

THE
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JUNE 8, 1851.

The last communication from Earl GREY to Sir HARRY SMITH on the subject of the re-establishment of the Legislative Council, appears to be his despatch of 17th February, in which his Lordship states: "I trust that the Legislative Council will have resumed the transaction of business." Previous despatches had, according to report, severely reprimanded the Governor, because he had not, immediately after the resignation of the popular members, removed to Graham's Town and there selected such nominees as might be found willing to act as the tools of the Government.

All the despatches on this subject reached the colony at a time when its Governor had other matters to attend to—the suppression, namely, of the Kafir rebellion—and his Excellency could not, therefore, pay implicit obedience to the commands of his superior. Had it been otherwise, the Colonists might, perhaps, have been favored with the names of those willing to serve the powers that be at the cost of their own reputation, and ready to sacrifice their country's cause for the privilege of having the glorious appellation of "honorable" attached to their names.

How long, however, they will yet be deprived of the opportunity to realize their prospects, it is not quite possible to calculate. From the reports which are eagerly disseminated and as eagerly taken up, it may not be extravagant to infer that this consummation of their wishes is near at hand. And what, pray, will be duties to be exacted from them? Will it be to have a draft constitution? But this cannot be. Earl GREY has now two drafts before him—that proposed by the Government nominees and that proposed by the people. Does he require another? If not, then what business will a Council have to transact? Will it have to pass any Ordinances? Much as some of these are required, they may, however, be dispensed with, until such time as the people's representatives shall be assembled as the duly constituted Legislature. What then? The Estimates? Perhaps to pass these! But what right has Earl GREY to dispose of the Colonial Revenue, or what right have any half-a-dozen men here, or at Graham's Town, or anywhere else, to join the officials for the purpose of voting away that which does not belong to them, or to saddle the Colony with charges both present and future? What right, for instance, have they to vote additional salaries and allowances merely to give the recipients additional claims upon the "public faith?"

On a former occasion, when it was attempted to resuscitate the then defunct Council, it was pointed out by ourselves and others to what a glaring violation of their duty towards society those would be guilty, who should allow themselves to be prevailed upon to assist the Government in ruling roughshod over the rights of the community. By unity, and determination the Government was defeated and their rights preserved inviolable. Those rights are again in danger. By Earl GREY's instructions to the Governor to re-establish the Council, after what has already taken place, and which proved the absolute impossibility to do so, he shows that he is determined to have his own way.

Time alone will have to show to what extent the Governor of the Colony, who has had ample time and opportunity to make himself acquainted with the people, will feel inclined to support his views, sensible of the fact that the Colonists value their rights—that they will not submit to any infringement thereon, and will not allow themselves to be deterred by any threats to secure those privileges which Her Majesty has so graciously proffered to them.

We have learnt with pleasure that provision has already been made for the Dutch teachers arrived per *Prins Veldmaarschall*,—Messrs. STROOBOS, VAN MANEN and PIERING.

This has been appointed as Church Clerk and Teacher by the Vestry of the Dutch Reformed Church at Malmesbury. Mr. VAN MANEN proceeds to Prince Albert with the Rev. Mr. NEETHLING; while Mr. PIERING has been appointed Government teacher at Wimburg in the Sovereignty.

The terms upon which the Vestry at Malmesbury secured the valuable services of one of these gentlemen, and the laudable purposes to which they will be applied, deserve to be recorded. Mr. STROOBOS will receive, in addition to free quarters, a fixed salary of £60 per annum, besides the fees for attestations, certificates of bans, &c., with liberty to receive as many boarders as he shall be able to accommodate.

The School will be open to the children of the members of the congregation, as well as to those whose parents belong to other persuasions, the whole of which will be instructed free of charge in all the branches of a civil education.

We cannot refrain from attaching our full approbation to this noble and imitable resolve, which, apart from the advantages which will accrue therefrom, will at the same time tend to the preservation and cultivation of that language in which the religion of our fathers has been handed over to us, and is preached until the present day.

A Subscription has also been set on foot amongst the members of the congregation to defray the passage of Mr. STROOBOS from Holland; and his conveyance to the place of his destination will be effected at the charge of the vestry.

We are much grieved to perceive from a letter dated Graham's Town 27th May, and appearing in yesterday's *Advertiser*, that the Commanding Officer of the 74th, on the march from Port Elizabeth had been on the eve of enacting "another Lindsay affair," by having a Boer tied up for the purpose of applying the lash to his person. The execution of his purpose was fortunately, it appears, prevented by the refusal of the other wagon drivers to move. We hope that this circumstances, if true, will be duly brought to the notice of Sir Harry Smith, who will no doubt deem it his duty to issue such orders as will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of scenes so highly prejudicial to the service.

The following is an extract from a despatch addressed by Earl Grey to Sir Harry Smith on the 8th March 1851:

As I have reason to expect by the mail steam packet,

which is now due, despatchers from you to a date nearly three weeks later than those already received, and as those despatchers will probably contain much fuller information than I at present possess, both as to the events which have occurred, and as to your views with respect to the measures which you may think it expedient now to adopt. I will postpone addressing any further instructions to you until I shall have had an opportunity of considering the subject with the assistance of the further information; and I will only observe, in concluding this despatch, that it is a great satisfaction to me, in the anxiety in which I am placed, by the intelligence which has reached me, to know that I may rely with the utmost confidence not only upon your vigorous and judgment in your military operations, but also upon your enlightened humanity, which will teach you that while for the protection and future security of her Majesty's non-existing subjects, it is absolutely necessary that you should inflict severe and well-merited punishment on the rebels who have caused so much misery, still these savages ought themselves to be the objects of compassion for their ignorance and superstition which have led to revolt. It would be a false and sickly sympathy which would shrink from the severity which is required to guard against a renewal of these calamities, but at the same time it is the duty of an officer representing a civilized and Christian power to carry severity no further than is indispensable for this purpose, and to endeavour not to exterminate, but to reclaim

I have, &c.,
Governor Sir. H. G. Smith, Bart.
GREY.

(From the Spectator, March 20, 1851.)

One act of justice to the British colonists ought to be performed in the present position, the *conservancy of bonds* in the colonial legislature. That is considered personally necessary, not only by the prospect that the colonists are to be saddled with the burden of military expenses and failure, but also by the necessity that thrown upon them of learning how matters actually stand in different parts of the colony and its borders. A present the pseudo representatives of the colony are at the mercy of the government, which tells what it pleases, and is in turn at the mercy of agents and their rumours. Give the colonists a real representation, and they will extract from the representatives of the imperial government all the information they need in central matters, while they will possess the means of collecting true knowledge of the circumstances and requirements of the scattered colonists, by the sifting of open debates.

Original Correspondence.

Cape Town, 21st May, 1851.

Sir.—Mr. Montagu has thought fit to inform Mr. Hawes, the Under Secretary, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern Districts, especially the Dutch, have not been induced to turn out to assist the Governor in subduing the Kafirs—now it is not contrary to the facts?—Without mentioning the names of the English Inhabitants, who have done great service to the country, such as the Bowkers, Cullis and others,—has not a Joubert, a de Wet, a Molteno, a Hough and numerous others done service in this present war? For what purpose would Mr. M. have stated such an untruth? Perhaps he answers his purpose to "divide and conquer"? Tell the House Government that the inhabitants here are a disloyal set, and he thinks he is sure, to keep his despotic sway over them, and *free institutions shall be granted*.

Every sensible man must regret the frequent Kafir wars; but, Mr. E. H. is not a little to be blamed for these frequent disorders. If one would visit the towns of Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town, he would see the number of natives about the centers in a state of drunkenness, in rags, and some in a state of nudity—and he would see the merchant or trader, for the sake of gain, selling gunpowder and arms to the Kafirs, supplying them with the very means of making war! If the trade in gunpowder with the natives is not stopped, we shall have a repetition of war.

I am,
A LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECT.

Cape Town, June 3, 1851.

Sir.—It would be very desirable that the several municipalities throughout the colony should call their walls together for the purpose of ascertaining their views with regard to the organization of Earthy or removing the seat of government.

The seat of government should be in the most populous part of the country, near a seaport, on a spot most convenient for public business. That Cape Town is an answer to all these ends since the last two centuries, there is no doubt among impartial judges. It would be an act of injustice to the inhabitants, who contribute the largest portion towards the revenue of the colony, to remove the present seat of government to a village on the borders of it. Cape Town is also the most central part of the colony.—Graham's Town borders on Kaffrland, a country with which the colony has nothing to do.—Kaffrland is commanded or supervised by a special commissioner appointed from England, and if the two situations of governor of the Cape and commissioner of British Caffraria cannot be blended in one person, the sooner they are separated the better. I would advise the magistrates to awake and not slumber, for delay is dangerous.

The following is a very brief abstract of the remarks offered by the speakers:—

Mr. Phillips, sen. J.P., who was called to the chair, after explaining the circumstances under which the meeting was called, and reading the correspondence contained in the *Morior*, (given elsewhere,) said that so early as 1823, in consequence of complaints being made of Kafir depredations by the settlers, Mr. Bathurst had sent out Commissioners of enquiry, with whom he (the chairman) had frequent intercourse. These Commissioners had recommended the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor, and the establishment of a separate governmental object being principally to check Kafir aggression. After this, a Commissioner General was appointed for the Eastern Province, in the person of the present Sir A. Stockenstrom, who finding his authority so circumscribed by the Cape Town Government as to be useless, eventually went home and retired on a pension. He then applied to the return of this gentleman to the colony as Lieutenant Governor of the Eastern Province, and to the subsequent appointment of Col. Hare to the same office, indicating that both these officers were deprived of that independent authority which could alone render their services of importance.

The hon. W. Cook congratulated his hearers on the brightening prospect of the frontier. He contrasted the "violent democracy" of Cape Town, and praised the "love of law and order, and the moderation" shown by the people of the frontier who had for 21 years ever sought a redress of their grievances by constitutional means, his ascribed Earl Grey's willingness to remove the seat of Government to the "exceptions," which had been taken by Mr. Godlonton and himself, to the scheme of Government for the colony, that had been framed by the Government Commissioners, after the dismemberment of either a central or a separate government.

Mr. W. R. Thompson, J.P., alluded to the fearful struggle, in which the colonists were now engaged, not so much with the Kafirs, as with that class of persons whom they were accustomed to regard as their friends, and as fellow citizens—the men of the Hottentot race; and it was deeply gratifying to find that the spirit of help, which had raised at the first sight out of the war, had been so promptly met.

The honourable Mr. Godlonton contended for the necessity of sending home a division in time for the next steamer, which would account for the hurried manner in which the present meeting had been called. He said the two delegates from Cape Town did not represent the colony, and they would use their influence at home. All that the people here and every body ought to put his shoulder to the wheel to obtain this object; but Earl Grey was disposed to remove the seat of Government to the frontier. He contrasted the democratic party at home, asking what Sir W. Macombe had done for the colonies,—and affirmed that Mr. Alderley had been bamboozled by the delegates. He declared that there must either be removal or separation. He preferred the former, but one or the other was necessary to prevent the abandonment of the frontier districts.

Mr. Wright declared himself a warm supporter of removal or separation.

Dr. Atter, J.P., said that he desired to support the resolution before the meeting, because he was persuaded that nine-nine hundredths of the inhabitants of this district believed that one or other of these measures was indispensably demanded by the circumstances of the times. He did not entertain a doubt, that in the large assembly present, there was not one person who was not convinced, either by painful personal experience, or careful consideration, that the time had now come when the seat of government in this colony must be removed, central, or otherwise, for granting to the Eastern Province a Separate and Independent Government.

He was glad of that opportunity to declare his first conviction that the general welfare of the province would be infinitely better consulted by the removal of the seat of government, than by a division of the colony into two governments.

He believed that a central government—a sufficient protective force on the frontier, the establishment of all the principal Kafir chiefs who had taken part in the present war—and an unvarying, certain, and prompt enforcement of those means which might most effectually destroy the rank and power of chieftainship in Kaffrland, would not only preserve the frontier districts from the horrors of future wars, and the imperial treasury from heavy demands for their subsistence, but nearly surround the blessings of peace, of good government, and of amicable relations with the white man, we should gradually, but certainly in the end, have the broad satisfaction of civilization, and reclaiming the habits of industry and peace. These hitherto barbarous and savage men.

Mr. B. Hailey strongly censured the two Cape Town

conducts of those who resort to compulsory means to establish a principle. The allusion to Sir Harry Smith's "military system" is in this case singularly inappropriate, as to your views with respect to the measures which have occurred, and as to your views with respect to the measures which you may think it expedient now to adopt. I will postpone addressing any further instructions to you until I shall have had an opportunity of considering the subject with the assistance of the further information; and I will only observe, in concluding this despatch, that it is a great satisfaction to me, in the anxiety in which I am placed, by the intelligence which has reached me, to know that I may rely with the utmost confidence not only upon your vigorous and judgment in your military operations, but also upon your enlightened humanity, which will teach you that while for the protection and future security of her Majesty's non-existing subjects, it is absolutely necessary that you should inflict severe and well-merited punishment on the rebels who have caused so much misery,

still these savages ought themselves to be the objects of compassion for their ignorance and superstition which have led to revolt. It would be a false and sickly sympathy which would shrink from the severity which is required to guard against a renewal of these calamities.

With the means of grace in his native tongue. A history would be given of the miseries of the slaves in America, and customs now encircle the globe, and mournful the reflection if this our little colony should be the only safe-

haven exception. In contemplating this subject a vast field opens to our view, but as my space is limited, I will just adduce a single fact illustrative of the overwhelming progress of the English language in this corner of South Africa. We have eleven English newspapers and only one pure Dutch.

The literature of the colony therefore is already almost English. And who is bold enough to deny that individual with the means of grace in his native tongue. A history would be given of the miseries of the slaves in America, and customs now encircle the globe, and mournful the reflection if this our little colony should be the only safe-

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**INSIDE SALE:
TO-MORROW,**
THE Undersigned will hold an INSIDE SALE
at their Stores,
36, ADDERLEY-STREET,
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,)
THE 6th INSTANT,
OF AN EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS,

Just received, and suitable for the present season. The variety will embrace: A few elegantly trimmed Velvet and drawn Silk Bonnets. Do. do. Glace Silk do, white and colors, Dress Caps, Cap Fronts, and other Millinery, of the latest fashion. Children's Braided Plaid Dresses, Black and fancy Gros de Nantes and Satin Mantles and Vests, new styles; variously trimmed, French Milano and lace Coburgs and Alpacas, Black printed and lace Cashmere, in dresses, Do. do. Do Laine do Plain and embroidered Tweeds, for Ladies' Cloaks, Black and colored Glace and shot Gros de Nantes, Black silk Veillets, Ladies' White and colored Kid Gloves, Paisley and other Winter Shawls, Pique, and printed silk Bandanas, Berlin Wool Hoods, Follies, Boots, &c., &c. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMESON & CO.

**TO-MORROW MORNING,
INSIDE SALE.**

MESSRS. GEORGE GREIG & CO. will hold an INSIDE SALE, of Fine and Staple Goods, FOR WINTER USE,

To-Morrow Morning, 6th inst., At Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN'S Rooms, Shot Glass and other SILKS; Lustres (fashionable styles); long and square Shawls; Ribbons; rich Artificial FLOWERS; Gloves, Silk and Kid; Silk Neck-Ties; rich Merino embroidered, buttoned, and other New Fabrics, for Ladies' Dresses; Children's and Boys' Caps; Laces, Collars, Women's Hosiery, Angora Socks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMSON, WATSON & CO.

Have for Sale at their Stores,

GUNPOWDER, RIO COFFEE, RICE, CAPER TEA, PEARL BARY, SPIT PEAS, EDAM CHEESE, SWEETMILK CHEESE, SUGAR CANDY, LOAF SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, GLUE, GIN, in red cases, DO., demijohns, WHISKEY, BRANDY, of Martell's, Hennessy's, Sazerac's, Irish MESS PORT, BEER, Ale and Porter, Orders can be left at Mr. MILES, Boom street.

ALSO, Fancy and Staple Manufactures, IN GREAT VARIETY.

13, Heerengracht, May 28, 1851.

Butter.
FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF THOMSON, WATSON, & CO.

New Goods ex Victoria.

THOMSON, WATSON & CO., have now open a large assortment of VELVET BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, CLOTH BRAIDED MANTLES, CLOAKS, JEWELLERY, and a variety of Goods, suitable for the present season.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have to inform Consignees per Steamer "Bosphorus," that they have in their possession, marked 8100 HAMS, which, if not claimed before SATURDAY, the 7th inst., will be sold by Public Auction for account of the concerned.

THOMSON, WATSON, & CO.

Preuss & Seligmann
Are now landing ex "Ocean Queen."

CLOTHINGS.—SHOOTING COATS, of Cloth and Airlined Twill, BLUE PILOT CHESTER TERRYS, WITNEY, CLOTH and BEAVER SACS, CAMLET CLOAKS, PILOT JACKETS, MOLESKIN, FLUSHING and BLACK DOESKIN, TROUSERS,

IRONMONGERY, well assorted, SAWs, FILES, PLANES, GARDENER'S RAKES, TOOLS, for SILVERSMITHS, BUTCHERS KNIVES and STEELS, KNIVES with Ivory Handles, SHEARS and SCISSORS, SPADES, &c., &c.

To Sheep Farmers and Others,

A BOUT 60 Rams, of the pure Merino Breed, will be sold on the Parade by Mr. J. G. STEYTLE, on SATURDAY, the 7th of June, at 12 o'clock precisely, having been imported from Marseilles, by order of Mr. W. THOMPSON, of Graham's Town, (as stated in former Advertisment,) of the Breed well known under the denomination of

JOSEPHINE RAMS,

which have proved well adapted for this Colony, being easily kept in condition on the poorest pasture; the Wool is also highly appreciated in the London Market from its peculiar soft and elastic qualities.

PHILLIPS & KING.

CAPE BRANDY.
WANTED TO PURCHASE, a few leaguers of CAPE BRANDY at Market Price, for Cash. Apply to ALEXANDER CROLL, St. George's-street.

GOLOSHES.

RECEIVED Ladies' and Gentlemen's PATENT RUBBER GOLOSHES, direct from the Patentee with all the latest improvements. These Goloshes are of great advantage, and are highly recommended by the Medical Professor. They are well adapted for wear on board ship in wet weather.

W. BOYES.

No. 3, Graaf street.

Arrears of Interest.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

ALL Persons who are in Arrear with their interest, due to the above Association, are hereby called upon to pay the same on or before the 10th June next.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, Church Square, No. 6, May 23, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Directors of the S. A. Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the late JOHANNES HENRIKUS NEETHLING, Esq., U.L.D., and deceased Son, Mrs. ANN CATHERINE NEETHLING, born SAUER, hereby call upon those interested therein, to pay the same at the Office of the said Association, situated at No. 6, Church-square, in this City, on TUESDAY the 15th JULY NEXT, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of deliberating as to the steps to be adopted, in consequence of a Protest received by them, against action on the Liquidation Accounts announced for inspection on the 18th March last.

J. DE WET, Sec.

Cape Town, May 28, 1851.

F. DE WET, Sec.

Gold and Silver Lever Watches.

RECEIVED per *Bosphorus*, a few Ladies' Gold Watches with handsome Gold Dials, Gentleman's Watches with Enamelled Dials in strong double back. Engine turned Gold Hunting Cases, and a variety of Silver Lever Watches, same as the last.

The above superior Watches possess all the recent improvements and being expressly made to order can be warranted for accuracy of performance and durability.

FRED. WALDEK.

No. 6, Heerengracht, opposite the Exchange.

Ex "VALLISNERIA" & "FORTITUDE."

JOHN PHILIP

IS now landing additions to his extensive STOCK of CARPETING, BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, DRUGGETING, ETC. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 HEARTH RUGS, TABLE COVERS, TOILET SETS, EARTHENWARE in variety, BISSES and IRON BEDSTEADS, CURTAIN BANDS, CORNICE RINGS and ENDS, HORSE HAIR, PLATE GLASS 45 x 27.

N.B.—BRUSSELS CARPET cut to any length, below the usual WHOLESALE PRICE.

Constantly on hand a STOCK OF FURNITURE, DAMASK MORETONS, &c. &c.

Also, Wool and Grain BAGS, Sewing TWINE, PACKING and PRINTING PAPER, SCHOOL SLATES, SADDLERY, &c., &c.

Keizersgracht.

A. STOMBUCK,
Tombstone, Tablet and Letter Cutter,

HAS to inform the Inhabitants of Cape Town, that he has now opened a GRANITE QUARRY at Mr. KORSE, Leidenhofen. The Stones may be dressed equal to American Steps, Window Sills, Door Frames, Pillars with Mouldings, Monuments, and also Mantle Pieces, beautifully polished. Any work required, as Railing, fixing, &c., can be executed on reasonable terms.

No. 4, Canterbury Row, Cape Town.

Orders can be left at Mr. MILES, Boom street.

Stellenbosch Omnibus Company.

THE Company having made the necessary arrangements with Mr. T. Dux of Kalk River to keep a Booking Office at his Hotel.—Notice is hereby given that Parcels will be received and Passengers booked daily (Sundays excepted) and conveyed either to Cape Town or Stellenbosch, by their Bus Enterprise.

P. J. BOSMAN, Sec.

Stellenbosch, May 28, 1851.

SALE OF

Landed Property, Belonging to the European Burial Society and Widows' Fund.

THE Directors of the above Society, being duly authorized thereto, will cause to be publicly sold on TUESDAY, the 10th June next, all the Immoveable Property belonging to the Society, situate in this Table Valley, between Orange-street and Kloof-street.

PLAN

No. 1 is a very convenient House, well adapted for a small respectable Family.

No. 2, one ditto, larger and comprising more comfort.

No. 3, a small ditto.

No. 4 to 14, Eleven Plots of Garden Ground, divided into Building Allotments of 24, 25 and 34 feet frontage and of 80 to 114 feet depth. The whole is planted with vines and every description of fruit Trees.

A is a Piece of Garden Ground destined for Lot No. 2. The Houses are always Let, and all have private Water-leads.

The Conditions of Sale will be made favorable to the purchasers, and may be ascertained from the Auctioneers, Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN.

The Property may be viewed daily previous to the Sale. Liberal Competition Money and Bonus will be given.

By order of the Directors, F. D. HOHNE, Sec.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Landed Property, ON FRIDAY,

THE 20th JUNE, 1851,

At 10 o'clock precisely, peremptorily to the

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

House and Premises,

In the most central position, and very best situation for business in Cape Town.

In the insolvent Estate of James Powrie, Boot and Shoe Maker.

ON MONDAY,

The 18th day of June next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Peremptorily to the Highest Bidder,

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus,

With the intention to clear the premises of the estate so offered upon those interested in the same, to sell it to the highest bidder.

On TUESDAY the 19th JUNE, 1851, at 11 o'clock

Business will be transacted in the same premises.

This Premises is situated most centrally, and in the best situation in Cape Town for carrying on business, and is particularly recommended to the notice of TRADESMEN and CAPITALISTS, as Property so situated is very seldom offered for sale.

The Conditions of Sale are highly favourable, and may be seen at the Office of the Equitable Assurance and Trust Company.

R. THOMSON, W. H. RUSSELL, R. E. SOLOMON, Trustees.

At the same time will be sold, the GLASS SHOP CASES, COUNTERS, DESKS, and other SHOP FIXTURES.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

THE Directors of the Board of Executors

have appointed Agents by HERIBERT COLE, Henriquez & CO., Esq., Bap. Henriquez, and G. Henriquez, being desirous to give the best service to the executors of the estate so offered.

He has authorised them to sell in the beginning of October next, his well known Estate.

High Sheriff's Office.

Cape Town, June 4, 1851.

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

DIVISION OF GEORGE.

ALEXANDER WATSON versus CAROLUS WILLEMS.

On Saturday the 11th of June 1851, at 10 o'clock a.m., in front of the Deputy Sheriff's Office, No. 3, Courtney street, George Town, of an old Ox Wagon and 2 Oxen.

JOSEPH JOHS. ANTHONY KELDER, versus JOHN FLETCHER RICHARDSON.

On Tuesday the 17th of June 1851, at the residence of the defendant called "Ruyten," Heldernest, or before Lange Kooi, division of George, of 16 Hectares and 14 Oxen.

D. J. CLOOTE, High Sheriff.

High Sheriff's Office.

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