

ADVERTENTIE

**NAMENS de Directie van opgem. Maatschappij in kwaliteit als Exeuteurs** Testamentaire van wylan den Heer GABRIEL LOUV, A. zoon, wordt aan belanghebbenden bekend gemaakt, dat gem. wylan LOUV, by syne Testamentaire Dispositie van den 16 April 1839, tot syne eenigen universeel Erfgaafneme heeft benoemd en aangesteld syne gezamenlyke Broeders en Zusters, dan wel hulle Kinderen by afsterven der onder. Diegene derhalven die wil krachte van gem. dispositie enig recht of aanspraak op syne nalatenschap, of ten gedeelte deszelve verstaan te hebben, worden mita dezen verzoekt zich binnen de eerstkomende drie maanden, met productie terzake van de noodige bewyzen, voor hun gepretendeerd recht aan de Exeuteurs voormeld, aan te melden.

J. DE WET, Secretaris. Kaspatad, Kerkplein, No. 5, den 23 Juny 1842.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH MAATSCHAPPY

Administratie en Boedelberedding

ADVERTENTIE

**DIRECTEUREN van opgem. Maatschappij** in kwaliteit als Exeuteurs Testamentaire van wylan den Heer GABRIEL LOUV, A. zoon, wordt aan belanghebbenden bekend gemaakt, dat gem. wylan LOUV, by syne Testamentaire Dispositie van den 16 April 1839, tot syne eenigen universeel Erfgaafneme heeft benoemd en aangesteld syne gezamenlyke Broeders en Zusters, dan wel hulle Kinderen by afsterven der onder. Diegene derhalven die wil krachte van gem. dispositie enig recht of aanspraak op syne nalatenschap, of ten gedeelte deszelve verstaan te hebben, worden mita dezen verzoekt zich binnen de eerstkomende drie maanden, met productie terzake van de noodige bewyzen, voor hun gepretendeerd recht aan de Exeuteurs voormeld, aan te melden.

J. DE WET, Sec.

OP MORGEN

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH MAATSCHAPPY

Administratie en Boedelberedding

ADVERTENTIE

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J. DE WET, Sec.

Publieke Verkoop.

**DE Ondergeteekenden, in hulle betrekking als Exeuteurs Testamentaire des Boedels en Nalatenschap van wylan den Heer FRANCIS JOHANNES LOMBAR, zillen op MAANDAG den 18 en DINGSDAG den 19den der maast. maand July, ten plaats de "Gareet," aan Riebecka Kasteel, publiek deen Verkoop, de geheele Nalatenschap van opgem. F. J. LOMBAR, bestaande in de Plaats voormeld, in wel bekend als een by uitstek goed Zaai- en Verplant om enige aanbrengende des aangeende te hebben, deszelve bevat 925 morgen en 568 kwadrant roeden.**

Voorz. Trak-, Byd- en Antecpaerden, 1 Slastos, Koe en Kalf, Schapen en Bokken, Wagens, Karren, Ploegen, Tuigen, Jakken, Graven, Pluiken, een Rosmolen, een Smidswinkel compleet, 23 greek- en geelhouwen Planken, en al hetgeen tot een complete Boerderij behoort. Voorts 180 mudden Korm, 105 mudden Haven of 50 mudden Garst, en eendelyk Huisraad, zoo als Tafels, Stoolen, Ledekanten, voderen Belden met toebehoren, Glas- en Aardewerk, Keukengeredschappen, en hetgeen verder ter Verkoop zal worden aangeboden.

Voor zandheden verwoege men zich by  
G. H. STEYN, J. Exeuteurs.  
Riebecka Kasteel, 25 Juny 1842.

**OP de Verkoop des Boedels van wylan den Heer FRANCIS JOHANNES LOMBAR, zal mede worden verkocht vyf Aandelen in de "Protecteur Brand en Levens Assurantie Maatschappij."**

BERIGT AAN CREDITUREN EN DEBITUREN.

**ALLEN die enige vorderingen hebben, van welken aard ook, tegen den Boedel van wylan den Heer FRANCIS JOHANNES LOMBAR, worden verzocht daarvan binnen zes weken opgaf te doen ten Kantore van den Secretaris JAN WILHELM MOHRRE, te Malmesbury; terwy die gene welke aan voormeld Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn, aangevaand worden, hinnen gemelden tyd hulle schulden by den eersten Ondergeteekende te komen verveffen.**

G. H. STEYN, J. Test.  
B. SIEBRITS, J. Exeuteurs.  
Riebecka Kasteel, July 5, 1842.

WAARSCHUWING.

**REITZ, BREDA, JOUBERT & Co. eigenaren van de Plaatsen Rustfontein, Inhoek, Anestons Duinen, Zeebark, Zandkrans, Ptercelles-rivier, Haselvlaakte, Klipfontein, Brakfontein, Papekullefontein, Zandfontein, enz. enz.**

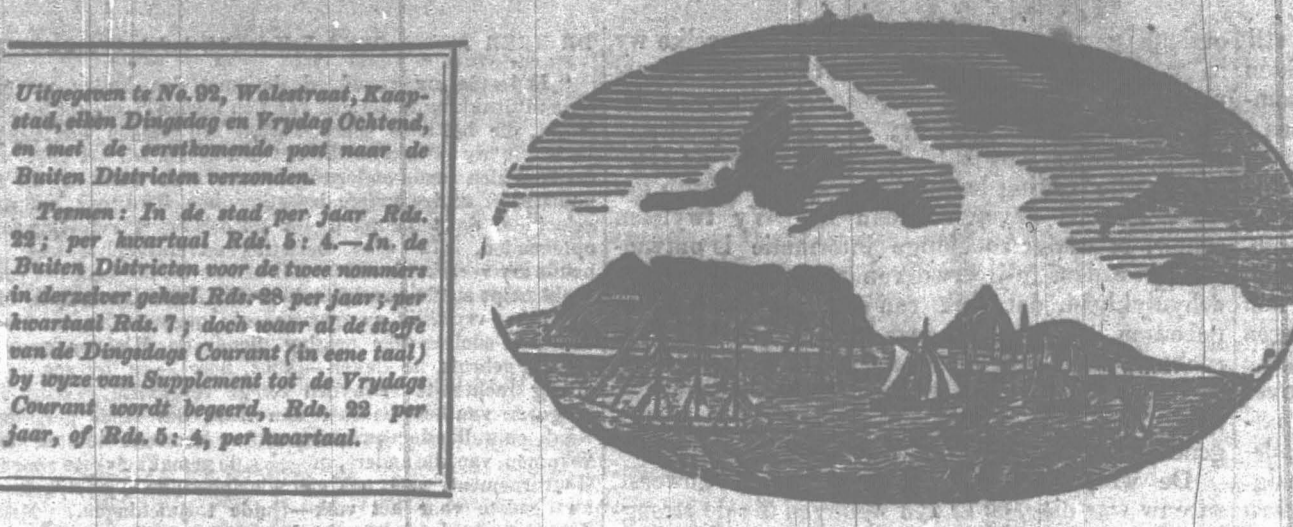
**VERKOOPING VAN PAARDEN.**  
**DE gewone jaarlykche Verkooping van JONGE HENGSTEN, zal gehouden worden aan Zeebark, op den 1ste Sept. aanstaande.**

REITZ, BREDA, JOUBERT & Co.

BERIGT.

**ANGEKOMEN op de Plaats van den Ondergeteekende, een zwarte Kalf met een witte kop.**

F. J. MALHERBE, Groot Drakenstein, 4 July 1842.



# De Zuid-Afrikaan.

[Tros Tyrusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.]

**DEEL XIII. VRYDAG DEN 8 JULY 1842. No. 690.**

## Percussie Kapjes en Vuursteenen.

**DE** Ondergeteekende heeft te koop, gladdie en geriffte Percussie Kapjes, Geweer Vuursteenen. No. 84, Strand-straat. W. FARMEL. Op de hoek van de St. Georges-straat.

## COMMISSIE VERKOOPING, AAN DE PAARL.

**DE** Ondergeteekenden zullen aan hunnie Vendu-Kamer in dit Dorp, op **MAANDAG den 11de July** aanstaande, en vervolgens op elke tweede Maandag van iedere maand, een Commissie Verkooping houden, waarop zullende verkocht, Suiker, Rys, Koffy, Kaarsen, Zeep, enz.; ense vercheidenheid Meubelaire Goederen, en enne groote hoeveelheid Koopmanswaren enz., welke stellig aan den hoogsten bieder zullen worden verkocht. Paarl den 22 Juny 1842.

DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co. P.S. Goederen worden in Commissie ontrangen, op elken dag der maand, Zon- en Feest-dagen uitgezonderd.

## STELLIGE VERKOOPING.

**IN den Insolventen Boedel van HENDRIK PETHUS WESSELS, van de Paarl, Winkelaar.**

**OP WOENSDAG, den 13 July** aanstaande, zal stellig aan den Hoogsten Bieder, worden verkocht, op last van het Hooge Gerechtshof, ten overstaan van den Resident Magistraat van de Paarl, ten 11 ure 's Voormiddags, zeker Erf, met de daarop staande Gebouwen, gelegen in het Dorp de Paarl, ten grootte van 300 kwadrant roeden en 36 ditte roeden Bogendons Land, en 9 morgen en 30 kwadrant roeden Beurgendend Erf in dit land.

De Gebouwen bestaan uit een Woonhuis met een Pakhuys, front makende naar de straat, zeer geschikt voor den Handel, hebbende Stalling en andere Buitengebouwen. De ground is vruchtbaar, beplant met enne kleine Wyngaard en overlouf van Vruuchtboomen, en voorziedt van eenne goede Fontein genoeg water opleverende om enne uitnemendste mossius het gehele jaar door te hebben.

Van den ziele worden verkocht, al de losse Goederen tot gem. Boedel behoorende, bestaande uit een restant Koopmanswaren; Meubelaire Goederen, als Borden, Ledekanten, Tafels, Stoolen, Kleedervaten, en Keukengeredschappen, van alle soorten, Formetwaren, enz. en een Zand- en Paarl.

De Verkondigingen van het Vastgoed, zyn te vernemen ten Kantore van den Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof, van den Resident Magistraat van de Paarl, en op dat van den Curator. Paarl, 23 Juny 1842.

DE HEEREN DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendu-Adm.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING, MET RUIM STRYKGOED.

**IN den Insolventen Boedel van JACOB DE VILLIERS, A. Bz. van de Paarl.**

**OP MAANDAG den 18 July 1842, zullen de** Ondergeteekenden, op de plaats waar, ten hoogsten bieder, op last van het Hooge Gerechtshof, ten overstaan van den Resident Magistraat van de Paarl, verkopen:

1. Zeker twee Plaatsen, gelegen aan de Paarl, genaamd Laberi en Pleard, met een stuk eeuwigdurend erfacht-laan aan deszelve grenzende, groot per rest 57 morgen en 561 kwadrant roeden eigendoms, en 89 morgen en 159 kwadrant roeden erfachtland. Gem. Plaatsen zyn wel bekend, de meest opbrengende en best gelegene in het Dorp de Paarl, beplant met alle soorten Vruuchtboomen; welke in de beste omtrent 135,000 Wynstokken, waargen 39,000 Postak zyn, thans in den besten staat om wy voorttebrengen.

De Gebouwen zyn in eenen goeden staat van reparatie en in de beste orde; het Woonhuis heeft alle gemakken, en heeft het uitzicht op al de omringende Plaatsen van Groot- en Klein Drakenstein en Dal Josephat; alsmede overlouf van Water het gehele jaar door.

Dit eigendom zal worden verkocht in twee percelen. Het eerste te bestaan uit die welbekende Stookery, waar wylan de Heer LES, enne goede besigheid had.

Het tweede perceel zal bestaan uit het Woonhuis, enne der beste Buijtengebouwen, Tuin, Wyngaard, enz. enz. ense. Beide percelen zullen by den op- en aflag overgeleid, en overhand te samen, by den aflag, verkocht worden.

Zeker halve Aandelen in enne eeuwigdurende erfachtplaat, genaamd Schuitwyl, aan de Saldanhabad, in het Kaapsch District, groot 2010 morgen, bekend voer enne der beste Veeplaat in dit omtrek.

De Verkondigingen zyn te vernemen op het Bureau van den Meester, op dat van den Resident Magistraat aan de Paarl, en by de Curatoren. Bovendien zullen op hervormen. Plaats aan de Paarl worden verkocht, al de losse Goederen tot den Boedel behoorende, bestaande in een Stokery Appartus, Koelers, Pypen, enz. enz. compleet.

Een Liqueurketel, Twee Brandwysketele, met Koelers en Pypen, enz. enz. Vier Wypwagons, een Trechter, Gallonwaten, Leggers, Halfrans, enz. en alle tot enne complete Stokery behoorende, welke Stokery redurende de laatste maanden aan de "Paarlische Spiritus Maatschappij," verkouwd is geweest.

**VERDER.** Alle soorten van Meubelen, als Kabinetten, Kleederkasten met silver Beslag, Ledekasten met Gordenen, Katels, uitnemendste voderen Belden, Est- en andere wuonhuysbouten Tafels, Stoolen met paardenbaren zittingen, maalhuysbouten Buif, en koperen Kwispelodoren, Schryflesseuren, Kantien, een fraaye dubbelde loop Geweer, een Veldtas, een fraaye Piano, een silveren Horologie, een Theeset met silvere runden, Kandelaren met dito, alle soorten gesleepen Glas, Karaffen, Bierglazen, Wijn-glazen, een plettytsche Olie en Azyustandert, Porcelen en Aardewerk, vyf nieuwe Verryklyers, groote Schalen en Gerigten, Graven, enz. Meggers, bevattende Asyn, een Ossenwagen, met Jakken en Stroopen kompleet, een Watermolen, en enne zeer goede Musicale Instrumenten, en zoodanige andere artikelen als verder ter verkoop zullen worden aangeboden.

Indien de Verkooping niet op den 18den, zal syne afge-loopen, zal deszelve op de volgende dagen worden voortgezet. J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Gesamenlyke C. C. de VILLIERS, J. Curatoren. De Heeren DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendu-Adm. N.B. Ook vier Aandelen in de Paarlische Spiritus Maatschappij.

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## HEDEN MORGEN.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

**DE** Ondergeteekenden zullen **HEDEN MORGEN**, aan hune Pakhuizen in St. Georgesstraat, een Publieke Venditie houden, van hun gewone uytbreid assortiment Britsche Fabriekwaren, geschikt voor het seizoen; waarna de Verkooping hinnen zal worden voortgezet, van nye en fancy Goederen, waaronder Listen in groote verscheidenheid.

HOME, EAGAR & Co.

## VERSCHIE DADELS.

### HET RESTANT DER VERSCHIE DADELS

**ZAL** door den Hr. BARTMAN, op de Parade worden verkocht.

**OP MORGEN, (Zaterdag 9 July.)**

### OP MORGEN, OP MORGEN, OP MORGEN.

**ZULLEN** door den Heer JONES, op de Parade, zondter Reserve worden verkocht, 4 Bales Mouline de Laine Kleeden, 3 Bales katoenen Tylt, superieure kwaliteit, 1 do. Doeskin, geassorteerde Kleuren.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

### BESCHADIGDE RYST.

**OP MORGEN (Zaterdag)** zullen de Heeren DENYS, BROEDERS & Co, op de Parade, voor rekening van wien zulke moge aangaan, eenne hoeveelheid Ryst, meer of min door Zeewater beschadigd, aan den hoogsten Bieder verkopen.

### SIKKELS.

**TE** KOOP, eenne hoeveelheid beste B. Y. SIKKELS, aan de Pakhuizen van BORRADAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

### ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH ATHENEUM.

**DE** klassen van dit Instituut zullen op Dingsdag, op de gewone uren, weder geopend worden. Pupillen moeten ten 9 ure tegenwoordig zyn. De natuurkundige klassen (open voor de Pupillen over het algemeen, die het Engelsch departement bywoonen) zal dedelyk na de creditatie beginnen. De onderwerpen gedurende het overige gedeelte des jaars zullen syn, eende natuurkundige staat der wereld, en de krachten der natuur, geschiedkundiglyk behandeld.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING MET RUIM STRYKGOED EN BONUS.

**OP MAANDAG, DEN 8ste AUGUSTUS 1842,**

**Zal stellig aan den Hoogsten Bieder worden verkocht,**

**ZEKER** stuk Eigendomsland, voorheen het Eigendom van den Wel-Ed. Heer P. G. BRIN, groot 4 morgen, 452 kwadrant roeden, 137 ditte roeden, en een perceel in (gelegen in het Kaapsch District) overige gedeelte des jaars zullen syn, eende natuurkundige staat der wereld, en de krachten der natuur, geschiedkundiglyk behandeld.

DE KOOPKONDIJEN zyn te zien ten Kantore van den Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Vendu-Adm. W. HIDDINGH, W. C. A. MOLLER.

N.B. De Verkooping zal op gem. Eigendom gehouden worden, en precies te 11 ure beginnen.

### HAVERGVERN

**TE** KOOP a 4 Rds. per 100 lbs., aan het Pakhuis van J. J. STEYTLER, Jr.

No. 40 Loopstraat.

### TE KOOP.

**EEN** oprechte jonge Bul, een jaar oud, te zien by J. N. MULLER aan de Brouwery van DENYS & Co. No. 5, Buitengracht. Kaspatad, 7 July 1842.

### Bureau van den Baljuw.

**IN** Executie van het Gewyde van het Hooge Gerechtshof, in de ondergemelde Zaak, zal de volgende Verkooping worden gehouden:

DEELING VAN STELLENBOSCH. JACOBUS STEPHANUS DE PLESSIS, versus JACOB PIETER DE VILLIERS, Jz.

Op Woensdag, den 30 July 1842, ten 10 ure 's Voormiddags, ter Woonplaatse van den Gedagden, gelegen aan Franche Hoek, van 70 lagers Wyn, van den laatste oogst, 6 Stukvaten, 12 Balies, enz. J. STUART Baljuw.

### MUNICIPALE KENNISGEVINGEN.

### KENNISGEVING.

**Verkiezing van Wykmeesteren.**

**DE** Resident Magistraat van de Kaapsaad, overeenkomstig met de 2ste Sectie van de Ordonnantie No. 1 1840, beroept by deze al de Resident Huishouders binnen de Municipaliteit van de Kaapsaad, om byeen te komen op het Stadhuis, in de Kaapsaad, ieder voor syn Wyk, respectievelijk op de dagen en de uren hieropder gemeld, t.w.:

- Op Maand- den 1den July aanstaande, voor de Wyken 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ten 9 ure a.m.,
- 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, ten 10 ure a.m.,
- 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, ten 11 ure a.m.,
- 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, ten 12 ure des middags,
- 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, ten 1 ure p.m.,
- 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, ten 2 ure p.m.,
- 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, ten 3 ure p.m.

tot het verkiezen voor ieder en elke Wyk respectievelijk, van twee Wykmeesteren bevoegd in maniere by gez. Ordonnantie omschreven.

Resident Magistraats Bureau, Kaspatad, 25 Juny 1842. P. B. BORCHERS, Resident Magistraat.

### AAN NABESTAANDEN EN VRIENDEN.

**OVERLEDEN**, op den 28 Juny 11, myn geliefde Echtgenoot JOHN CORNBRAAD SIBBERT DOBBERT, in den overdom van 47 jaren, 11 maanden en 10 dagen, my nalatende met 8 kinderen, om syn verlies te betrouwen. JOHA. HENDRIK DORNEHL, Geboren VAN NIKERK. Grand-Balnet, 30 Juny 1842.

**AAN** Nabestanden en Vrienden wordt door dezen bekend gemaakt, dat op den 25 July is overleden, myn geliefde jongste Dochtertje, MARGARETHA MARIA, oul 4 jaren, 1 maand en 12 dagen. De Wed. F. S. ROOS, gbr. Rouz. Moddergat, 6 July 1842.

## De Hollandsche Superargo.

**DOOR** handels belangen verpligt, de Kaspatad zoo spoedig mogelyk te verlaten, kan niet anders als langere tye weg syne hulle bingewe; aan die factory edde Zuid-Afrikaan, wier oprechte Hollandsche goederen hy zoo of de onderblikende wyse heeft leren kennen; God schenke hun syne zeggen, en zeker zullen de oogblikken door hem aan de Kaspatad doorgebragt, steeds de aangeuamte herinneringen van syn volgend-leven uitmaken.

J. A. SMELLEKAMP. Aan boord van het schip Arabien, in Simon Baal. 30 Juny, 1842.

## STELLIGE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED, MET RUIM STRYKGOED, IN HET DORP SWELLENDAM.

**IN den Insolventen Boedel van JACOB WILLEM CORNELIS BOLTMAN.**

## OPZATURDAG 6 Augustus aanst., TEN 11 URE PROETES, STELLIG AAN DEN HOOGSTEN BIDDER, IN 2 PERCELEN.

**Op de Plaats waar het goed gelegen is, Ten overstaan van den Resident Magistraat van Swellendam.**

**PERCEEL No. 1.**—Bevattende een zeker stuk Land met de Gebouwen daarop staande, groot in syn grond omtrent 544 kwadrant roeden, en 6 do. vooien, gelegen in het Dorp Swellendam.

**PERCEEL No. 2.**—Zeker stuk Land met de Gebouwen daarop staande, groot in syn grond omtrent 1 morgen, mede gelegen in het Dorp, en gemeentezaand Perceel No. 1.

Perceel 1 en 2 zullen eerst afzonderlyk worden verkocht by J. J. DE WET, op de plaats van de Verkooping in de loop by den aflag.

Al het bovenstaande Vastgoed is gelegen in het midden van het Dorp, waar Eigenaars ten waarde toeneemt.

De Koopkondition zyn te zien ten Kantore van den Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof, van den Heer J. BARRY Swellendam en ten Kantore van den Hr. J. H. MOLLER No. 3, Kerkplein, Kaspatad, alwaar de Kaarten en Transporten mede te zien zyn.

A. HORN, Enige Curator. Kaspatad, 30 Juny 1842.

## DE HEEREN J. H. BAM & Co.

**NEMEN** de vryheid het publiek te berigten, dat zy enne Winkel hebben geopend in het welbekende Huis van en naast de Apotheek van de Heeren KUNHARDT & Co., op de Heeregracht, waar zy alleen zullen handelen in Artikelen van de beste kwaliteit IN HET GROOT EN IN HET KLEIN.

Hunnere voorraad van Segars en Tabak is van de keurigste soort, en bevat Manillas van enne kwaliteit zoo als maar zeldzaam hier wordt ingevoerd, Marannais, Chinarunas, Van Zandys, enz.

Hunnere SNUIP, behalve de gewone verscheidenheid Uit-beemische, verdient byzondere oplettendheid, van wege de volkomenheid van deszels Manufactuur.

Hunnere KAAPSCH SNUIP, gemens en ruikend, vereenigd met zachtheid en zuiverheid van geur, bezit de volgende hoedanigheden:—

1. Dezelve reuk niet op de Verademings Organen, gelyk het gewone Kaapsche Fabrikat.

2. Door vyf jaren onvermoeide oplettendheid op deszels bereiding, is deszelve gebragt tot die volkomenheid, dat geen klimaat noch onderdend zelve kan bederren, en dat onderdend deszelve alleen kan verbeterden. Op desz onschatbare en gewaarborgde hoedanigheden verlangt zy de aandacht van iederen Buitenkryger tot vastgeen.

3. Zamengesteld zynde uit gene dat de keurigste ingrediënten, wordt verzekering gegeven, dat deszels geur door gene schadevrije stoffe is dargesteld.

4. Deszelve overtreft in zachtheid en zuiverheid van geur, de Kaapsche Snuif algemeen aan het publiek verkocht.

Om zich van deze hoedanigheden te verzekeren, noodigen zy de ongelovigen om te komen en beproeven.

Ten laatste, en niet het minste, Verlangt zy de aandacht te vestigen op hunnere OOGEN SNUIP, een onfeilbaar hulpmiddel tegen verkoutheid in het aangezicht, zwakke Oogen, rheumatische hoofpyn, schietende pynen in de Ooren en Tanden, zoo eigen aan het klimaat van dese kolonie, en zoo wel bekend onder den schryfverwaken aan van ZINZEN.

Dit onschatbaar middel is te bekomen in blikjes van Is. 6d. en 2s. 6d. ieder. De blikjes zyn gerold in papier, met voor-schryven van het gebruik.

Zorg wel te vragen naar J. H. BAM & Co. Oogen Snuif of Snuif voor Zinken. Kaspatad, Heeregracht, No. 17, 28 April 1842.

N.B. Juist ontvragen versche Knoes en Cavendish Tabak.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

**DE** Ondergeteekende zich van hare besloemening wenshende te ondoen, zal op WOENSDAG den 13 July aanst. des morgens ten 10 ure, aan desz meestbekende publiek deen verkopen, hant welbekende vruchtbare plaats, genaamd **Phyllis Dui**, gelegen aan Groenbarg, District Paarl; beplant met 35,000 Wynstokken; en een groot aantal Vruuchtboomen. Gemelde Plaats is het gehele jaar door voorziedt van water.

Gemelde Plaats is in middelelelele vooredighelele condities uit de hand te koop. Voor byzandheden, verwoege men zich twee dagen voer de Verkooping by de Ondergeteekende.

Wed. G. J. BOSMAN, geb. DE VILLIERS. Kaspatad, 28 Juny 1842.

## GOEDKOOP NEGOTIE-GOEDEREN.

**DE** Ondergeteekende maakt aan zyne vrienden bekend, dat by verhuist is van de Paarlische Post naar het Dorp Wellington, alwaar, als te voren, by allerhalde Negotie-goederen, tegens de laagste pryzen te koop aanbiedt.

Togtongers en Winkellere voorzied, op zeer billyke voorwaarden. J. ADDEY.

## VERMIST van de Kaapsche Duinen op den 28 Juny 11, 9 Ossen en enne Koe, (alle swart van kleur), waaronder edde met enne schyven hoorn en stompen staart.—Die dezelve kenne uitvinden of by den Ondergeteekende terug brengen, zal goed beloond worden.

C. W. LIEBETRAU. Moddergat, Dist. Stellenbosch, 5 July 1842.



### AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS:

Beaufort	Mr. J. Baird
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Caledon	Mr. A. F. Keyter
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Uitenhage	Mr. F. Uys
Worcester	Mr. J. Broom

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JULY 5, 1842.

The Colonists have again proved true to themselves. They have, by their proceedings at the public meeting of Monday last, saved their country from the execrable appellation of a *Convict Colony*! They and their children may again safely visit the shores of Europe, without being espied at as fellows of thieves and pickpockets, or associates of convicts!

A just feeling of indignation arose in the breast of every well-wisher of his country, on the public announcement of the Governor in the Legislative Council (drawn from him by Mr. EDEN), that a measure of transporting to this Colony juvenile convicts, to serve out their time of imprisonment on the Robben Island, and thereafter to be apprenticed as common laborers, was in meditation, and that as a trial 50 of that virtuous class, educated as the Attorney General said, in the University of Sodom and Gomorrah, would be sent out.

It is no longer a question of pounds, shillings and pence; we consider not the additional expense this Colony, with her deficient revenue, will be saddled with for upholding the costly Robben Island Establishment, and maintaining those juvenile delinquents,—but we contemplate the fearful consequences which their introduction and anticipated association amongst us, will have on the morality and religion of the inhabitants.

We hardly think, that there will be any one, who, properly regarding solely the interest of the Colony at large, and being acquainted with the character and inclinations of those delinquents, can for one moment withhold his entire approbation of the opposition thus far manifested by all classes of the inhabitants of the metropolis of South Africa, against so ungracious a measure.

If there however be any,—and can it be strange if there are, when we consider that the "African-er," who has never left these shores, entirely depends in his judgment of the character of these Juveniles, from the information he receives from others?—We would pity them, if by accepting those delinquents under their roof, they shall witness the communication of all the vices in which they have been bred and educated, and the entire eradication of all the seeds of honesty and virtue which have been instilled in their infant minds. Will they then be convinced that they have been sadly misled by their mal-informers, who tell them, that those delinquents, are "little orphan children who, from their want, have been stealing a few paltry things, as children usually do, and having no parents to look after them, how have been placed in workhouses?" Beware Colonists! how you lead your ear to such poisonous deceptive information!

The public meeting of Monday last, was fully attended by nearly every Englishman who had time to spare for such attendance, and who is better acquainted with the character of those juveniles than the Africaners,—was any such favorable description given of their character, or the nature of their delinquencies? No, a unanimous feeling of condemnation was manifested on all sides. Only one individual, the Schoolmaster from abroad, raised his voice and his hand in their favor, not because they were such as the mal-informers describe them, but merely because he considered that as an act of humanity they might here be reformed.

After the meeting had, by the adoption of the first Resolution, declared their unanimous abhorrence of the measure, the Attorney General addressed them, and in an eloquent and most impressive speech pointed out the evils to arise from such transportation, both to the inhabitants here and the juveniles themselves; and concluded by observing, that they were educated and trained in every sort of vice and iniquity at the University of place worse than Sodom and Gomorrah!

Were the observations of the Attorney-General commented upon? Was there any one in so full a meeting who denied the correctness of his statement? There were those who attended the meeting, as was said, to support to some extent the proposed measure,—why did they not come forward, to communicate also their views to the meeting, and point out any incorrectness in the convincing observation of the Attorney-General? Why did they squawk back like cowards? Is it perhaps hereafter *privately* to contaminate the minds of those, they will be able *privately* to influence, by *privately* telling them that the statement of the Attorney-General was exaggerated, was incorrect? O'Colonists! beware of such private advisers! Send them to the public meetings where such questions are discussed amongst their fellows in the open light of the day, and not in the recesses of darkness, where their motives are hidden from observation!

If the measure is fraught with so much danger as is feared, what then is the duty of the inhabitants? Will they remain silent, allow the file to destroy their habitations, and after its ravage think of extinguishing it? No! up Colonists! let your unanimous voice reach, and your opposition to so disgraceful and iniquitous a measure thunder in the ears of the Minister.

These Ministers of the Gospel in this town, who, at a meeting, resolved to petition the Secretary of State against the measure, have well deserved of their congregations and of the inhabitants at large. It was no political or party question, but one affecting the morality and religious state of those under their pastoral charge, and they have well performed their pastoral duty, in endeavouring to avert from their flocks the contamination with which they were threatened. In the name of the

public we thank them! May their honorable example be followed by all those, as well in this Town, as in the Country, who have the care of souls!

The Cape Town Municipality, and a Public Meeting, have both unanimously voted petitions, both to Her Majesty and the Parliament against the measure. Will the country people remain silent? There are Municipalities at Stellenbosch, the Paarl, Worcester, and other towns, we trust they will also move, hold Meetings and join in petitioning against the measure.

If the measure was in embryo, it might then perhaps be said that a mere representation would be sufficient. But it has already been resolved upon by the Secretary of State,—the danger is consequently before our doors, it has already reached the threshold of our habitations, and a unanimous movement of the whole Colony, and from all parts is required and necessary, to avert the impending danger.

Up then Municipalities throughout the Colony, do your duty towards yourselves, your householders, and the community at large! Up Colonists! avert from your domestic habitations the contaminations of the evils of Sodom and Gomorrah!

At the Meeting of Monday last Captain VAN REZENY declared that his proposal originated solely from a sense of the want of labor in the Colony, and from a consideration of the failure of the several schemes of immigration. He did not vote against the motion to petition against the measure. This acquiescence in favor of the public feeling on the question, argues a conviction in his mind of the correctness of the observations directed against the measure. We hope, however, that Captain VAN REZENY will allow his correspondence to be published;—it contains much useful information.

### PORT NATAL.

No further information has been received of the affairs at that place, nor of the expedition under Capt. SMITH. We copy the under following from the *Graham's Town Journal and Frontier Times*, of the 30th of June. We also publish the following letter received from our Correspondent at Colesberg, dated 26th June last:—

(From our Correspondent.)

Colesberg, 26th June 1842.

Presuming you may be anxious to hear tidings relating to our Countrymen at Natal, I hasten to give you a report that has just reached this to the effect, that the remainder of the troops, 60 in number, have surrendered prisoners of war. Pretorius disclaims all knowledge of the first attack. I cannot vouch for the truth of this. I give it you as I heard it from a most respectable individual, Mr. P. de Villiers, and he has the information from a Mr. P. du Toit, who yesterday arrived from the Riet River. The following you can however rely on as perfect truth:—400 armed men principally under the Field-cornet of Mooké, lately from the District of Beaufort, have proceeded to Natal, to assist the Emigrants; their force I now estimate (of course I mean those arrayed in opposition to Government) to amount to 1200 men. The whole of the Modder River, Colony, and Orange River, are in a state of tumult; how it will end, God only knows. It appears to me that the number of Boers between the Orange River and Natal have been under estimated; should they take part with their brethren, the force they can bring into the field, will astound Sir George.

The spirit of all the inhabitants here, Dutch and English, sympathize with the Emigrants. A proposition has been made to \* \* \* to accompany a party of the most respectable Boers from this quarter to England, for the purpose of representing the grievances of the Emigrants to Parliament, but the proposers have been advised against it, considering such a step *now* to be of no avail. \* \* \* has just returned from the New Hantam; the Boers are loud in their outcries against the Governor's manner of proceeding; they say, and I think justly, that \* \* \* I think in this they will be borne out with the whole Colony. There is a post established between Overhauter (a loyalist Commandant) and Natal. \* \* \* proceeds to this person next week; you shall have the result.

P.S.—Since writing the above, tidings have arrived that Waterboer, the ex-Bushman but present Griqua chief, is preparing to attack the Boers. The latter have assembled a strong force, about 1,500 men, I think, to exterminate him and his race. The Hugo's and Pretorius have voluntarily surrendered themselves on a charge of murder, perpetrated beyond the boundary 14 months ago. The case of McCluckie, related to you a short time back, has been taken up by the Magistrate of Graham's Town.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, June 30.)

No intelligence has been received from Natal since the date of our last. Rumours have been rife, but there are none which we have been able to trace to a source to which we attach any great importance. Letters from the N.E. boundary—the nearest point to Natal—state that a report is current among the Boers in that neighbourhood that Captain Smith is wounded and a prisoner. We doubt, however, whether any such information has been received, notwithstanding the existing probability that such a misfortune might have happened. We discredit such rumour from the fact, that it is both difficult and hazardous, at this season of the year, to cross the elevated tract of country in question, lying between the Kye and Natal. The winter has been unusually severe—the snow has been deep, and there are few who would brave the inclemency of the weather by traversing that region, unless impelled thereto by some very great and urgent necessity. It is quite within the range of possibility that such information may have been received, but the result of our enquiries leads us to doubt that such is actually the case.

Letters likewise state that reinforcements of farmers have moved from the Modder River and from other parts along the western side of the Drankberg into the Natal country.—The actual strength of these reinforcements has been variously stated, ranging from 300 to 3,000 men, but we incline to believe that the former will be nearest the truth. We learn also that a large proportion of the farmers of the Colesberg district are across the boundary, having been obliged to proceed there

by the severity of the cold, and the scarcity of pasture on this side of the border.

The following is extracted from a letter received from Colesberg this morning:—

"Report says that Capt. Smith gave up his position on the 30th ult., and that the Boers are now in full possession of the country. A man named Frans du Toit, brought the news: The 100 men by the *Conch*, will therefore fall into the hands of the farmers should they go into the fort."

"Boshoff passed here three days before the vanguard arrived to apprehend him."

"The Bastards," it is said, have attacked the Boers, and they (the Boers) have been obliged to form a camp not far distant from this."

[We believe there is not much cause to fear for the safety of the *Conch*, if the instructions given to the Officer commanding the troops Capt. Durford, an officer of great judgment and discretion, have been carefully followed.—Ed.]

(From the *Cape Frontier Times*, June 30.)

Intelligence has reached Graham's Town, that 800 Boers, from the Modder River, have moved to the aid of their comrades at Natal. Some accounts state the number to be much greater. Pretorius is said to have sent a despatch to the Boers encamped on that river to solicit their reinforcement. A letter from Graaf-Reinet states, that some Dutch in the district of Graaf-Reinet discharged their pieces in exultation, when they received the information of the defeat of the troops. There are, as we hear, a number of young Dutchmen in that district, who are unencumbered with wives and families, upon whose loyalty it would not be prudent to reckon. We are told that much excitement prevails in the Cape, as well as in the other districts of the colony; but the accounts which we hear of the feelings and opinions of the colonial Dutch are conflicting. We are still of opinion that those who have anything to lose, either as respects property or character will not leave the colony. We hear also, that various respectable Dutch, residing in the district of Graaf-Reinet have expressed themselves in terms of disapprobation of the proceedings of their brethren at Natal. Should, however, the insurgents receive no check in their career, the consequences of the rebellion may prove in the highest degree injurious to the peace and interests of the colony.

### POSTSCRIPT.

We have heard this morning from a respectable source, that the party of Boers lately gone towards Natal, from beyond the Orange River, and from the neighbourhood of the Sand and Modder Rivers, are said to amount to three thousand men, inclusive of their servants, comprising Hottentots, Bastards, former Slaves, &c., all of whom they have taken with them. It is also confidently believed in the same quarter, that many of the Dutch have already left the Colony for the purpose of joining in the strife. The dark clouds which are now impending over us it is feared, will thicken before they are dispelled, and we are sorry to see that there is so much ground for apprehension.

The Griquas, it is now said, have attacked the Boers. This rumour comes from Colesberg.

There is a report that the chief Masilikatse has seized upon the cattle of the Boers between the Orange river and the Drankberg. Some of Dingaan's people are said to have joined him.

### CAPE WINE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The annual circular of Messrs. Shaw and Maxwell, wine merchants, for the present year, states that "the consumption of wine has fallen off within the last year upwards of 300,000 gallons. A very remarkable change has taken place in the use of Port, which 50 years ago constituted 73 per cent. of all wines consumed, but has fallen to little more than 33 per cent. Sherry, on the contrary, has risen from 16 to upwards of 40 per cent. French wines are gradually becoming better known, and last year there was an increase of 7 per cent., the greater part of which consisted of Champagne, and various cheap sparkling wines under that name; but many of the high agreeable second and third growth red wines, as well as the finest first growths, have taken the place of Port. Madeira has fallen about 2 per cent., and notwithstanding that there are now very few old wines to be had, does not regain its former reputation." Rhineis has fallen 15, and Marsala risen 6 per cent. Cape has fallen 5 per cent., and it was only the temptation of paying only half the duty of any other wine that induced the importation of a single pipe. Of the half-million gallons that paid duty, a LARGE PROPORTION WAS SOLD AS SHERRY.—*Manchester Guardian*,—*Times*, Feb. 15.

### MR. SHEIL ON THE INCOME-TAX.

"I am sure (said he, Mr. S.) that with great goodwill (to adopt an expression which fell from the hon. gentleman the member for Bexley, who addressed the house a short time ago),—I am sure that with great goodwill the people of this country would submit to an income or any other tax, however onerous, provided they believed that for the purpose of sustaining the honour and interests of England such a tax was indispensable. I am sure that in such a case the people would follow with promptitude the example which Her most Gracious Majesty has so often and so nobly given them. It is not now this generous disposition the Minister should be slow to take advantage of, (hear, hear, hear,) and he should endeavour to avoid with peculiar care any exaggerated description of the requirements of the perils of the country which might have the effect of inducing a vote, of all others, perhaps, the most easy and convenient for the Government, but also of all others the most harassing and vexatious to the people. (Loud cheers.) Does the state of the country, does the state of our finances, do past occurrences, do existing difficulties, do impending hazards render an income-tax imperatively necessary? (Repeated cheers.) Ever many months have passed away these questions must be put to that portion of the community who are the depositories of political power, and on the answer they give will the stability of the Government depend. (Hear, hear.) The position and fame of the right hon. baronet will then be determined, not by the acclamations of his majesties, not by the result of an election, but by the effects his own measures will produce. (Renewed applause.) I admit that the right hon. baronet has acted a determined and a bold part. He has said that if he cannot carry his measures,—the income-tax, which his party support, and the new tariff, to which some of them object,—he is again prepared to take the course which he pursued in the year 1835. The right hon. baronet, however, is now placed in different circumstances—circumstances in which he will allow me to say that I think his magnanimity misplaced. He runs no risk of his public virtue being put to so severe a test. (Ironical cheers.) He does not now stand before us in the condition of a Minister likely to meet with the difficulty of defeat. His difficulty is one of those which it is easy to encounter, and easy to conquer; but which is not so easily to be followed up. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) It is not now that the right hon. baronet has to fear, but when the income-tax is in full operation—when the grievous burden is pressing on the people—when the full meaning of the words 'income-tax' is understood—when schedule D becomes perfectly intelligible—when the tax is viewed through the medium of experience, that best of all public instructors—when it is discovered that it makes levies from that 'beneficial interest' (to use an expression very popular during the Irish debates) from which a man's subsistence is derived,—when it is found out that no allowance is made for fire, for clothing, or for the roof that covers the Englishman's head—when the free born Briton's privacy comes to be invaded by inquisitorial commissioners—when an investigation, taken on oath, is made as to the circumstances of an individual, whom your commissioners, general, additional, and special, shall conjec-

ture to be worth more than 150*l.* a year—when all the pain and oppression felt when, in one year, the income-tax is brought home—that will be the time when the people will ask whether this measure is unavoidable; whether to any other expedient the Minister could have had recourse; whether by the possession of power he was not tempted to its abuse; whether he did not avail himself of excited and enthusiastic majorities for the purpose of inflicting upon the country a tax which neither from our present circumstances nor our future prospects was justifiable. Sir, my opinion, my conviction is, that the people of this country will think that he was mistaken in his view of the public necessities, that he overrated the exigencies of the hour, and that they will pronounce their condemnation of his scheme, of which a tax so unjust, so inequalitarian, and so immoral, constitutes the basis.

The right hon. baronet says there ought not to be a new tax upon the poor. A laudable sentiment! I am glad that at least the intention of the income-tax will not be liable to impeachment. ("Hear, hear, hear,") But how can you reconcile your sympathy for the poor with your maintenance of the great colonial monopolies—while your miserable cork-cutters and glovers are ruthlessly sacrificed to the genius of free trade? (Loud cheering.) Assert the rights of the poor, but do not assert them at the expense of common justice. (Loud cheers.) It is unjust—it is all but iniquitous to tax at the same rate the intellect of one man and the acres of another. (Continued cheering.) Look at your English country gentlemen—the proprietors of hereditary possessions—with every comfort which wealth can bestow, or health prolong, in the daily enjoyment of the most salubrious pursuits, exempt from every mental care, and affected by no discomfort, save what Edmund Burke characterized as the laborious lassitude of having nothing to do (laughter); look at him, secured in the retirement of his great estates, maintaining it unimpeded to a line of posterity as long, perhaps, as that ancestry through which, to him, it has been so carefully transmitted; and then turn to look upon the professional man, engaged from morn to night, and from night till almost break of day, in the most laborious occupations from which a precarious subsistence is derived; but you can mark only the toll his earnings: who, alas! can tell the feelings of anxiety which he must experience—who can mark the consuming excitement, the constant sense of insecurity, the perpetual apprehension of the period when his support may be deprived those who are dearer to him than life itself, and may, perhaps, be reduced to positive penury? Look, I say, to these two pictures—just, if you are not imaginative,—and tell me if it be not the income-tax that must be the great evil? (Loud cheering.) Is it just? I appeal to you, of whom so many I observe around me,—you, born to affluence,—you, who never knew the care of a to-morrow,—you

"Gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease,"—you, who never drank of Admetus's bitter cup,—it is of you I ask whether it be just that on you, and the great capitalists of this island, should be levied a greater impost than is exacted from the hard-working professional, from the clergyman of a small living, from the officers of our two gallant services, from all those classes who, with slender means, have a desire to educate their children as gentlemen, and are of all others entitled to our sympathy and respect; from the poor widows with their limited jointures, supporting, perhaps, their families; from small tradesmen, who like out a wretched subsistence by devoted toiling at business for 12 or 16 hours a day;—I ask, I say, from all these this oppressive tax to be just to their consciences to make the confessions by which liability is to be estimated? (Cheers.) I have heard it said by several—by the learned member for Bath—by the right hon. baronet opposite—that an honest man will not object to the disclosing of his circumstances. Oh! Sir, I can conceive of nothing more distressing than for one who is struggling with adversity to be compelled to reveal his calamities (hear, hear), to lay his misfortunes bare. (Hear, hear.) I think the distress is aggravated by the man's being put to the oath. (Hear, hear.) I heard it stated the other day that oaths were not frequent—that there was stronger swearing at the Exchequer;—yes, but it is well to introduce the spirit of the Exchequer into every sphere of society? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Is it well to make a constant struggle between men's interests and their oaths? (Loud cheers.) I think it not indidious, Sir, to furnish pertinent provocations and temptations to men to colour statements on which pecuniary liabilities depend? (Continued cheering.) The people of England are a moral people. But that they may not be led into temptation—and such as this—should be our constant prayer! (Renewed cheering.)

In a moral point of view, I ask you, is not this tax degrading and oppressive? (Hear, hear.) I heard, in the debates on the elective franchise of Ireland, much pious denunciation of villainous Irish perjury. I trust, I hope, your abhorrence of villainous perjury would not be confined to the Irish baillies (great cheering)—that, Pharos upon elections, you will not turn profligate publicans upon finance! (Loud laughter and cheering)—that you will not send your tax-gatherer armed with the Gospels for perjury, putting the conscience of every honest man to a cruel test, and holding out to every equivocator, every prevaricator, every perjurer, an exemption proportioned to the extent of his profligacy. (Vehement cheering.) You may tell me there is exaggeration in this; but every word I have spoken has its warrant in statements presented by petitions against the tax in 1816. (Hear, hear.) At all events, however I may inveigh against the tax, it were impossible for me to surpass the eloquent exaggeration which were expended in its advocacy. (Hear, hear.) I heard the splendid speech of the right hon. baronet when he endeavoured to induce an acquiescence in this most obnoxious impost; and certainly his was a magnificent oration. (Hear, hear.) But, oh! had some person who for the last quarter of a century had lived in solitary sequestration been introduced at that house, without any previous cognizance of the proceedings at issue, and had heard the peroration of the Premier, "What? he would have been led to exclaim, "what is the peril? Has England been prostrated in some great European war? Has some conqueror, of whom Napoleon was only a precursor, arisen to afflict the world? Has the victory of Waterloo been reversed? Have the armies of Britain led by the veteran Wellington (but oh, that were impossible!), been defeated? What would be such a man's astonishment when he heard the language of the Queen's speech at the opening of the present session (hear, hear); when he heard Her Gracious Majesty declare, that she "continued to receive from all foreign Powers and states assurances of an anxiety to preserve friendly relations with Great Britain"—what would be his astonishment when he was further informed, that the great powers of Europe were linked together in league "for the preservation of peace?"—What would be his astonishment when he heard that the right hon. baronet for Dorchester had lately stated, that such was the moral force of a Conservative Government that it had induced the French nation to reduce their navy? (Loud cheering.)

What! Sir, is one right hon. baronet to vaunt before his constituents of the peaceful achievements of the Government—though certainly to an audience which if "respectable" was very select (a laugh)—and is the Prime Minister then to strike terror into the hearts of England by his vague and indefinite intimations? (Vehement cheering.) Why, Sir, the Premier, so alarming upon the income-tax, would be blandly plausible upon the Corn Bill, about the "temporary" distress, and could talk calmly of its "temporary" causes—and avow his unfeeling reliance on the resources, the energy, the elasticity which England could yet exhibit. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I have agreed with him. (Cheers.) And it is for that reason, I think, he has not made out a case for the infliction of this tax, unprecedented in time of peace, proved to be so fraught with multiform mischief as to be utterly unendurable; the moment hostilities were terminated—a tax which by its very advocates is declared to work injustice and inequality—a tax which will fall with the same pressure on the unimpaired resources of hereditary possessions and on the precarious subsistence of the comparatively poor—a tax which is attended with an inquisition almost as abominable as a religious one (hear, hear)—a tax which vulgarizes oaths, which turns the Gospel into an implement of finance, which offers a premium to perjury, and inflict a penalty on truth (hear, hear),—which spreads a net from which honesty and honour cannot escape, but in which fraud and falsehood cannot be caught—a tax which, of all the imposts devised by the most perverted ingenuity, is most prejudicial to the interests, most oppressive to the feelings, most subversive of the religious sentiments, and most revolting to the moral sense of the English nation. (The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst the most vehement cheering from the Opposition, which was renewed again and again for some time.)—*Times*, April.

### AUSTRIA.

The Transylvanians have passed a resolution in their Diet declaring the Hungarian to be their national tongue, and petitioning the Emperor to cause it to be used in all the official communications.—*Times*, March 23.

The Diet of Transylvania, which has been sitting through

the winter, presents a cheering contrast to these chaotic movements of the political domain in the east. This sitting like that of the last Diet in Hungary, promises to be rich in benefits conferred on the lower classes. The Hungarian language has been declared the official tongue; and the proposal made to unite with Hungary politically, which, if carried, would occasion a conflict with the Government, has been rejected. Austria is altogether following a course which must at no distant period be fruitful in results. The publicity encouraged respecting the interests and condition of the state and the provinces; the plans for railroads on an extended scale, for which a loan of 50,000,000 of florins is talked of; the modification of the quarantine regulations; and the extension of the navigation by steam, will soon draw out the resources of this powerful empire, which will require only a fair and reasonable treaty of commerce with England to secure the task which it has of late taken in the affairs of the East. The privileges recently granted to the Bank of Hungary deserve to be noticed as likely to increase greatly the nation's resources. —*Times*, March 26.

### GERMANY.

FRANKFURT, MARCH 19.

The constitutional dispute is now transplanted from the north to the south of Germany. The papers to-day give two circulars, addressed by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden to the mining and post departments, warning against voting for deputies likely to side with the Opposition. At the same time, a long list of displaced and transferred public officers who took the Liberal side in the proceedings of the dissolved Chambers is published, as an earnest of what may be expected by the disobedient. Similar circulars have been sent to the presidents of the courts of justice, to the Ministry of the Home Department, and to all the public offices. The circulars are, however, this time drawn up in the name and signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs as Premier; by the Ministers of Home Affairs, of Justice, and of the Finances, each in his own department; and the Grand Duke's name is left out of the dispute. One of the translations give a curious instance of the elasticity demanded of a civilian in Germany in his official career. The administrator of the University of Freiburg, M. Schinzinger, is said to be named director of the hospital at Porzheim.—*Times*.

### THE CONSPIRACY AT BRUSSELS.

At the sitting of March 24, the Advocate General concluded his reply to the counsel for the prisoners. In the course of it, referring to the reports in circulation, that the capital punishment would be inflicted in case the prisoners were found guilty, he took occasion to state, that "the Government, far from being desirous to see heads fall on the scaffold, was of too paternal a character to shed the blood of the accused." He therefore declared, that if a capital condemnation was pronounced, it should not be carried into effect." On this declaration being made, Vandermeer, Farys, and Vandermissen, cried out, "We want no mercy," and the President, having reproached them for such conduct, saying that they insulted the public authorities, they cried out again, "We are innocent. We have no need of mercy," and the exclamation was repeated by the other prisoners. When the Advocate General had concluded, the Court asked the counsel for the prisoners if they had any remarks to offer. General Vandermeer requested permission to address the jury. This being granted, he spoke at a considerable length, and with great animation, denying all participation in any conspiracy, and declaring that what had done was done in the face of the Government and of the whole world. The General concluded his address in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, the Advocate General has been exceedingly humorous on my aristocratic pretensions—on my desire to trace back my family to the time of Charlemagne. Gentlemen, this is no vain pretension it is the truth. In my military and administrative career I have had little time to devote to genealogical researches, but the Advocate-General cannot expect that I shall deny my ancestors. If he has thought to denigrate the archives of the Tribunal of Commerce to discover arguments against me, he will not address me to me as crime to have examined those of the town of Audenaerde to find matter in my favour. I cannot exhibit myself to you, gentlemen, otherwise than I am, and whatever may happen to me, I shall remain faithful to the caste to which I belong, and in every case I will remain strictly observant to the motto handed down to me from my ancestors—'I will persevere.'"—*Times*, March 25.

### JUDICIAL MORALITY.

In glancing over the morning papers of Saturday two reports happened to strike our eyes of curiously opposite tendencies. In the one the Duke of Wellington affirmed that the foundation of justice was truth—truth its means, truth its end. In the other, the trial of a gentleman who, in the alarm of an attack on his house, had unfortunately fired a shot at random which killed a servant, the prisoner having pleaded guilty, the Judge (Mr. Justice Cresswell) advised him not to plead guilty until he had heard the punishment awaiting his crime of inaction, and proceeded to explain what the sentence would be, leaving it thus to the prisoners choice to plead guilty with a knowledge of the consequences, or to plead not guilty and to take the chance of the law. Now, what was the moral character of the Judge's suggestion? "The foundation, the means, the end of justice is truth," says the Duke of Wellington. "Stop," said the justice in effect, to the prisoner, "mind what you are about, don't let the truth till you know what it will subject you to; hear what the law is, and then take your choice of telling the truth and taking the punishment, or of telling a formal lie, which will give you the benefit of the uncertainties of the law, the chances of escaping justice." Mr. Justice Cresswell, in this case, only did what other judges have done before him—the recommendation to withdraw the plea of "guilty" being very much the practice of the bench. But what is a plea of "guilty" but the confession of the truth? and, is it decent for the very ministers of justice to suggest and recommend the suppression of it, and the substitution of a lie, which may have the convenience of defeating justice? We are persuaded that in no case in which acquittals followed the retractions of the plea of guilty. The criminals, on the persuasion of the judge, took the benefit of the lie and the uncertainties of the law, and escaped justice. To avoid such a scandal to morality, would it not be well to discontinue the practice of requiring the prisoner to plead guilty or not guilty, and passing that form, to proceed at once to the evidence? In the case tried by Mr. Justice Cresswell the prisoner persisted in his conscientious plea, and was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. As his offence was one purely of accident, the sentence must be regarded as a severe one, especially when compared with others of the same kind as an example to those who prefer the truth to taking their chances in the lottery of justice.—*Times*, March 25.

### INTREPIDITY OF A FEMALE.

On Monday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mrs. Judith Hester, residing at No. 9, Union-court, Holborn, having occasion to go to the coal cellar for some coals, was rather startled on arriving there by perceiving a dirty, ragged, but powerful and gigantic fellow, crouched up in one corner. With great presence of mind Mrs. Hester, who, by the way, is somewhat of a Patagonian herself, sprang upon the man, seized him by the throat, dragged him from his lurking place, and marched him up stairs. The ruffian made several desperate attempts to extricate himself, but Mrs. Hester, with great firmness and courage, kept a tight hold of him until her screams for assistance brought several of the inmates and neighbours to her aid. The fellow, however, contrived to get loose, and darted in the yard, pursued in full heat and cry by two policemen and a posse of neighbours, when he was recaptured just as he was attempting to scale a wall, with a view of escaping through the adjoining premises. On being brought to the station house the man gave his name John Wade, and he was there recognized as a notorious and oft-convicted thief. On examining the premises, a quantity of leaden pipe was found wrenched from the cistern, &c., and from the quantity of lead found (just on the spot where he was captured) it appeared that the prisoner must have paid visits to other houses in the neighbourhood for the purpose of plunder. The fellow was brought before the magistrates at the Clerkwell Police-office on the following morning, when he was committed for trial, the magistrates complimenting Mrs. Hester highly on her presence of mind and intrepidity.—*Times*, March 25.

### THE BARK "ORATOR."

Port Elizabeth, June 25, 1842.

"The 'Orator' (an exceedingly fine bark) arrived here on Friday, the 24th, from London, 17th April, and 20th from Lizard Point. She brings 32 passengers for this place, and is to be followed up by other vessels. Seven of the passengers, mechanics, have been sent out by Mr. Christophers of London, who has advanced their passage, under guarantee of their promissory note for the amount, to be paid by them in monthly instalments of one pound, after their arrival in the colony. Surely Mr. Christophers has set the colony an example. Where are the good people who complain of the scarcity of labor, when they can have their choice of English laborers in England, for the mere loan of about £17 for a few months. If the colony is waiting until Government assists them in this matter, they may wait long enough. From letters received by this vessel, it appears there is a strong feeling at home in favour of this colony just now, and if it meets with a corresponding feeling here, combined with a little of that activity and energy of purpose, which has so distinguished the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and which in fact has made it what it is, there can be no doubt, but that much can be done by striking while the iron is hot.

"People will not come without being invited, and some cannot come without a little assistance, which they are both willing and able to repay." "The 'Mary,' from Table Bay, came in on Friday, and the 'Reform' early this morning." *C. F. Times, June 30.*

### High Sheriff's Office.

Cape Town, July 7, 1842.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Case, the following Sale will take place, viz.:

### DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

JACOBUS STEPHANUS DE PLESSIS,

versus

JACOB PIETER DE VILLIERS, J. son,

On Wednesday, the 20th July, 1842, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Defendant's Dwelling-place situated at Franschhoek, of 70 leagues of Wine of the last Vintage, six Sturckrats, 12 Tubs, &c. &c. &c.

J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

### SICKLES.

FOR SALE, a quantity of best BY SICKLES, at the Store of BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & FILLANS.

### THE REMAINDER

OF THE

### PRIME FRESH DATES

EX "ZOE,"

WILL BE SOLD BY MR. BARTMAN, ON THE PARADE, TO-MORROW MORNING, (SATURDAY, JULY 9.)

GEORGE GREIG.

IN THE MEAN TIME, FOR PRIVATE SALE.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale at their Stores, St. George's-street, THIS MORNING, of their usual extensive assortment of British Manufactures suitable for the season. After which, the sale will be continued INSIDE, of fine and fancy Goods, including Ribbons in great variety.

HOME, EAGAR & Co.

### DAMAGED RICE.

TO-MORROW MORNING (SATURDAY), MESSRS. DENYS BROTHERS & Co., will sell to the highest Bidder, on the Parade, for account of whom it may concern, a quantity of RICE, more or less damaged by Salt Water.

### TO-MORROW MORNING,

BY Mr. JONES on the Parade, will be sold to the highest Bidder,

4 Cases Mousseline de Laine Dresses,

3 Bales Cotton Ticks, superior quality,

1 do. Doekins assorted colors.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

### Peroussion Caps and Flints.

THE Undersigned has now on hand Plain and Reeded COPPER CAPS, Musket and Gun FLINTS.

W. FARMER,

84, Strand-street, corner of St. George's-street.

### SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

THE Classes of this Institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, at the usual hours.

Pupils must be present at 4 before 9. The Physical Class (open to the Pupils generally who attend the English Department) will commence immediately after Worship. The subjects during the remainder of the year will be,—the Physical condition of the world, and the Powers of Nature treated historically.

### FOR SALE,

A THOROUGHbred YOUNG BULL, 1 year old, to be seen at J. N. MULLER, at the Brewery of DENYS & Co., No. 5, Buitengracht.

Cape Town, 7 July 1842.

### OAT Sheaves for Sale at Rds. 4 per 100 lbs.,

at the Store of J. J. STEYTLER, Jr., No. 40, Loop-street.

### PUBLIC SALE

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus.

### ON MONDAY,

The 8th of August 1842,

WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

CERTAIN Piece of FREEHOLD LAND formerly the property of P. G. BRINK, Esq., in extent 2 morgen and 458 square rods, 137 do. feet, being lot No. 1, situated in the Cape District, East towards the Liesbeek River, and forming parts of the Places *Valdenburg, and Liesbeck*, extending North to the land of Mr. C. MOSTERT, Senior, and South towards that of Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND.

The Conditions of Sale may be known at the Office of Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

W. HIDDINGH,

W. C. A. MOLLER.

N.B.—The Sale will be held on the Spot, and Commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

### South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIRECTORS of the abovementioned Association in capacity as Testamentary Executors to the late Mr. GABRIEL LOUW, Adriaan's Son, hereby call upon all Persons, who may have any Claims or Demands against said Estate, arising from Bonds, Bookdebts, Suretieships, Guardianships, Administrations, or otherwise, to give notice of such Claims or Demands, and to cause the same to be certified, within the first ensuing three months after the publication hereof, at the Office of said Association, as Executors will, after the expiration of said period, proceed to the liquidation of said Estate; and all Persons indebted to the same, are requested to state their debts before the expiration of said three months.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church Square No. 5,

June 23, 1842.

### South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the name of the Directors of the said Association, in capacity as Testamentary Executors to the late Mr. GABRIEL LOUW, Adriaan's son, notice is hereby given to those concerned, that said late LOUW has, by his Testamentary Disposition of the 18th April 1839, nominated and appointed as his Sole and only Heirs, his joint Brothers and Sisters, or their Children, in case of the death of their parents. Those therefore having any right or claim on his Estate or any part thereof, by virtue of said Disposition, are hereby requested to come forward within the first ensuing three months, and to produce to the Executors the necessary Vouchers certifying such their right.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church Square No. 5,

the 23d June 1842.

### South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Directors of the said Association in capacity as Testamentary Executors to Mr. GABRIEL LOUW, Adriaan's Son, will cause to be publicly sold TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 9th July, to the highest Bidder, at the usual Commission Sale of Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, the following articles of PLALE, viz.:

A pair of silver Spurs, a Soup Ladle, six silver table Spoons, six silver tea Spoons, two silver mustard Spoons; also, a splendid gold Watch, and several gold, silver, and other articles. And on the same day, on the Step of the Commercial Exchange, at 12 o'clock precisely:—

Sixteen Shares in the South African Bank, Five Shares in the Marine Assurance Company, Ten Shares in the Protector.

And further, on MONDAY, the 11th following, at 11 o'clock precisely, on the Spot, two very neat, strong, and substantially-built HOUSES, situate in the Riebeck street, under very reasonable conditions for the purchasers.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church square, No. 5,

the 8th July 1842.

### TO LET OR FOR SALE.

DIRECTORS of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in capacity as General Agents to Mr. J. W. J. HERMAN, hereby offer to Let or for Sale, according to the wish of the parties, his well known splendid Dwelling-house and Garden, situate in Riebeck-street.

Further information may be had at the Office of said Association, or from Mr. C. L. HERMAN.

Cape Town, Church-square, No. 6, June 30, 1842.

J. DE WET, Sec.

### PUBLIC SALE OF

### LANDED PROPERTY,

WITH LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY,

### IN THE VILLAGE OF SWELLENDAAM.

In the Insolvent Estate of JACOB WILLEM CORNELIS BOLTMAN.

### ON SATURDAY,

6th OF AUGUST NEXT,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, WILL BE SOLD

IN TWO LOTS,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

ON THE PREMISES,

Before the Resident Magistrate of Swellendam.

LOT No. 1.—Comprises certain PIECE OF LAND with the Buildings thereon, measuring Five hundred and forty-four square rods and six square feet, situated in the Village of Swellendam.

LOT No. 2.—A certain PIECE OF LAND with the Buildings thereon, measuring one morgen, also situated in the Village annex to Lot No. 1.

LOTS 1 and 2, will be first sold separately by the Rise and Fall, and afterwards in one Lot by the Fall.

The abovementioned Property is situated in the most central part of Swellendam, where Landed Property is daily increasing in value.

The Conditions of Sale are to be seen at the Offices of the Master of the Supreme Court, Mr. J. BARRY, at Swellendam, and at the Office of Mr. J. H. MOLLER, No. 3, Church-square, Cape Town, where the Diagrams and Transfers may also be inspected.

A. HORN, Sole Trustee.

### MESSRS. J. H. BAM & Co.,

BEG to advise the Public, that they have opened a Shop in the well-known Premises of, and next door to the Dispensary of Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., in Heerengracht, where they profess to deal only in Articles of the best quality, by

### Wholesale and Retail.

Their Stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO is of the choicest kind, and comprises MANILLAS of a quality rarely, if ever, imported into this Colony. Havannahs, van Zandyks, Chin-suras, &c. &c. &c.

Their SNUFFS, independent of the usual variety of Foreign Snuffs, deserve particular attention for the perfection of their manufacture.

Their CAPE SNUFF, plain and scented, combines with sweetness and purity of flavor, the following qualities:

1st. It does not act on the respiratory organs like the common Cape Manufacture.

2nd. From an unremitted attention of five years to its manufacture, it has been brought to a perfection that age and climate will not impair the quality, and that age will only improve it. To this invaluable and warranted quality, they beg to call the particular attention of the Trader in the Interior.

3rd. Composed of the choicest Ingredients only, its flavor is warranted not to be produced by deleterious substances.

4th. It excels in purity and sweetness of flavor the Cape Snuffs generally offered to the Public. To ascertain these qualities, they invite the Sceptic to come and try.

Lastly, but not least,—They beg to call attention to their EYE SNUFF, an infallible remedy against Rheumatism in the face, weak eyes, rheumatic headache, shooting pains in the ears and teeth, so peculiar to the climate of this Colony, and so well known under the formidable name of *Zinkne*.

This invaluable composition is sold in canisters of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each, the canisters have wrappers with directions for use.

Be particular to ask for J. H. BAM & Co.'s Eye Snuff, or Snuff for Zinkne.

Cape Town, 17, Heerengracht.

N.B.—Just received, fresh Negrohead and Cavendish TOBACCO.

### In the Insolvent Estate of Johannes Frdrich van Helldingen

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PLACE

KLEIN BENDYDENDAL,

Bordag on Constantia, in the Wynberg District.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th July next, at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely, the Undersigned in capacity as Sole Trustee in the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold before the Resident Magistrate, the above Place, measuring 161 morgen and 139 square rods Perpetual Quitrent Land. The said Place is well built, having a very good Dwelling house and Out-houses for servants, Apartments, Stabling, &c.; is planted with Fruit Trees of the finest and best kind, and upwards of 15,000 Vines, which are very young. The Wines produced on this Place are equal to Constantia. The Lands are well provided with Fietwood, such as silver birch, &c. The Place is considered to be one of the most salubrious in the vicinity of Wynberg; its situation being elevated, and being moreover situated near the Sea of Hout Bay, has also the benefit of its healthy breeze.

### Libert Strykeld will be given.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Offices of the Master of the Supreme Court, and that of the Undersigned, where the Diagrams may likewise be seen.

J. WEGE, Sole Trustee.

Stellenbosch, Plein-street, No. 2,

June 24, 1842.

### COMMISSION SALE AT THE PAARL.

THE Undersigned will hold a Commission Sale of his Sale Rooms in this Village, on MONDAY, the 11th of July next, and will continue to do so on the SECOND MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH, at which will be sold sugar, Rice, Coffee, Candles, Soap, &c., a variety of Household Furniture, and a large quantity of Merchandise, &c. &c. &c., which will positively be sold to the highest Bidder.

DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co.

Paarl, no 22, 1842.

P. S.—Goods received on Commission on any day in the Month, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

### PEREMPTORY SALE,

In the Insolvent Estate of HENDRIK PETRUS WESSELS, of the Paarl, Shopkeeper.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th July next, will be sold peremptorily to the highest Bidder, by Order of the Supreme Court, before the Resident Magistrate of the Paarl, at 4 o'clock in the Forenoon, certain Erf with the Buildings erected thereon, situated in the Village of the Paarl, measuring 260 square rods and 36 ditto feet of Freehold, and 5 morgen 251 square rods of perpetual Quitrent Land.

The Buildings comprise a Dwelling-house, with a Store making front in the Street, well adapted for Trade, Stabling, and other Out-buildings. The Ground is fertile, is planted with a small vineyard, and abundance of Fruit Trees, and is provided with good Spring of Water, sufficient to have an excellent Kitchen Garden throughout the year.

Further will be sold the whole of the Moveable Property, belonging to the said Estate, consisting of a remnant of Merchandise, Household Furniture, as Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, &c., Kitchen Utensils of every description, Crockeryware, &c. &c., and one Saddle Horse.

Conditions of Sale of the Immoveable Property may be seen at the Office of the Master of the Supreme Court, at that of the Resident Magistrate, Paarl, and at the Office of the Trustee.

Paarl, 22d June 1842.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vend. Adms.

### PUBLIC SALE,

With Liberal Competition Money.

In the Insolvent Estate of JACOB DE VILLIERS, A. B. son, of the Paarl.

ON MONDAY, 18th JULY, 1842.

THE Undersigned will sell to the highest Bidder, on the Spot, by order of the Supreme Court, before the Resident Magistrate of the Paarl:—

1st. Certain two Places, situated at the Paarl called *Lobert, and Peard*, together with a piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land, adjoining thereto, measuring per rest 57 morgen and 581 square rods of Freehold, and 88 morgen and 19 1/2 square rods of Quitrent Land. Said Places are well known to be the most productive and best situated in the Village, planted with every description of Fruit Trees, which have been kept in the best order; said Places are also planted with about 135,000 Vines, of which 99,000 are *Pontac*, now in the best state for producing Wine.

The Buildings are in a good state of repair, and in the best order; the DWELLING HOUSE contains every convenience, and commands a view of all the surrounding places of Groot and Klein Drakenstein, and Dal Josaphat, as also abundance of water throughout the year.

This Property will be sold in two Lots; the first to consist of that well known DISTILLERY where the late Mr. ILLES had a very good business.

The second Lot is to consist of the DWELLING HOUSE, some of the best Out-buildings, Garden, Vineyards, &c. &c. &c. Both Lots will be put up by the rise and fall, and afterwards sold together by the fall.

Certain Half-share in a Perpetual Quitrent Place called *SCHUITJESKLIIP*, at Saldanha Bay, in the Cape District, measuring 2010 morgen, known as one of the best Cattle Farms in that neighbourhood.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office, at the Office of the Resident Magistrate of the Paarl, and at the Trustee's Office.

Moreover will be sold on the said Place at the Paarl, all the MOVEABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate, consisting of a DISTILLERY APPARATUS, with Coppers, PIPES, &c. &c. complete.

A Liquor Still.

Two Brandy Stills, with Coolers and Pipes, &c. &c.

Four Wine Pumps, a Pannel, Gallon Measures, Leaguers, Half Aums, &c. &c., and every thing pertaining to a complete Distillery, which Distillery has during the last months been let to the "Paarl Spirit Company."

FURTHER,

### ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

As Wardrobes, Presses with silver mountings, Bedsteads with Curtains, Stretchers, splendid leather Beds, Dining and other Mahogany Tables, Chairs with Horsehair Seats, Mahogany Sideboard and brass Stipons, Writing Desks, Canteens, a beautiful double barreled Gun, a field Table, a splendid Piano, a silver Watch, a Tea Set with silver edges, Candlesticks with do. borders, all sorts of Cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, a Plated Cruet Stand, Crockery and Earthenware, five new Spy Glasses, large Scales and Weights, Spades, &c., Leaguers, containing Vinegar, a Bullock Wagon with Yokes and Straps complete, a Watermill, and some very good Musical Instruments, and whatever may be further offered for Sale.

If the Sale be not finished on the 18th it will be continued on the following days.

J. G. STEYTLER, G. Joint

C. C. DE VILLIERS, J. Trustees.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Auctioneers.

N.B.—Also FOUR SHARES in the "Paarl Spirit Company."

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned wishing to disencumber herself of her affairs, will cause to be publicly sold to the highest Bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, her well known Farm called "Philipus Dal," situate at Groenberg, Paarl District, planted with 35,000 Vines, and a large number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is abundantly supplied with Water throughout the year; and is in the mean time for private Sale, under favorable conditions.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, two days previous to the Sale.

Widow G. J. BOSMAN, born DE VILLIERS.

Cape Town, June 28, 1842.

### NOTICE.

ARRIVED at the Place of the Undersigned a black calf with white head.—The Owner may have the same returned by paying the expenses of this Advertisement.

P. J. MALHERBE.

Great Drakenstein, July 4, 1842.

### TO-MORROW,

WILL be sold at the Sale of Mr. STEYTLER,

an excellent Milch Cow, well worthy of attention.

### SALE OF

SPLENDID FURNITURE,

PLATE AND PLATEDWARE, GLASS,

CARRIAGES, HORSES, COWS,

&c. &c. &c.

THE Undersigned begs to notify to the Public, that he has received instructions from Major-General HOPKIN, to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, (and FRIDAY, if necessary,) the 14th Instant, the whole of his splendid Furniture, Plate, Platedware, two Carriages, four excellent Carriage and other Horses, Cows, superior breed China Pigs, Poultry, Saddlery, Dairy and Culinary Utensils, a quantity of Oats and Old-Hay, &c. &c.

Also a superior demi grand Pianoforte by Stoddart, a pair of splendid China Screens, a handsome 8 Day Clock, a quantity of superior Wines of various descriptions.

R. J. JONES.

The above may be viewed TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY prior to the Sale.

### CHEAP MERCHANDISE.

THE Undersigned notifies to his Friends, that he has removed from the Paarl Ferry to the Village of Wellington, where, as before, he offers for Sale, all sorts of Merchandise, at the lowest prices.

Travellers and Shopkeepers are provided on very reasonable terms.

J. ADDEY.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. FRANCOIS JOHANNES LOMBARD, will cause to be publicly sold at the Place "DE GUNST," situate at Riebeek Kasteel, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th and 19th instant, the whole of the Effects belonging to the said F. J. LOMBARD, consisting in the aforesaid Farm, 200 well-known as a most excellent Corn and Cattle Farm, to require any commedation; it comprises 920 morgen and 456 square rods.

FURTHER,

Drayage, saddle and breeding Horses, 1 slaughter Ox, Cow and calf, Sheep and Goats, Wagons, Carbs, Ploughs, harness, Bags, Spades, Picks, a Horse Mill, a Smith's Forge complete, 28 pine and yellow-wood Planks, and what further belongs to a complete Farm. Also, 180 muids Corn, 165 do. Oats, and 50 do. Barley, and finally Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather Beds complete, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and what further may be offered.

For Particulars apply to:

G. H. STEYN, Test.

B. SIEBRITS, J. Executors.

Riebeek Kasteel, June 25, 1842.

### Refreshments will be provided

At the Sale of the Estate of the late Mr. FRANCOIS JOHANNES LOMBARD, will likewise be sold five Shares in the "Protecteur Fire and Life Assurance Company."

### Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the late Mr. FRANCOIS JOHANNES LOMBARD, if what aetate server, are requested to file the same, within six weeks, at the Office of Mr. Notary JAN WILLEM MOORRENS, at Malenbury; while those indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay their debts to the first Undersigned within the aforesaid period.

G. H. STEYN, Test.

B. SIEBRITS, J. Executors.

Riebeek Kasteel, July 8, 1842.

### WARNING.

REITZ, BRED, JOUBERT & Co., Proprietors of the Farms Rietfontein, Inhoek, Arnestons Duinen, Zeekoegat, Zandvliet, Pieterkies Rivier, Hazevlakte, Klipfontein, Brakkefontein, Papeuklooffontein, Zeevallei Valley, &c. &c., and