

VERGEMIDDELD... Het Comité der ontvangers van Intekeningen... Het Comité der ontvangers van Intekeningen... Het Comité der ontvangers van Intekeningen...

Uitgeverij... De Zuid-Afrikaan... Het Comité der ontvangers van Intekeningen... Het Comité der ontvangers van Intekeningen...



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De Zuid-Afrikaan

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL XIII. DINGSDAG DEN 26 APRIL 1842. No. 669.

LET WEL!!!

DE VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBARE VASTE GOEDEREN... HUISMEUBELN... BEHOORENDE AAN DEN WEL-ED. HR. J. W. J. HERMAN...

UITGEBREIDE PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE, BINNENSHUIS.

VENNING, BUSK, & Co., ZULLEN eenen Vendutie houden op DONDERDAG MORGEN, aan hun Pakhuis, VAN FINE EN FANCY NIEUWE GOEDEREN...

Table listing names and amounts, likely related to the 'DEEL XIII' section.

Administratie van Boedelberedding. ADVERTENTIE. DE Directie van opgem. Maatschappij zal, als daartoe gemagtigd door den Wel-Ed. Heer J. W. J. HERMAN...

KAARSEN KATOEN. OP HEDEN MORGEN, zullen op de verkoop van de Ondergeteekende, op laster Schepers worden verkocht, 9 Balen 1, 2 en 3 draad Kaarsen Katoen. BORRA DAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

Publieke Verkoopning, VAN AL DE KOSTBARE EIGENDOMMEN

Behoorende tot den Insolventen Boedel van CHRISTIAAN JOHANNES GODDIEB ACHTERMAN, van het District van Stellenbosch, Wynboer, DE Ondergeteekende Curatoren, zullen op MAANDAG, den 30 Mei aanstaande, doen verkopen, al de Goederen tot bovengem. Insolventen Boedel behoorende.

OP HEDEN, DINGSDAG, Den 26 April.

Acht Tuin Erven, zynde gedeelten van den Tuin "De Hoop", voornamelyk het Eigendom van thans wylen den Hr. J. A. VAN BREDA. OP MORGEN, WOENSDAG, Den 27 April. Twee byzonder gemaklyk ingerigte Woonhuizen, staande in de Loostraat...

TE KOOP OP GUNSTIGE TERMEN, OF TE HUUR BY CONTRACT.

DER Ondergeteekende, gemaklyk hecht en aster gebouwd dubbel Woonhuis, met Pakhuis annex, gelegen in de Burgstraat, hoek van de Kerkerstraat, in volkomen reparatie, en Water binnen gelid. In te zien en byzonderheden zyn te vernemen op aanvraag by de Eigenaarsse. L. A. HUGHES.

Met de "Memor" van Engeland, den 13de Maart, hebben wy enige Couranten uit London tot den 10 Maart ontvangen. De tweede lezing van de Ministerieele Koornt Invoer Bill, was het Lager Huis, op den 9 Maart...

Het noodlottige nieuws van Cabul had mede Engeland bereikt. In een der Couranten wordt gewaagd, dat de volgende 6 regimenten onmiddelyk tot 1200 sterk zullen worden aangevuld...

ADMIRAAL DER STATTE. Het blykt uit het Marine Bericht, in de Zimes van den 11 Maart, dat Schout-by-Nacht, de Edelle JOSEPHINE PERCY, "als Opperbevelhebber", naar de Kaap de Goede Hoop vertrekken zou met de Winchester, 60 stukken, te worden gecommandeerd door Kapit. CHARLES EDEN.

DE GOVERNOUR ENER KOLONIE—PRESIDENT VAN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD. (Uit de Sydney Herald.) Wy moeten echter niet vergeten te zeggen met welk innig genoege, wy de aanspraak van den Heer Francis Macarthur, zoo als dezelve in dit blad van 11 Zaterdag is gerapporteerd, hebben gelezen. Dezelve behelst krachtvolle denkbeelden, aangenaam uitgedrukt; met gevoelens, eenen oordeelkundigen Brit waardig, en uitgedrukt in een taal, waardig door Britsche toehoorders te worden toegejuicht.

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AGENTS

Table listing agents for the newspaper in various districts including Beaufort, Caledon, George, Grahamstown, etc.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 26, 1842.

When the people take a popular measure in their own hands, they are sure to carry their object. Under this conviction of feeling, we look forward with pleasure at the success which awaits the plan now in contemplation, for the making of the Road through the Flats.

We have been favored with an outline of the plan, which, as it will answer the double object of making the Road and introducing free European labor, cannot fail to secure the unanimous concurrence and assistance of the Colonists in general.

That such a Road is imperiously necessary, is generally admitted; the great advantage to be derived from it, both for the farmers and the town's people, is indubitable. All discussions on that subject have ceased, as one in favor of which no further argument is required.

For a length of time the possibility of making the Road was seriously argued. The one maintained that there were no materials to be had near enough, the other that the South-Easterly winds would blow it up, as soon as it was made. Inquiry has proved the existence of the first, and the futility of the other. Spots have since been pointed out, where those materials are obtainable, and where the wind has, during years, not been able to blow up the hard ground, or cover it with sand hills. These questions have therefore ceased to be of any weight.

All the difficulties raised on the subject, were at last confined to—how are we to get the means?

Calculations were made of the probable expense, by some as amounting to £3,000, by others to £20,000. Both may perhaps have gone to extremes. A trial was made to obtain sufficient subscription,—then again it was endeavored to obtain from Government a sale of Erven along-side the intended Road,—at other times Government was called upon to raise a public loan for the purpose, with a view of repayment out of the Toll Revenue; yet every measure failed.

On one occasion a promising aspect presented itself—the day appeared to have arrived for carrying into execution the object, when all of a sudden, a new difficulty was started. "We are short of hands," it was said, "for the purpose of agricultural labor, and the employment of any number of hands at the making of the Road, will necessarily withdraw from us, the little labor we have."

These two latter difficulties will, by the present plan, be altogether obviated. Independent of the increase of labor, which the colony has obtained since the last two years, by the importation of the captured Negroes, it is proposed to make the Road with free European labor, to be brought into the Colony for that express purpose.

Whilst this removes altogether the objection as to withdrawing labor from the farmer for making the Road, it on the other hand opens the way for a gradual immigration of free European labor, as those people, altho' engaged and brought here to work on the Road, will yet be allowed to contract with those townsmen or farmers, who may feel inclined to employ their services.

The making of this Road, therefore, which, if completed, will be followed by making Roads in other parts of the Colony, will go hand in hand with the intended immigration, and thus the object of the whole Colony be obtained.

The means? They are to be raised by a loan amongst the Colonists, for which they will obtain Debentures, repayable from either the Toll Revenue, or other sources. No one is therefore asked to contribute, and to lose his money without chance of recovery; but the people will be called upon to lend money, (under a pledge of repayment) for improving their situation, and advancing their own interest.

Colonists! can there be any one amongst you who will refuse to come forward with your aid and assistance, towards so great an object? Will you remain backwards, and allow a just cause of apathy and indifference to be cast upon you? No, show that you deserve to obtain those improvements in your public institutions, which you loudly call for, and that the support which we find at Home amongst the friends of liberty and freedom are well bestowed upon us. Manifest your ripeness, by coming forward with one voice and one heart, in lending your support to forward an undertaking which will confer such beneficial advantages upon the Colonists at large.

It will be necessary to act upon a well-matured and well-digested plan, presenting a fair and just calculation of the means and expenses required for the proposed measure. A subscription has therefore been opened, for the purpose of obtaining that information, as a preliminary step, towards ulterior proceedings.

We give the list of subscribers hereunder, and we trust that, however small the pittance, every person will carry his share to the altar of patriotism. Help yourself, and God will assist you!

ROAD THROUGH THE CAPE DOWNS.

We, the Undersigned Landholders, Householders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Cape Town and District, desiring to obtain a Plan of a Road through the Cape Downs, together with an Estimate of the cost of the Work and other particulars to be afterwards specified.

Offer the sums attached to our names in the subjoined List as a Premium for the best Plan, Estimate, &c. of the said Road, if approved of.

As soon as the sum of £ shall have been sub-

Table listing subscribers' names and amounts, including J. P. Simpson, W. G. G. G., J. G. G., etc.

It is with much regret that we allude to the present state of our Eastern Frontier. The extracts from the Graham's Town Journal and the Frontier Times, in another column of this paper, present it as everything but satisfactory. We trust measures shall be adopted, which will remove the anxiety entertained by the inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Colony.

THE CAFFERS.

(From the "Graham's Town Journal," April 14.)

It has been our endeavour to ascertain from every possible source, on which we place dependence, the actual state of the country on our border, and the grounds there are for that apprehension which is generally felt on the frontier, of another extensive incursion of the Caffers into the colony. In the course of our inquiries, some rather startling facts have been brought to our notice, and from which, it seems evident, that within the last three months, the authorities and the border inhabitants have been sleeping, as it were, on the very brink of a volcano. The Caffers have been ripe for mischief—and nothing but the occurrence of some fortuitous circumstances amongst themselves, have diverted them from again lighting up a flame of discord along the whole length of the Caffer boundary. The crisis has, however, passed, and we believe there is no actual danger—beyond the usual amount of robbery—at the present moment to be apprehended.

It is extremely difficult to believe that the authorities here can have been in the dark on a subject in respect of which it is their duty to be perfectly informed. But incredible as this may appear, such seems to be really the fact. Even at the present moment, when the whole country from the sea to the Tarka is in excitement from the effects as it may be said, of the receding waves, the Lieut. Governor returns from Fort Beaufort, with the old assurance that "all is tranquil" and that the usual professions of amity have been made to him by those who are continually by their emissaries committing aggressions upon the Colony, and who have been meditating designs which, had they not been accidentally thwarted, would have resulted in mischief to the extent of which it is not easy to calculate. If the office of the Lt.-Governor here be merely to bolster up the present border policy, then the colonists have a duty to perform also, and from which as they value the prosperity of the Colony and the safety of themselves and families they must not shrink. If the executive here does not fulfil the expectations of the public it is necessary that the cause of the inefficiency should be ascertained and at once removed. Whether it be in men or measures is of little consequence to the parties—it is sufficient that the machine of government does not work as it should do to call for an effort on the part of the people to correct the evil. And they have the power to do this, they have now a strong government at home to appeal to, and they may depend on it that their representations, if supported by reason and justice, will not be made in vain. We shall shortly advert to this subject again—the press will trust ever fearlessly do its duty, and continue in spite of the opposition of self-interest and the manoeuvring of party, to bring before the people the real state of affairs in which they are so deeply interested.

From respectable persons, residing in the several localities to which they refer, we have received communications from which we make the following extracts:—

Mancussa, April 11.

"The whole of the Mancussa and upper Koonap, is in an excited state at this moment, from the numerous robberies which have taken place. There is an evident design, to cripple our resources by depriving us of our horses, which are now most daringly sought for, apparently in preference to cattle. I know three farmers who have lost horses, who will not go to Beaufort to report. There is no use, they say, in going there merely to be told they are irreclaimable—or, if the spoor is visible to them, that there were no policemen at hand, so many being away engaged." The Dutch farmers are decided in opinion that another outbreak is at hand,—but they solemnly protest that they will not allow any demand which may be made for their services, having been so ill treated on former occasions. Some are talking of removal to the interior, and others are planning a rendezvous where they may defend themselves in case of attack. The English are also talking of a similar plan.

The illness of Tyha is causing great alarm amongst the richest of the Caffers. Many are threatened with charges of having bewitched him—even his step-mother Suta, Sandilla's mother, has been pointed at, she being rich in cattle. Either she, or others, in the event of his death, will, as the Caffers significantly term it, "be eaten up."

Several Caffers have been traced, within the last few days, into the Kroomse Bush. Some cattle have been carried off from the Kapa, the farm of Sir Andrew Stockenstrom, and three horses from that of Mr. Gordon Noone. These have since been traced into Cafferland.

Fort Peddie, April 11.

We had a great deal of trouble in this neighbourhood, but I am glad to say that no blood has been shed. At 6 o'clock on Friday night a report reached here that the whole of Pato's and Cobus' people were marching to attack Kama. The whole country was in an uproar, and the people were assembling from the other side of the Kiekiama. The Resident Agent Shepstone was promptly here with ten of his policemen, and when Pato's people heard this they retired from the position they had taken, just over a hill which screened them from view. The other party, old Quansa's tribe, was brought to a parley and by this means the attack was prevented, though Kama had of course prepared to defend himself.

The cause of this originates in a man of Pato's tribe having abandoned the chief and sought refuge with Kama. It seems that when the small pox was raging among Quansa's people, a Caffer, named Jan, caught the infection and was barbarously murdered by three men belonging to that tribe.

wooding over his father's death, had been enquiring why he was thus killed; this has caused a bad feeling, and the party, so satisfied with the death of the father, have sought his also, and also to seize his cattle. He fled therefore to Kama for protection, and the wrath of his persecutors is now directed from the man to him who has given him refuge. When this man fled with his cattle, Kama's cattle were in the Colony, and the Caffers sent a party of more than 50 men, all armed with guns, into the Colony in pursuit of him. The cattle and the people who murdered this man's father are also in the Colony, they having obtained a place some days ago to remove them, having heard that the charge was likely to be brought forward against them. Of course these circumstances were not then known or the cause would not have been given. This, however, is not of much importance as without passes the Caffers are constantly passing and repassing the boundary at Caffers Drift. There are only a few of the particulars—but the whole country is in an uproar, and it seems very certain Umkel and Pato will be at war before long. I have been among the Caffers many years, but matters are in such a disturbed state now that it is not in my power to explain them. Pato, amidst all this, is in the colony, having left this, as he says, to be out of the way till things are more settled, but if he is to stay here, he will seek with all his cattle, until he knows better how to behave himself."

Another letter from the same neighbourhood, and of the same date, states as follows:—"I am under the painful necessity of informing you that a lot of guns of superior description, named Lovell's, have lately been found their way into Cafferland, and a great many are already in the hands of the Caffers, who now find that the common market soon gets out of order. A black cloud is gathering over the boundary, and will, perhaps, discharge itself on our now prosperous farmers of Albany. So late as last Saturday, a large body of Pato's and Kama's people, assembled near Newton Dale, Mission Station, to settle a dispute, and among them, it is supposed, they did not muster less than 600 guns.

Those who supply these guns are little aware of the mischief they are doing. The Queen of England sends troops 10,000 miles across the sea to protect this frontier. Many of them have been killed, and all that is now left is a few stragglers. He who is so ready to supply the Caffers with these men are to be sacrificed by means of guns supplied to savages by traders of Graham's Town? To such persons I would say, pause, pause, before you sell another gun, and ask yourself whether, in justice, you dare to place so deadly a weapon in the hand of a savage, to be used against the men set to defend you, or against the border farmer, who is the main prop of the country, and by whose exertions you derive your subsistence? I am aware that there is no law to prevent this sale, but if there be no law, does it follow there should be no conscience? The Governor, doubtless, has power to prevent this, but living at a distance of 600 miles from the frontier, he cannot be aware of what is actually going on there. He has power, and I would humbly advise him to use it, by taking into his possession, every pound of gunpowder that can be found in the Colony, and placing it in safe custody in the Government magazines. It is the arms and ammunition now in possession of the Caffers, which make them so unmanageable. They do not scruple to defy the Colony, and say they can seize the cattle of the Colonists whenever they please, and having horses, can do it speedily. I have hardly occasion to tell you that they seem almost ripe for another incursion into the Colony. They are daring beyond belief. They have attacked the Pinnoos, though living under the guns of a British Fort, with a garrison of upwards of 100 men. Our troops are cramped under foot and our missionaries are spending their strength for naught. These are the fruits of impolitic measures, and of gun-selling. Our Government has been faithfully warned, and for the sixth time, I now warn them; that by inefficient measures they are endangering the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Frontier.

Information from another source gives the number of armed Caffers assembled to attack Kama as at least a thousand. To meet these Kama's followers amounted to about 300 men. A detachment of troops have been since despatched to this neighbourhood.

A letter from Cafferland states that two Caffers have been killed and a third severely injured, by an explosion of gunpowder.

We are informed that Mr. G. Whitehead, a Caffer trader, has been warned by the chief Kreili, to leave Cafferland. We also hear that a Dutch farmer, residing in Oliphant's Hoek, has been advised by a friendly Caffer, who is said purposely to have come out of Cafferland to warn him, to remove his cattle to a place of safety. Jury Lombard, the Field-cornet, residing on the Fish River, has reported, as we understand, that two farmers and their families lately arrived at his place with all their moveable property, and who stated that they had left their farms in consequence of hearing rumors of another Caffer war. Lombard, as we are told, has also reported that 3 shots were lately fired at a farmer, named Barend Bester, whilst herding his cattle at Koesse's drift farm. We have heard other reports to which, however, we do not attach so much authenticity as to those we have just mentioned. Let it not be forgotten that the late Caffer irruption broke roughly upon a dream of fancied security.—C. F. Times, April 14.

Intelligence has reached Graham's Town, that the Corannas have lately made an attack upon the Bechuana chief, Sikonyella, and succeeded in carrying off about 1500 head of cattle and 2000 sheep. The Corannas are called the Arabs of Southern Africa.—Ibid.

Indian News.

THE CAPITULATION AND BUTCHERY OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT CABUL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following is another account taken from a Jullalabad letter of the 17th inst. It is a melancholy task to inform you, that the whole of the Cabul force has been cut to pieces. Some of the men of the 18th were there with Kershaw and Hobhouse. It is a most dreadful and cruel affair. All the ladies were actually given into the hands of the basest enemy we have ever had to deal with. God alone knows what may happen to them—it is a cruel and a dreadful tale—and our position at Jullalabad is one of the most secure—surrounded as we are by enemies, and isolated from our countrymen, with the prospect of having to stand a siege. We are already beginning to look forward to starvation—but for that we need not fear. They are going to kill bullocks for salting, so if the worst comes, our men will get salt instead of fresh meat—and we have all made up our minds to stand out against the whole country and die like soldiers. The cause of the whole rebellion has been Mahomed Ukkhar Khan—fighting son of Dost Mahomed. It is he who entrapped the Envoy and Trevor into his hands, and then basely murdered them; since which General Elphinstone concluded a treaty with them, for our whole force to quit this country, trusting to Afghan faith—and what has been the consequence? nothing less than the destruction of the whole force. Oh! that I should have lived to see the day when Britain has bowed her head to Afghan tyranny and baseborn treachery! For a long time we had heard that the Cabul force were treating with Ukkhar Khan, but never dreamt of their negotiating for our withdrawal from our post. We were astounded, therefore, some days back, at getting an order from General Elphinstone, saying that a treaty had been concluded, and that on the receipt of that order, we were to march forthwith to Peshawar. The horses, who brought the treaty down (it was open and unsealed) went about the town saying, that 500 Cavalry had come as far as Nulmah, and that expecting us to march that morning, they were to pounce upon us, and destroy us kaffirs. Luckily Sale refused to retreat—but promised on the safe arrival of the Cabul force at Jullalabad

to join their party, and to fall back on Peshawar. A few days afterwards, Captain Manring, the Commissary here, received a letter from his wife at Cabul saying, "The new king is daily putting off our march. The snow is four feet deep here. God knows what it will be in the passes." Sale received letters from Sturt on the same day, but gave out to the public that the news was very good. The truth, therefore, came upon us like a thunderbolt.

On the 15th, Williams, of the 18th came galloping up on horseback breathing, looking for Sale, saying, that the Cabul force was in full retreat upon us, and being out of breath. Every body was immediately astride, looking here, there and every where. I turned out with the rest, and heard Burne telling Jennings it was true. The bugle then sounded, and all the men were turned out—every one went to put his jacket on and gird on his sword. I then heard that Brydon had just arrived from Jullalabad with the awful tidings. All took their glasses, but nothing was to be seen but some smoke, and some horsemen on the hills in the distance. The Cavalry, however, were ordered out, and the trumpets sounded, hoping that they might attract the attention of the stragglers. Nothing, however, was to be seen but some Afghans leading away a woman on a horseback, who it was afterwards ascertained, was the wife of the 57th who started with Brydon from Jullalabad, with his lady behind, and came with the Doctor till within a short distance, when he concealed himself. Brydon's story is this. They had plenty of provisions and ammunition at Cabul, and he is surprised that the General should have thought of a retreat. But Elphinstone put too much faith in Mahomed Ukkhar, who, when he had galled us, sent out a proclamation to the chiefs in these parts saying, "I, Mahomed Ukkhar Khan, by the Grace of God, &c. &c. have slain the Lord of the kaffirs, and am about to turn them out of the country. It is your duty to annihilate them on the road—rise up, surround Jullalabad, and exterminate the kaffirs." This was brought to me by a chief in the night. Brydon then started with troops at Cabul were greatly displeased, and received no support or encouragement from the people in authority. The consequence was that they became mutinous and refused to obey any one.

The 37th N.I. and the recovered men of the 13th (under Kershaw) are the only ones who behaved well. Mahomed Ukkhar dictated the marches to the retreating force, making them give up hostages every day, and only letting go a short distance, so as to give the people time to rise. No sooner had they left cantonments, than they (the cantonments) were burnt to the ground. The natives came and took away the baggage, no efforts being made to prevent it. When they arrived at the Haft-Koht, three marches from Cabul, they found 300 Cavalry, stripped naked, so as to die of cold. Mahomed Ukkhar Khan, then demanded that the ladies should be given up to him. This demand was complied with. Lady Sale was here wounded; and Sturt, her son-in-law, with others, killed. The Sepoys were so benumbed with cold, that they could not defend themselves. A great many were killed, the rest deserting to the enemy. All the H. A. guns were there abandoned and spiked. At Tazeen General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton were taken prisoners. Brigadier Anquetil then took command of the whole, but was killed at Jullalabad. The 44th became mutinous, and began beating their own officers with the butts-ends of their muskets, and swore they would obey no one. What troops of the 5th Cavalry came up were knocked to their horses by the 44th who mounted them and galloped off. Several officers seeing the deplorable way in which it was likely to end, rode off after they got through this pass, which had been blocked up by the enemy throwing large trees across it. Had the men only behaved well a large number might have been saved. One man of the 44th walked on foot as far as Patezabad, a few miles from this. Brydon and other officers also came on to within a short distance of Jullalabad, when great was their horror to see three Afghans, with a horse belonging to one Cavalry Officer, and a short sheep-skin jacket belonging to another. One of the men made a cut at Brydon, wounded him on the hand, and again on the head, but he dashed past them, and concealed himself for some time in a ravine, near which he was seen from the walls of the town, but as he thought we had marched he feared to come in. As he had the furniture, and some officers seeing it was a European, went out to meet him, who took off his cap, which belonged to a man of the 44th, and waved it—they then knew who he was. His escape is a perfect miracle. The road was lined with women and children, who pelted him with stones—hallooing out, "there goes another Caffer." He saw Kershaw at Jullalabad, as well as several other officers, some wounded and some not. All the ammunition, of course, the enemy will bring against us. We expect soon to be invested, but I trust we shall be able to hold out for a month, when a relief must come to our aid; but they have all our guns and ammunition, and may do us a great deal of mischief. We have had intimations that our turn is coming, and are making preparations for a long and desperate siege. As to the men of the 13th running away at Jullalabad, it is no true story nor did they desert Cabul. Brydon of the 85th. On the contrary, it was his own man who deserted him and Holcombe was wounded in the thigh, in the act of recovering Wyndiam's body.—Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 10.—Englishman, Feb. 10.

The following extract from a Jullalabad letter of the 18th ult., gives a most harrowing detail of the butchery that took place between Cabul and Jullalabad, on our unhappy troops. It is given direct from Dr. Brydon's narrative, and was obtained from him when he had quite recovered his strength and composure after all he had endured. It is a fearful tale:—"Mahomed Ukkhar had detained them on diverse pretexts at different places, while the road in front was being occupied by his directions by the blood-thirsty Rebels, and as they advanced, they found the hills and passes swarming with savages, who shot down our devoted folk like many dogs, without any attempt to do defence, for our men actually gave themselves up unresistingly to the slaughter! The native troops almost to a man were slaughtered at the pass of the Huff Kotul, which is between Khorud Cabul and Tezen. After a halt of one day at Khorud Cabul, they moved on the morning of the 10th, and reached Tezen, (those who survived at least) at dusk; they halted for two hours in the snow, and then pushed on in the dusk, and so on they pursued their weary way till they reached Jullalabad, having accomplished a distance of 35 miles with only a remnant of the 44th with the colours, and about a dozen of men of the 5th N. I., with one of their colours, they were here placed in a ruined enclosure by Mahomed Ukkhar, commanded by hills, from which they were, as they lay, surrounded and helpless on the snow, fired on and slaughtered all day. The 4th here behaved well, as they stormed and took the most dangerous hill twice over, but furnished as they were, they could not remain in possession of it. The only meal they made here was on horse-flesh indifferently cooked by the aid of such stunted bushes as grew scantily near their position. One officer gave 10 Rupees for a small chapatte, and 5 Rupees was offered every where for a lot of water, for they had not patience to melt the snow—though why, does not appear. Elphinstone, Shelton and our Pay Master Johnson, went off from this place at the bidding of Mahomed Ukkhar to treat again—some two miles up to a small Fort on one side, and towards evening a note was received from Elphinstone to the effect that they were all detained as hostages, and recommending the force to make off as quickly as they could, as he saw no hope, but treachery to be expected.—Off they moved under our worthy Brigadier Anquetil, and from that moment the little order that had hitherto prevailed, ceased, and the 44th became an undisciplined rabble, threatening to shoot their officers, and every man who attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty. The enemy hanging on their rear and cutting down every man they approached with perfect impunity. After quitting the Jullalabad Pass some 30 or 35 officers who still kept their horses, stole away from the mutinous soldiery and rode on ahead; many of them wounded.

They reached Gundamuck in pretty decent order before day break; but after that they, the officers, began to struggle, many taking different roads, 6 or 8 reached Patezabad, 15 miles from this, about 10 o'clock; but by this time the 44th were all up and attacking them all along the road with sticks and stones and a few matchlocks. At this place Brydon and Steer of the 37th, were left to their fate by Hopkins, Collyer and Hargar who were better mounted and who rode off in spite of all their entreaties. Brydon and Steer rode on together for some way, till at last Steer's horse fairly gave in, and he made off to the low hills, among which he hoped to find a cave, of which there were many, to hide himself till night; vain hope! for they were observed by hundreds all round. Poor Brydon, thus left to himself, jogged on quietly till he got within 4 miles of Jullalabad when in the distance he saw a party of horsemen leading off Collyer's horse; one of them came up and attacked him fiercely; little B. who is game to the marrow, defended himself manfully till his sword was broken off short at the hilt, and he was then obliged to kneel down, having been wounded in the hand and knee himself; his hand fast on the pommel of his saddle which motion he supposed, the man took to be Jay hold of his pistol, for he that instant galloped off like a shot leaving B. free from further molestation.

The man who attacked B. had Hopkins' cloak with him—so there could be no doubt of the fate of that party—and the next day our cavalry in patrolling the valley came upon the three bodies all stripped and fearfully mutilated.

The enemy, tired and galled with slaughter, may have spared a few in the hope of profiting by their names, and we have heard that there are some 7 or 8 officers by name and two in different Forts within 80 miles of this, Steer lying wounded in a village 8 miles off in the hands of the rabble, who are offering of course all kind of insults; we hope, but feebly, that some of them may get in. The Ladies, Lady MacNaghten, Lady Sale, Mrs. Sturt, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Byrne, all in fact who were hurried over to Mahomed Ukkhar during the halt in Khoord Kabool—together with their husbands and General Elphinstone, Shelton, Johnson, Lawrence, Troup and a few others—have all been brought down into a strong Fort in the Loghman country some 40 miles from this; it would be their fate we sorely dare to predict. We are all to a man burning for revenge, and if our men are but well fed and rich and glorious one will be spared. You may take it for granted that H.M.'s 44th, 57th, 58th, 54th, 56th, the 5th Cavalry and Anderson's horse are totally annihilated. Somewhere about 180 Officers' names may be erased from the army list. Mahomed Ukkhar the incarnate fiend, is in Loghman—raising the country, and we see from the walls men moving up in all directions to join him, and in 3 days more we expect to be invested, and Wild's Brigade will have to fight up to us; we desire no better—never far for us, we will do the trick cleverly. Kabul we hear is in a state of fearful anarchy. Some 3 or 4 different parties all struggling for the mastery; the old Shah is yet the strongest; we have there about 300 sick and wounded in the hands of the rebel King, and two doctors, besides 6 hostages, Doctors Buryell and Campbell, John Conolly, Walsh and White (3 Madras) Drummond, Warburton and Airey. These we look upon as safe enough, for the old man has been very kind to them, and will no doubt continue so. However, I confess myself I would rather be where I am. There were 4 doctors killed in the Haft Koht. Poor old Duff, Mcgrath, Bryce and Cardew; my worthy kind-hearted comrade, Anquetil, it is supposed was killed in the Jullalabad Pass.—Englishman, Feb. 12.

THE ACTION IN THE KHYBAR PASS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Camp Rawatwar 29th January.—This letter will give you a partial account of the manner we cut our way back through the Khybar pass. You must first know that on the 15th of this month the 53d and 64th were ordered on to Ali Masjid. We accordingly marched at 10 o'clock at night on the 16th, got through the pass unopposed and reached Ali Masjid about 11 next day. Our men started with nothing but their great coats, and officers marched as lightly as possible; the remainder of the Brigade was expected to have followed us in a day or two after, but on our appearing at Ali Masjid (for what earthly purpose we were sent there God knows) it was the signal for the whole of the Affreedees to be up in arms against us and attempt to shut up the pass, which they have done most effectually, and no gold will now induce them to open it. Brigadier Wild, with the 60th and 30th attempted to force the pass on the 19th in order to join us, but I am sorry to say he was beaten back with heavy loss in men, baggage, &c.

On the 23d another attempt was made when he succeeded in knocking down the breast works of the enemy which had been built in the narrow defiles. All this time we were hemmed in, in Ali Masjid, starting; the Sepoys were put on half rations, and were nearly perishing with the cold having no covering at night, but their great coats, and the canopy of heaven for tents. The Officers feared the same, having nothing to eat for eight days but chapattes and Bul-deer which was only fit to give to dogs. At last we got desperate; Wild could not join us, and the pass was shut in every direction. It was at length determined, when there were fifty five mounds of starch in store, that we should bravely cut our way back; Brigadier Wild, at the same time making a demonstration in our favour at the mouth of the Pass.

So accordingly, the dawn of the 24th saw our two corps under arms and we bid adieu to Alee Masjid. We had no sooner left the fort, than the whole of the surrounding hills swarmed with Affreedees; the little baggage that some of us had, we had made up our minds to have destroyed the night before, rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy. The arms of the sick were also broken up and some ammunition destroyed. The enemy kept annoying our rear the whole day, and with their long javalins carry an enormous distance, and did us great injury. The 60th and 30th were driven back, and we were obliged to retreat. Our Jacks however behaved nobly and though I say it who should not, the old 64th has earned for itself an everlasting name from that day's work; I could not have believed that blackey had so much pluck; our corps being in the rear, we bore the whole brunt of the affair, and it was in the narrow defile called the 'Kaffi Thungas' that there was the tug of war. It was here poor Wilson, of ours who was in command of the corps was shot dead. He was standing close to me, the ball entered his lungs and he died instantly without uttering a groan.

Our loss has been very severe, 1 Captain killed, 1 Lieut. (Rattray) wounded through the arm, but doing well, and 138 rank and file killed and wounded. In the 53d 50 were wounded (severely in the knee), and Baron Von Meyern through the leg; between 40 and 50 rank and file, killed and wounded. In the 30th wounded Brigadier Wild, and Capt. Loftie; in the 60 wounded Gratkin, Phillips, Alexander, and Montgomery, doing duty with the 60th, poor Lock of the 5th killed; he was first stunned by a stone, and the bullets got hold of his body and cut it up into mince meat; Esqign Halhed, of the 5th severely wounded. Enclosed is a copy of Detachment orders issued the day after the fight. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of Sale's force. We had hoped he would have retreated while we were in Alee Masjid; he cannot now come by the Khyber but must try the 'Kaffi' pass. General Pollock is expected here about the 27th inst. We have almost positive information that Mahomed Ukkhar is in the neighbourhood of Dakka, and the first person he will punish is the Chief of Lilloporah, for assisting the Ferringes.—Englishman, Feb. 17.

CANDAHAR.

Nothing very late has been heard from Candahar beyond the news of the Tribes collecting round Suffer Jung at Dhal, and disensions having already commenced among themselves as to the plan of attack on the City. Atia Mahomed, the rebel leader, had sent to endeavour to steal the Cloak of the Prophet which is enshrined at Candahar, for the purpose of using it as a Banner to lead on the Moslem Army against the 'Dogs of Infidels, and the shrine was consequently guarded with care. The 10,000 men who form the force at Candahar seemed to give great confidence to the people of the City, and General Nott had expressed his intention of receiving the enemy below the walls. He can scarcely indeed more to any great distance with more than a fraction of his force—having scarcely carriage for 2000.

The roads is still closed between Quetta and Candahar, and Killa Abdoola, in the valley of Pishan, in the hands of the rebels; but the Syuds and Terenases of the valley refuse to assist the Dooranee views against us, and have sent to this effect to Ait Mahomed. The Pishanees are a quiet, industrious people, and altho' it is said they can contribute to the Acheerzai 2000 fighting men if hard pressed to do so, they avoid war as a rule, and care only for cultivating the ground, which requires all their labour to give substance to their families. This disposition of the Pishanees is advantageous as their country lies so immediately between Candahar and Shawl. A Quetta the breast-works have been completed, and every preparation made to receive the enemy, but at present all is quiet, the Tribes having moved towards Candahar, and on their prospects there, much of their future movements will depend.—Englishman, Feb. 19.

THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH TROOPS AT DADUR.

The Bombay and Madras dak came in this morning. We glean the following from the Bombay Courier of the 8th instant:—

A rumour has for the last three days, been very prevalent in the Bazars of Bombay, to the effect, that the Belooches had made a successful attack on the British troops at Dadur, and that the latter had suffered severely. This account has also been published in a native paper, but its authenticity is not vouched for. According to the native reports all the stores were seized by the enemy, and Captain Davidson of the Bombay Commissariat killed. The intelligence circulated amongst the natives relative to the late disastrous events in Cabul has been so frequently in advance of that obtained from other sources and has been so often verified, that we are inclined to attach more credit than we otherwise should to the report of the attack on Dadur. We have however no reliable information in this respect, and we know that private letters dated the 17th January have arrived from Officers stationed at Dadur. At that time all was quiet. A few days will enable us to speak with certainty of what may have since occurred.—Englishman, Feb. 18.

AUGMENTATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

An account has been rendered of the augmentation of the army, an object of interest to every one in India. It may gratify most of our readers to see exactly what additional strength we shall gain by the arrangements recently announced to have immediate operation.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Light Cavalry Depot (700), Infantry Depot (500), Cavalry Depot (4,000), etc.

—Englishman, Feb. 7.

(From the Delhi Gazette, February 9.)

It is with unfeigned regret we give the following extract from a letter which has been politely handed to us, and must imply that the late events will cause a change in the Council of the Court of Directors.

THE GOVERNOR OF A COLONY—PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We must not, however, omit to express with what sincere pleasure we perused the speech of Mr. Francis Macarthur, as reported in this journal of Saturday last. It abounds with vigorous thought, happily expressed; with sentiments worthy of an intelligent Briton to entertain, clothed in language worthy of a British audience to applaud.

By the *Memnon*, from England the 13th of March, we have received a few London papers up to the 10th of March. The second reading of the Ministerial Corn Importation Bill, had passed the House of Commons on the 9th of March, by a large majority of 108, there having been for the second reading, 284 against it.

Majority 108

The following is a brief Extract of the Bill:—

- Title—"A Bill to Amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn."
Clause 1. Enacts the repeal of the act 9 George IV., cap. 60 (the existing Corn Bill, passed in July, 1828), with a proviso that all acts, &c., which by virtue of the said repealed act were repealed, shall still be deemed and taken to be, and remain, repealed.
2. Enacts the new scale of duties, (already given at length in *The Times*.)
3. Provides for the importation of foreign corn into the Isle of Man, &c.
4. Enacts that all actions, &c., for breach of provisions of the existing act, or for duties payable under them, may be proceeded with as effectually as if this act had not been made.
5. Enacts the regulations to be observed on shipping corn from any British possession out of Europe.
6. Enacts that it shall not be lawful to import any malt, or any corn ground, except wheat, meal, wheat flour, and oatmeal; and that if any such article as aforesaid shall be imported contrary to this provision, the same shall be forfeited, &c.
7. Enacts that the Commissioners of Customs shall publish in the *London Gazette*, once in every month, an account of the corn imported, corn upon which the duty is paid, and the corn, &c., in warehouses, &c.
8. Enacts that if any foreign state shall subject British vessels, goods, &c., to any higher charges or duties than are levied on the vessels, &c., of other countries, Her Majesty may, by an order in Council, prohibit the importation of corn, &c., from such state.
9. Enacts that weekly returns of the purchases and sales of British corn shall be made, collected and transmitted, in the manner hereinafter directed, in and from the cities and towns named in the schedule annexed to this act.
10. Empowers Her Majesty to appoint a controller of corn returns, and to grant to such controller such salary and allowances as to Her Majesty shall seem meet.
11. Enacts that the said controller shall not act by deputy, except in certain special cases, Her Majesty being then empowered to appoint a deputy-controller.
12. Empowers the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the city of London to nominate and appoint an inspector of corn returns for the said city of London.
13. Enacts that the said inspector shall not execute his office by deputy, except in certain cases.
14. Enacts that no person engaged in trade or business as a miller, malster, or corn factor, shall be eligible to be appointed to the office of inspector, or deputy-inspector, of corn returns for the city of London, &c.
15. Enacts that the appointment of the said city inspector shall be enrolled at the next sessions of the peace, &c.
16. Enacts that all dealers in corn carrying on business in London, or within five miles from the Royal Exchange, and all persons selling British corn within the Corn-Exchange in the said city or within five miles from the Royal Exchange, shall before they shall carry on such business, or sell any corn, make and deliver in a declaration to the Lord Mayor, &c.
17. Enacts that dealers in corn shall make weekly returns to the corn inspectors of the quantities of corn sold by them during the week, &c.
18. Enacts that the present controller, deputy controller, and inspector of returns for the city of London, shall continue in office; but that the appointment of the other inspectors of corn returns shall, on the 24th day of June next after the passing of this act, cease and determine.
19. That in other cities than London, the supervisors of excise shall act as corn inspectors, &c.
20. Enacts that the Commissioner of Excise shall make known the place to be appointed for the delivery of the returns of corn purchased, by advertisements and placards, &c.
21. Enacts that the inspectors of corn returns may continue to hold their offices by warrant of the Commissioners of the Treasury, &c.
22. Enacts that dealers in corn in the provincial cities and towns shall make a declaration which shall be delivered to the Mayor or chief magistrate of the city in question, who shall give a certificate thereof to the supervisor acting as corn inspector.
23. Empowers the supervisor to require such declaration from corn dealers, &c.
24. Enacts that all corn-dealers who are required to make such declaration as aforesaid shall be required to make weekly returns in writing to the supervisors of Excise, of the corn bought by them, with the price thereof, &c.
25. Enacts that the inspectors and supervisors shall enter the returns made to them in the book, and transmit to the controller weekly an account of the quantities and prices of corn sold, &c.
26. Enacts that the said inspectors and supervisors shall not include any returns until they have ascertained that the persons making them have taken the declaration required.
27. (The average clause.) Enacts that the average price shall be made up and computed on the Thursday in every week (the aggregate average price which regulates the duty being taken as at present for six weeks), and that a certificate of the averages shall be transmitted every week to the chief officer of customs at each of the several ports of the United Kingdom, &c.
28. Enacts that the quantities of corn shall be computed by certain rectified acts now in force.
29. Enacts that until a sufficient number of weekly returns shall have been received under this act, the controller of corn returns shall make use of the present averages, &c.
30. Enacts that all corn or grain, the produce of the United Kingdom, shall be deemed British corn for the purpose of this act.
31. Enacts that if any return is believed by the controller of corn returns to be fraudulent, the same may be omitted in the computation, &c.
32. Enacts that all corn dealers having made the declaration previous to this act, shall be required to transmit the returns, and comply with the rules hereby enacted, &c.
33. Authorizes the controller to issue directions respecting the inspection by any person or persons of the books to be kept by the inspector of corn returns of the city of London. (The said inspector is not to permit any person to inspect such books without such directions, &c.)
34. Enacts that a copy of the last return shall be put up in the market-place, by every supervisor of excise, acting as an inspector of corn returns, on each market-day, &c.
35. Empowers the Commissioners of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the controllers and inspectors (the salary of the inspector for the city of London is not to exceed 300l. per annum; and the salaries of the provincial inspectors are not to exceed 50l. per annum).
36. Regulates the payment of salaries, &c.
37. (Compensation clause.) Empowers the Lords of the Treasury to grant compensation to those inspectors of corn returns whose offices will cease in consequence of the passing of this act.
38. Inflicts a penalty on corn-dealers neglecting to make the declarations and returns required by this act.
39. Provides for the recovery and application of such penalties.
40. Empowers the Lords of the Privy Council to stay proceedings on information, and also empowers justices of the peace to mitigate penalties, &c.
41. Inflicts a penalty on witnesses who shall not attend when required.
42. Enacts that any person making false returns shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.
43. Enacts that nothing in this act contained shall affect the practice of measuring, or other privileges of the city of London.
44. Provides for the limitation of actions, &c.
45. Enacts that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in this present session of Parliament.
The new table of duties, and the schedule of cities and towns to which the act refers, follow the above enactments.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Station and Store is formed at LORD HOWES ISLAND (situated in Lat. 31° 30' South, and Long. 165° East), where WHALING and other Vessels can be provided with LIVE STOCK, FISH, POTATOES and other VEGETABLES, SLOPS, &c., on Moderate Terms.

VESSLS approaching the ISLAND, can be commuted with by a BOAT, which is kept for the purpose of conveying Supplies.

N.B.—The Settlement is on the W.S.W. side of the Island.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

Belonging to the Insolvent Estate of CHRISTIAN JOHANNES GODLIEB ACKERMAN, of the District of Stellenbosch, Winegrower.

The Undersigned Trustees will cause to be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of May next, the whole of the effects belonging to the abovementioned Insolvent Estate.

The Immoveable Property

Consisting of 3 separate Places adjacent to each other, together with a piece of perpetual Quitrent Land, annexed thereto, measuring 190 morgen and 445 square rods, more or less.
LOT 1.—A certain Place called RUSTENBURG, situated in the District of Stellenbosch at the "Jan Dekkershoek," with a piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land adjoining thereto, measuring as per remaining extent 32 morgens, 50 square rods and 120 sq. inches of Freehold, and 351 morgen and 695 square rods of Perpetual Quitrent Land.
LOT 2.—A certain Place called KEER-WEER, situated over Stellenbosch-River, in the District of Stellenbosch, with a piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land adjoining thereto, measuring 31 morgens, 137 square rods of Freehold, and 390 morgen, 341 square rods of Perpetual Quitrent Land.
LOT 3.—A certain piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land, now called VERGETT MY NIET, situated in the District of Stellenbosch, near the Place Rustenburg, measuring 11 morgen and 294 square rods.

These three properties on account of their respective situation, soil, and other good qualities, form each of them a Farm of its own for a family to subsist on comfortably; they will first be put up separately and afterwards in one Lot, together with the abovementioned piece of perpetual Quitrent Land of 190 morgens and 445 square rods. If taken together it considered one of the best Farms in the District of Stellenbosch, as possessing independent of the good soil for gardening a large and productive Vineyard. It has also an abundance of good water, and sufficient Land to annually graze at the worst of seasons, a number of Cattle; also a large quantity of arable and for the cultivation of Wheat, Barley, Rye, &c.

The Moveable Property

Consists of a Brandy Still, Stuckvats, all sorts of Fustage and Implements for a Wine and Corn Farm. Wine and Brandy Household Furniture of various descriptions, Bed and Bedding, Kitchen and other Utensils, Wagons, Horses, Cows, Calves, Oxen, and such other Property as may belong to the said Estate.

O. M. BERGH, } Joint
W. F. BERGH, } Trustees.

A LONG ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, Or to Let on Lease.

THE Undersigned's commodious and substantial built double fronted Dwelling-House, with adjoining Store, situated in Burg-street, at the corner of Church-street, in complete repair, and Water laid on the Premises. May be viewed and particulars ascertained on application to the Proprietor.

HARK!!!

THE SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Belonging to J. W. J. HERMAN, Esq., Will be positively set forth on the days specified in the following Advertisement.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] THE Directors of the said Association, duly qualified thereto, by J. W. J. HERMAN, Esquire, will cause to be publicly sold to the highest Bidder, on very reasonable terms, his Moveable and Immoveable Property in Cape Town, on the following days, to wit:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th of APRIL.—Eight Garden Lots, being parts of the Garden "De Hoop," formerly the Property of the late Mr. J. A. VAN BERDA.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th April.—Two most convenient Dwelling houses, situated in Loop street, not far from the New quay, as an adjoining spacious Store, which has nearly always yielded a good Rent, and was occupied during the last ten years by the Firm of Messrs. Ross & Co.

On THURSDAY the 28th April.—The Well known substantial, strong, recently built Dwelling-House and Out-Buildings and Garden thereto belonging, situated in Roelandt street, (known by the name of "Roelandt Lodge.") The Dwelling House comprises a number of very spacious Apartments, consisting of large and airy Drawing, Dining, Bed and Office Rooms.

AS ALSO, A Bath Room, a Kitchen with hot plate, hearth and open, provided with much light, as also a Pantry with the necessary Shelves.

The Dwelling-house is partly covered with the usual Cape Teakwood roof, and partly with a slate-roof, and the upper as well as the lower House is provided with Water Closets.

Amongst the Out-buildings are the necessary Bed Rooms for Servants, a Stable for Cows and Horses, a Wine Store, an Apartment provided with Shelves for bottled Wines, &c., Store Room, Menagerie, &c. &c.

A Building under double story, likewise situated in Roelandt street, with an appurtenant Erf, detached by circular walls. This Building may, on account of its space, answer several purposes, and be easily converted into a good Dwelling-house, with little expense.

Further, a thatched Dwelling-house, also situated in Roelandt street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At the abovementioned Dwelling house called "Roelandt Lodge," the splendid, fashionable, and valuable Household Furniture, consisting in mahogany and rosewood Dining, Tea, and Card Tables, Side-board, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bedsteads with horse-hair and feather Beds, &c. thereto belonging, valuable Brussels Carpets, large Mirrors, a House Clock, beautiful Glass, Earthen, Steel, Iron, Copper, and China-ware.

Table and Kitchen Utensils, French Table and Hall Lamps, a Patent Mangle, Fustage, Old Cape Wine; as also, residues of Foreign Wines and Beer, a Couch, a new complete Dry, a second-hand open Wagon, a Scotch Cart; and finally, some LUMBER.

On FRIDAY the 29th April.—A Dwelling-House and Erf, as also an annexed spacious Apartment, under flat Roof, in which a Saw Mill is found.

And a Store under double story, all situated in Boom street.

On MONDAY, the 2d of May next.—A very commodious House and Erf, situated in Boom street, together with two Hire-Houses in Boom street.

On TUESDAY, the 3d May.—Four Hire-Houses, situated at the Corner of Somerset Road and Buitengracht.

The Sale will commence each day at half-past 10 o'clock, and LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY will be given.

J. DE WET, Secretary. Cape Town, Church-square, No. 2. the 26th April 1842. Mr. J. G. STEVENS, Gs. Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Station and Store is formed at LORD HOWES ISLAND (situated in Lat. 31° 30' South, and Long. 165° East), where WHALING and other Vessels can be provided with LIVE STOCK, FISH, POTATOES and other VEGETABLES, SLOPS, &c., on Moderate Terms.

VESSLS approaching the ISLAND, can be commuted with by a BOAT, which is kept for the purpose of conveying Supplies.

N.B.—The Settlement is on the W.S.W. side of the Island.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

Belonging to the Insolvent Estate of CHRISTIAN JOHANNES GODLIEB ACKERMAN, of the District of Stellenbosch, Winegrower.

The Undersigned Trustees will cause to be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of May next, the whole of the effects belonging to the abovementioned Insolvent Estate.

The Immoveable Property

Consisting of 3 separate Places adjacent to each other, together with a piece of perpetual Quitrent Land, annexed thereto, measuring 190 morgen and 445 square rods, more or less.
LOT 1.—A certain Place called RUSTENBURG, situated in the District of Stellenbosch at the "Jan Dekkershoek," with a piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land adjoining thereto, measuring as per remaining extent 32 morgens, 50 square rods and 120 sq. inches of Freehold, and 351 morgen and 695 square rods of Perpetual Quitrent Land.
LOT 2.—A certain Place called KEER-WEER, situated over Stellenbosch-River, in the District of Stellenbosch, with a piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land adjoining thereto, measuring 31 morgens, 137 square rods of Freehold, and 390 morgen, 341 square rods of Perpetual Quitrent Land.
LOT 3.—A certain piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land, now called VERGETT MY NIET, situated in the District of Stellenbosch, near the Place Rustenburg, measuring 11 morgen and 294 square rods.

These three properties on account of their respective situation, soil, and other good qualities, form each of them a Farm of its own for a family to subsist on comfortably; they will first be put up separately and afterwards in one Lot, together with the abovementioned piece of perpetual Quitrent Land of 190 morgens and 445 square rods. If taken together it considered one of the best Farms in the District of Stellenbosch, as possessing independent of the good soil for gardening a large and productive Vineyard. It has also an abundance of good water, and sufficient Land to annually graze at the worst of seasons, a number of Cattle; also a large quantity of arable and for the cultivation of Wheat, Barley, Rye, &c.

The Moveable Property

Consists of a Brandy Still, Stuckvats, all sorts of Fustage and Implements for a Wine and Corn Farm. Wine and Brandy Household Furniture of various descriptions, Bed and Bedding, Kitchen and other Utensils, Wagons, Horses, Cows, Calves, Oxen, and such other Property as may belong to the said Estate.

O. M. BERGH, } Joint
W. F. BERGH, } Trustees.

A LONG ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, Or to Let on Lease.

THE Undersigned's commodious and substantial built double fronted Dwelling-House, with adjoining Store, situated in Burg-street, at the corner of Church-street, in complete repair, and Water laid on the Premises. May be viewed and particulars ascertained on application to the Proprietor.

HARK!!!

THE SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Belonging to J. W. J. HERMAN, Esq., Will be positively set forth on the days specified in the following Advertisement.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] THE Directors of the said Association, duly qualified thereto, by J. W. J. HERMAN, Esquire, will cause to be publicly sold to the highest Bidder, on very reasonable terms, his Moveable and Immoveable Property in Cape Town, on the following days, to wit:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th of APRIL.—Eight Garden Lots, being parts of the Garden "De Hoop," formerly the Property of the late Mr. J. A. VAN BERDA.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th April.—Two most convenient Dwelling houses, situated in Loop street, not far from the New quay, as an adjoining spacious Store, which has nearly always yielded a good Rent, and was occupied during the last ten years by the Firm of Messrs. Ross & Co.

On THURSDAY the 28th April.—The Well known substantial, strong, recently built Dwelling-House and Out-Buildings and Garden thereto belonging, situated in Roelandt street, (known by the name of "Roelandt Lodge.") The Dwelling House comprises a number of very spacious Apartments, consisting of large and airy Drawing, Dining, Bed and Office Rooms.

AS ALSO, A Bath Room, a Kitchen with hot plate, hearth and open, provided with much light, as also a Pantry with the necessary Shelves.

The Dwelling-house is partly covered with the usual Cape Teakwood roof, and partly with a slate-roof, and the upper as well as the lower House is provided with Water Closets.

Amongst the Out-buildings are the necessary Bed Rooms for Servants, a Stable for Cows and Horses, a Wine Store, an Apartment provided with Shelves for bottled Wines, &c., Store Room, Menagerie, &c. &c.

A Building under double story, likewise situated in Roelandt street, with an appurtenant Erf, detached by circular walls. This Building may, on account of its space, answer several purposes, and be easily converted into a good Dwelling-house, with little expense.

Further, a thatched Dwelling-house, also situated in Roelandt street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At the abovementioned Dwelling house called "Roelandt Lodge," the splendid, fashionable, and valuable Household Furniture, consisting in mahogany and rosewood Dining, Tea, and Card Tables, Side-board, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bedsteads with horse-hair and feather Beds, &c. thereto belonging, valuable Brussels Carpets, large Mirrors, a House Clock, beautiful Glass, Earthen, Steel, Iron, Copper, and China-ware.

Table and Kitchen Utensils, French Table and Hall Lamps, a Patent Mangle, Fustage, Old Cape Wine; as also, residues of Foreign Wines and Beer, a Couch, a new complete Dry, a second-hand open Wagon, a Scotch Cart; and finally, some LUMBER.

On FRIDAY the 29th April.—A Dwelling-House and Erf, as also an annexed spacious Apartment, under flat Roof, in which a Saw Mill is found.

And a Store under double story, all situated in Boom street.

On MONDAY, the 2d of May next.—A very commodious House and Erf, situated in Boom street, together with two Hire-Houses in Boom street.

On TUESDAY, the 3d May.—Four Hire-Houses, situated at the Corner of Somerset Road and Buitengracht.

The Sale will commence each day at half-past 10 o'clock, and LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY will be given.

J. DE WET, Secretary. Cape Town, Church-square, No. 2. the 26th April 1842. Mr. J. G. STEVENS, Gs. Auctioneer.

Dr. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED PEARL OINTMENT.

THIS Celebrated Medicine has been for a number of years appreciated in England and in this Colony for its efficacy in the cure of CANCEROUS SCROFULOUS and INDOLENT TUMOURS, INVETERATE ULCERS, Glandular Affections, ERYSIPELAS, Swellings, Ring Worms, Scald Head, white Swelling, PILES, Ulcerated Sore Legs, (if of 20 years standing), Chlborias, Burns, Scalds, SORE NIPPLES, It is also an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for SORE EYES.

It is a preservative against the bites of Insects; a small quantity slightly rubbed over the hands and face is a sure preventative against the bites of Insects.

Its efficacy in the above diseases is supported by the most NUMEROUS and RESPECTABLE TESTIMONIALS.

For Sale by all respectable Druggists in the Colony.

FOR SALE, A New light but substantial Wagon, newly lined; to be seen at the Painter's, No. 16, Keerom-street. Also, a strong Wire Dray, made to carry 3 Tons.

PUBLIC SALE AT DIEP RIVER, in the CAPE DISTRICT.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHANNES NICOLAAS JOSEPHUS JOON.

WILL be sold, by public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2d of May next, the MOVEABLE PROPERTY belonging to said Estate, consisting of:—

A Sofa, 3 dozen Chairs, Tables of sorts, Bedsteads and Curtains, Pictures, Looking Glasses, a Press, a white copper Tea Urn, a Sedan Chair, and other Furnitures, Plated, Brass, Copper, Tin, Japan, Glass, and Crockery-ware of every description, and other Kitchen Utensils.

ALSO, 19 large Tubs, 4 stretching Frames, 2 sleeking do., 1 shaving Block, a bark Mill, and lots of Tools and Implements belonging to a Tannery, about 100 pair Basils Tanned Sheepskins.

FURTHER, A Horse, Saddle and Bridle, a Market Cart and Harness, Wheel and Hand Barrows, Crow Bars, and other Tools, a lot of Building Materials, Thatching Reeds, and what further may be offered.

AND FINALLY AT 11 O'CLOCK, By Order of the Supreme Court, Before a Special Commissioner of the said Court, ON THE PREMISES,

Peremptorily to the Highest Bidder, Certain Place called "MACCASSER," situated at the Diep River, near Wynberg, in the Cape District, with a House, Tannery, and Out-buildings erected thereon.

A Tannery has been carried on there for many years; the situation is very pleasant and healthy.

Further particulars will be inserted in the following papers. The Conditions of Sale are to be seen at the Master's Office, and at the Office of the Undersigned, where the Diagrams may also be seen. E. A. BUIJSKES, Sole Trustee. Church-square, Cape Town, March 17, 1842.

In the Estate of the late JAN GEORGE STADLER, Sen., Esq.

THE Executor Dative hereby notifies that the first Liquidation and Distribution Accounts of the above Estate will lie open for the inspection of those concerned, at the Office of Mr. Notary RABENLOUW, Church street, Cape Town, for a term of one month from this date, after which period the different portions will be paid out to the Heirs.

Cape Town, April 8, 1842.

DRAUGHT OXEN & MERINO WETHERS.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale, 40 draught Oxen, in an excellent condition, and fit for the Butcher; 40 a 50 young Oxen, trained and untrained, and from 150 to 200 Merino Wethers, departing at the Place of POEGEN-POEL, Esq., at Breede River, Boesjensveld.

JAN MEIRING. Worcester, 20th April 1842.

1200 SHEEP.

ON the 1st of May next, will be sold on the Farm of Mr. GERRIT VAN BREDA, called "Diepriver," in Zwartkops, the above number of Sheep, in excellent condition; said Cattle come from the Neuveweld, has been brought up by Mr. S. de Bass, and will certainly be present on the day of Sale.

140 HEAD of fat young slaughter and draught Oxen, and young Cows, which are to Calve, all in good condition, will be publicly sold on the 7th of May next, at the place of Mr. FACOMAN, at Kullis River. ERNST LANDSBERG.

1,500 Excellent fat Wethers.

ON MONDAY, the 9th May, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the Place of Mr. C. E. GRUNDELING, Groenfontein, the above number of SHEEP, which will be positively present.

Paarl, April 20, 1842. Widow A. M. GOETZ.

FUND FOR THE IMPORTATION OF LIBERATED AFRICANS.

LIST of Subscribers who have paid their Subscriptions to the Fund for defraying the expenses of conveying liberated Africans to this Colony. The Committee will continue to publish weekly the names of Subscribers to the above Fund as their Subscriptions are received.

(For the Names see the Dutch.)

N.B. Persons subscribing are requested to state their places of Residence.

FOR SALE, On very favorable terms, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE situated at the corner of Long- and Shortmarket-streets, lately occupied by Mr. W. B. MULLER.—Apply to ABR. DE SMIDT.

MARRIED at Uitenhage, on Sunday the 10th Instant, by the Rev. Mr. A. SMITH, Mr. JOHANNES LEV, to Miss CORNELIA JOHANNES SIBANDA VAN ROOYEN.

MARRIAGES.

In the Roman Catholic Church, April 18. Louis Henry Durand des Longvins, Esq. to Miss Leontine Mary Swaving.

At Wynberg, on Wednesday, the 20th April, by the Rev. Dr. URU. Mr. W. Marshall, to Johanna Susanna Roods.

In St. George's Church, on Monday, 18th April, by the Rev. GEORGE VILKINS TRUMP, A.S., officiating for the Senior Colonial Chaplain. A son of Mr. Donald Maclean, baptized Francis Walkuter. A son of Mr. William Wright, baptized William Charles. A son of Mr. John Collins, baptized George. A son of Mr. William Nerval Windell, baptized Henry Richard James.

A daughter of Mr. Peter Ellis, baptized Catherine. At Wynberg, on Sunday, the 17th April, by the Rev. Dr. OAKES. An adult, baptized George Martin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

April 23, Harmony, Colonial brig, 132 tons, J. Douglas, from Rio de Janeiro March 10, to this port. Cargo coffee. Passenger, Mrs. Douglas.—H.M. Brig. Wagon, was at Rio. H. Ross & Co. Agents.
24, Hesperidshire, British bark, 1355 tons, G. Richardson, from Calcutta Feb. 22, and Madras March 4, to this port; and London, Cargo stowage. Passengers: for the CAPT. Meads, London, and Teywara (and Rev. W. Palmer. For London, Meads, Spruce, Talbot, Poyry, Morgan, and Duff; Colonel Holbrooke Lt. B.N.L. Major J. Spence 31st Regt.; Captain Talbot 2d E.R., and C. Wilson; Lieuts. the Hon. C. Poyry 3d Light Dragoons, R. G. Burdell 13th Light Infantry, and F. Spence 31st Regt.; Mr. Duff; 7 children; 2 servants; and 134 invalids, 12 women, and 19 children. Brings a few letters.—Reports having spoken March 15, the bark Christian, from Bombay to China; April 6, lat. 23 30 S., long 56 E., the steamer Vem; April 23, the ship Esther, from Calcutta to London. Thomson, Watson & Co. Agents.
25, H. C. Steamer Memnon, 8 guns, F. J. Powell, Esquire, from Falmouth March 22, to this port; Mauritius and Singapore. Passenger, Capt. Arkool. Brings a mail. SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

April 21, Colonial schooner Olivia, W. Rooms, to London. 22, French ship Lucan, M. Arnaud, to Calcutta. 23, British brig Calk, W. Galloway, to Demerara. 23, British brig Colony, J. Penny, to the Keays. 23, British bark Royal Tar, W. Bell, to Calcutta. 24, Colonial schooner Courier, J. Scott, to London. 24, Colonial schooner Saldanha Bay Packet, J. Davis, to Saldanha Bay. 24, British ship Spencer, J. Birkett, to Cork.

VESSLS IN TABLE BAY, With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.

H.C. Steamer Memnon, F. J. Powell, Esq.—Mauritius &c. BRITISH-SHIP. Broxbornebury, J. Burnett.—Bombay.—Phillips & Co. Cumbrin, R. Dring.—London.—Dickson & Co. Earl of Marquisdale, E