dryven van enigen Handel.

OP DEN VOLGENDEN DAG, zal worden verkocht de geheele HANDELS-VORRAAD, bestaande in een overschat van Koopmans en Kruidenters-waren, met een groot assortiment Yzerwaren, Timmermans, Knijpers, Smids en Schoemakersgereedschappen, en verder de meubelware Goederen, bestaande in Beddens, Ledekanten, Tafels, Stoelen, Kleedkasten, Spiegels, Waschtafels, Winkel-toon, Glaswerk, Porselein en Keukengereedschappen, van alle soorten, al-hetwels aan het Huis, gelegen in de Bergstraat, za' worden verkocht.

De Veilkonditie van het Vastgoed, syn te overstaan van het Bureau van den Meester, op dat van den Resident Magistrat, en ten Kantoore van De VILLIERS, FORD & CO. aar.

Kapstad, 6 July 1843.

E. S. FORD, Eenige Curator.

N.B. Terzelfder tyd, in die Handels-Voorraad tegen verminderde prys, ALLEEN VOOR KONTANT GELD, uit de hand te koop.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN VASTGOED,

MET RUIM STRYKGELD.

In den Insolventen Boedel van ADRIAAN HERMANUS LOUW.

OP WOENSDAG, den 23 Augustus aant.,

ten 11 ure precies, zullen worden verkocht, op die plaats zelve, op last van het Hooge Geregtshof, stellig aan den hoogste Bieder, voor den Resident Magistrat alhier, die vruchtbare Wynplaats "Papire Mulei" gelieve te Groot Drakenstein, Distric Stellenbosch, groot in derzelver uitgebrekt, 18 morgen en 1 kwadraat roeden Eigendom, en 31 morgen en 311 kwadraat roeden Bewigdurend Erfpachtland; is beplant met ontrant 60.000 Wynstokken, verschilende soorten vruchtbomen en en vruchtdragende Lemons en Nartjes Boomgaard; gemeld Eigendom is voorzien van loopend Water het gehalte jas door.

HUISMEUBELLEN.

Als Servicee, Thees-, Kleed- en Waschtafels, Stoelen in noort, 1 Lessenaar, 1 Kleiderstand, Ledekanten, Vederen Bedden, 1 kleine Kistje, Spiegels, Kasten, Kisten, 1 Ketel en Komfuur, Koffymolen, Glas- en Aardewerk, Keuken gereedschap, ens. ens.

KELDER EN BOUGEREEDSCHAPPEN,

11 Superieure Stukken, 3 kleine do, 11 Geknikken, Trip- en Onderbalie, Leggers, 18 Halfaamstaven, Balies, Trekkers, Emmers, koperen Kranen, 1 Trekton en Jukken, 2 Brandewynsketels, met slangen kompleet, Party lout.

VER.

EINDELYK,

Jonge Wynen, van den laatsten Oogst.

Die Koopconditie van het Vastgoed syn te vernemen ten Kantoore van den Meester van het Hooge Geregtshof, op dat van den Resident Magistrat alhier en op dat van den Ondergetekenden.

A. P. DE VILLIERS. Eenige Curator.

GEBROEDERS DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

COMMISSARIAAT.

LEVERANTIE VAN VERSCH. VLEESCH VOOR HARER MAJESTEITS TRÖOPEN.

WORDT by deze narig gegaven dat Ten-dere op dit Bureau zullen worden aangenompon, tot op DINGSDAG den 1 Augustus, te 12 ure, van allen die gesyn so te konfakteeren, voor de leverantie van

VERSCH. RUND- EN SCHAPEN VLEESCH.

voor Harer Majesteteits Tröopen, in die Kaapstad, aan Rondschijf, Wynting en Simonsstad, (in evenreelheid van 5 dagen) en aangrenzend Erfpachtland, in die week,) voor den tyd van *Transvaal Maandane*, beginnende met den October aantstaande.

Almede voor de leverantie van Rund- en Schapenvleesch voor die Militaire Hospitals, Kapstad, synde stukken moeis g-kraan sulen worden. Staartstuk (a per pond) op Runder- en Schapenkoppen per stuuk.

Verder voor de leverantie van Vleesch op het Robben Eiland, voorziende tot Governement het transport to water. Het Vleesch moet van die hechte kwaliteit syn, en die prys worden gemeld in Sterling Guld, per 1000 lbs. Engelsch gewigt.

Elk Tender moet vergezeldigd gvan een Instrument, (egy copy waarmee te bekomen is op aanvraag aan dit Bureau,) verbindende der partyn onder same boete tot de behoortige Franse Hochtafel.

Wyders alle loose Goederen tot borengeen. Boedel beoordele, bestand in Kaapstad, als Taf-, Stoelen, Kas-ten, Kisten, 2 Ledekanten met vederen Bedden kompleet, 1 Bakket, 1 Koorn en Meelstof.

VOORTS,

Glas- en Aardewerk, 1 kopren Ketel en Komfuur, Keuken gereedschappen, Potten, Pansen, 1 Kaarsenvorm.

Oproeping van Creditoren en Debiteuren.

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer PETRUS LAFRAS Moolman, en nagedanele Weduwe CORNELIA SUSANNA SWART.

ALLEN die iets verschuldigd zyn, of eenige voordeiningen hebben teges den Boedel, worden verzocht aangewe to doen, en deselve intezenden ten Kantoore van den Meester van het Hooge Geregtshof, op dat van den Resident Magistrat aan de Paal, op dat van den Ondergetekende dan wel ten Kantoore van den Heer P. KORSTEN, te Stellenbosch,

C. S. SWART, Wed. P. L. MOOLMAN, Exec. Test.

Katboat, Dist. Swellendam, 10 July 1843.

CHARLES PALMER. Adj. Com. Gen. Commisariaats Bureau, Kapstad, 10 July 1843.

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Printed and Proprietor.

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10 July 1843.



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Caledon,.....	Mr. A. P. Keyter,
Colesberg,.....	Mr. James Walker,
Grootfontein,.....	Mr. D. Coolhaas,
Graskop,.....	Mr. J. D. A. Prichard,
Matjiesfontein,.....	Mr. E. Fincham,
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## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 20, 1843.

We have not yet been able to obtain any further information respecting the proceedings of Her Majesty's Commissioners at Natal, beyond what was currently reported, since the arrival of the Winchester, from Mauritius, having touched at Natal, viz., that much excitement prevailed at Natal, in consequence of an attack made on some Naval Officers, who had been out shooting at some distance from the fort.

It is said that those gentlemen were fired at, but it is not stated by whom, nor under what circumstances. Hence it is impossible to form any idea, much less a correct one, of the occurrences; nor can it be ascertained whether it was connected with any public demonstration against Her Majesty's Government, or the measures lately adopted.

It behoves the public to receive, and not less cautiously to give currency to reports, which may tend on the one hand to excite the Government of the Colony to hasty steps, or occasion alarm and excitement amongst the Colonists.

Amongst the latter,—whether English or Dutch,—there exists but one opinion, as to the benevolent and magnanimous character of the measure adopted by Her Majesty's Government;—in particular the countrymen of the Emigrants strongly advise and urgently exhort them with one voice to submit to the terms set forth in Her Majesty's Proclamation.

Under such a unanimous feeling on the subject, what possible reason can there be to excite any unnecessary feeling, or to indulge in unnecessary strong language? None whatever. Every one, with a proper Christian and charitable feeling, desires a speedy, amicable, and final settlement of the affairs at Natal, and if we are sincere in that respect, it behoves us to avoid every thing which might interfere with, or disturb that feeling of conciliation, which Her Majesty has made the basis of the measure of settlement, and which His Excellency the Governor is earnestly striving to carry out.

In reviewing the character of the Haytian Government for the last 25 years, we may regret the present degraded condition of that magnificent island in all that relates to agriculture, commerce, and intellectual improvement; but in fairness to the late President we must take into consideration the great embarrassments which he did surmount. In 1828 and in 1837, he vindicated the dignity of his country, and finally secured from the mother country the recognition of her independencies at a price which, though large, was greatly below what the Government of Charles X. was at one time disposed to exact. The finances of Hayti have been and still are encumbered by the payments due to France under the treaty of independencies, but at the present time, and with the spirit of enterprise which animates the French Government, it is as well for the peace and independence of Hayti that the claims of France are definitely settled and are in course of gradual liquidation.

Every attempt therefore to excite any unnecessary feeling can have no other effect, than to render the situation of the Governor more difficult, and driving him to measures having a tendency different from what Her Majesty desires,—and what His Excellency (to his praise be it said) is so anxious to obtain,—peaceful and bloodless submission to Her Majesty's allegiance.

These observations which we have considered it our duty to submit, we trust will be received with that spirit of kindness and conciliation with which we have set them down. What is written or published within the Colony, is read beyond the frontier; and every dangerous feeling or hostile expression, on this side, tends only to excite or increase a hostile feeling on the other side, detrimental to the common cause of peace and submission.

We may be serious and severe, and yet express ourselves in language of calmness and charity, which the ignorant will understand, and which will destroy the influence of the evil-designing among the misguided; whilst unnecessary strong and imatical language only places in the hands of the seditious useful weapons to excite and foster sedition and error.

We all agree that a tone of kindness, with a due spirit of conciliation, employed in the beginning of the emigration, would have prevented the present unexampled situation in which the Colony is placed; we all expressed our regret, that it was not then made use of; and whilst at this moment the Government has adopted it, with a view to a peaceful and final settlement,—let us the public now turn their backs, and, instead of fostering a feeling of kindness by a language of conciliation, carry fire and sword in the camp of the ignorant and misguided, by indulging in unnecessary terms of opprobrium and hostility.

## ST. DOMINGO, INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

The accounts of the late revolution in Hayti, which appeared in our columns yesterday, exhibit a singular picture of a popular revolution accomplished without popular excesses, and of a resignation of the supreme power on the part of the late President, which was so remarkable for dignity and patriotism as to have commanded the respect of those even who expelled him from the seat he has occupied so long. The articles of accusation preferred against President Boyer by the head of the popular army bear indeed strong marks of that spirit of exaggeration which is apt to prevail at such times. It may be true that Boyer subverted the principles and deviated from the forms of the constitution of Hayti; it is possible that in order to secure the power of the Executive Government he was content to rule over a people sunk in poverty and ignorance; but we utterly disbelieve (until better proof be adduced) that he "plunged the finances into disorder in order to mask his dilapidations of the public property;" and it is preposterous to assert that the man whose prudence, firmness, and ability have given to Hayti a place among nations, has "by his profound ignorance of public law, and his faithlessness in international relations, compromised the honour and

## HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The public will learn with sincere regret that the Duke of Sussex is no more. Although his Royal Highness had few years but laboured under miseries which, supervening on the weight of 70 years, precluded the hope of perfect restoration to health. Yet the change which preceded his dissolution was sudden and unexpected.

Royal names without its train of admirers, however numerous, are few. But it is equally easy to deplore the death of His Royal Highness, with all our affection, and to praise his virtues without the shadow of scepticism.

Of all the sons of George III, the Duke of Sussex was, after the Duke of York, the most popular; and next to his eldest brother, the most accomplished.

His popularity was in no slight degree attributable to the very marked and very consistent "Liberalism" of his political views; and had it rested on no other foundation than this, we should not have cared to reckon it either as a proof of his virtues or as an instance of the people's discernment.

Happily his Royal Highness possessed other and higher claims to the affection and respect of the nation.

He was for upwards of 40 years the persevering and unwearied patron and advocate of every charitable institution, of every benevolent project. Thought his means were far from commanding the angry whispers of clandestine pamphlets for the large and calm utterance of a public press, and having thus lulled themselves into a belief that public opinion has for the present ceased to think and work as well as to talk, are now enabled to exclude with equal ease the voices of foreign nations—those voices which, like that of posterity, cannot be hushed and cannot be corrupted. And surely do they apply themselves to paralyse the influence of a journal which yields to none in a devoted, though independent, adherence to those principles by which the order of civil government and the security of monarchical institutions are most permanently to be maintained.

Let it not be said or supposed that we have borrowed our views of the state of affairs in Prussia, or of the policy of the King's Government, from the loose writing or the partial statements of men like those whom Frederick William IV. has chosen alternately to flatter and to proscribe. The weight and worth of what we have said on these subjects, if we may lay any claim to such qualities, are attributable to the fact, that what in Germany may be ascribed to the wild reveries of Radical fanatics, is in England the deliberate opinion of a people not unused to form political judgments, and not unacquainted with the restraints as well as the impulses of political freedom. To exclude the press of England from Germany at this moment, is as though the Ministers of the Cabinet of Berlin should say, "Let England avert her eyes." The work we have in hand cannot sustain the gaze of a free people.

Of these advantages he fully availed himself; and during his Continental tour he acquired that art of social intercourse not less than that familiarity with the topics of the day which made his conversation at once so easy and so pleasing.

It was to this residence abroad, accompanied as it would be by a temporary assumption of foreign habits, that we may partly ascribe that facility of manner, that affability of demeanour, and that fluency of language, which his Royal Highness never failed to exhibit at the numerous associations over which he so frequently presided. Affable without the offensiveness of condescension—fluent without the redundancy of verbiage—easy without the painful simulation of repose—he combined qualities which are the most effective because they are the most rare in a chairman of public meetings.

By this combination of qualities he certainly succeeded better than he could have done by his unaided, but undoubtedly, benevolence and single-minded purpose.

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In a state in which the almost uncontrollable authority is vested in the chief magistrate, a revolution may be more easily accomplished than elsewhere; yet, though more easily accomplished, it may be more complete.

It remains to be seen whether there are in Hayti institutions of sufficient strength and men of sufficient influence to defend those principles of order which the personal authority of Boyer has so long maintained.

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It is in the hands of the members of the Senate have been considered as his nominees; and, after having possessed an authority so incompatible with republican institutions during his life, the Presidents has the legal right of nominating his successor after his death.

Of this right, which was exercised by Petion, Boyer, of course, has been deprived by the recent revolution.

In his position, however, it is a difficult one. Let us not lose sight of. Whilst he is instructed in the one hand to hold forth the palm of conciliation, peace, and good government, he is obliged to maintain, on the other hand, the power, the dignity and the sovereignty of the power, the control.

In the negotiations with France, both in 1828 and in 1837, he vindicated the dignity of his Excellency the Governor is earnestly striving to carry out.

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strances, and the word is, before it is reported that the article in "The Times" was sent to it from Germany.

We may venture to confess at once, that the article in "The Times" was sent to us from Germany, but that no observations we could make on the subject, and no malignant communications could receive from Germany, would so entirely exemplify the present state of the press in Prussia as this paragraph. The publickly we are giving at this moment to the idle masses it contains stamp and colour upon its authors their true character.

Royal names without its train of admirers, however numerous, are few. But it is equally easy to deplore the death of His Royal Highness, with all our affection, and to praise his virtues without the shadow of scepticism.

Of all the sons of George III, the Duke of Sussex was, after the Duke of York, the most popular; and next to his eldest brother, the most accomplished.

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Frederick William IV. has chosen alternately to flatter and to proscribe. The weight and worth of what we have said on these subjects, if we may lay any claim to such qualities, are attributable to the fact, that what in Germany may be ascribed to the wild reveries of Radical fanatics, is in England the deliberate opinion of a people not unused to form political judgments, and not unacquainted with the restraints as well as the impulses of political freedom.

To exclude the press of England from Germany at this moment, is as though the Ministers of the Cabinet of Berlin should say,

"Let England avert her eyes." The work we have in hand cannot sustain the gaze of a free people.

Yet neither now nor any former occasion have we felt the slightest desire to increase the difficulties which beset the King of Prussia. On the contrary, earnestly desiring the gradual progress of the nation which he governs, and disposed to rely upon the army and the alliance of the whole of that portion of central Europe, he has endeavoured to lower the character of the King's Government in the eyes of his people, of Germany, and of Europe.

In expressing those opinions we have said not more, but far less, than is said every day, not by party-leaders, or by anonymous writers, but by those whose duty it is in this and other countries to take a close and dispassionate survey of the characters of men and things about us. Governments may doubt the opinions of their adversaries, and despite the censure of their opponents; but it is because the remark to we have had occasion to make are those of a friend, that they are felt to have all the irksomeness and severity of unbiased truth.

The present state of public feeling in Prussia, and the prevailing mistrust which has sprung up so widely between the people and the advisers of the Crown, cannot last. It will either fester into open hostility, or obtain some concession from the State; but it will not. The personal qualities of the King, his benevolence, his good understanding, and his love of popularity, still warrant

a hope that he will not persist in crushing all the seeds he so lately planted, and in marring the work he had so well begun. Concessions are still possible, but they may even still be made without the slightest injury to the dignity of the King. But if the contrary policy prevails, and if the present Ministers continue in their present course, the Cabinet of Berlin places itself more than ever under the yoke of Russia, and the Prince who aspired at his accession to stand at the head of the German nation will sink into a dependent, perhaps a suppliant ally, of the northern autocrat.

We are not so bigoted in our attachment to the forms of constitutional government as to suppose that no country can be well governed without a House of Commons; but we may venture to affirm, that without popular representation good government itself is never safe or secure. Too much responsibility is thrown upon the Sovereign; too little permanence is insured to institutions which have after all no higher origin and no firmer support than the pleasure of the Cabinet. What is bad is less easily attacked; what is good is less easily defended.

Above all, in a country like Prussia, where public opinion has been formed by general education and the progress of civilized society, the more men are deprived of their rightful and innocent participation in questions affecting the interests of the State and the community, the more surely are they driven to assert their influence and to gratify their curiosity by other means.

It is unnatural and absurd that opinions such as these should have given rise to the paragraph which we quoted at the commencement of this article; but it is scarcely less remarkable that such opinions, the mere triumps of modern political experience, should be offered to the Germans under a foreign dress, whilst they are denounced by the Government as "attacks upon the country," instead of comments upon what we conceive to be the mistaken policy of certain members of the Prussian Government.

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