

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DRUKKERY,

No. 62, WALESTRAAT.

KEN VERSCHILLENDE ASSORTIMENT DER NIEUWSTE

BIJWEREN IN HANDEL

LETTERS.

By den voorraad van dit Kantoor gevoegd.

VERSIERDE DRUK,
KAARTJES, CIRCULAIREN, PLAKATEN,

EN ALLE SOORTEN VAN

MERCANTIELLE

ALGEMEENE TYPOGRAPHIE,
MET NETHEID TEN UITVOER GESET.

Meesters Bureau, Kaapstad, 15 Dec. 1840.

E DICT.—De Nabestaanden en Creditoren van WILLIAM JACOBUS PETERS, voorvader van dit District Colenso, overleden, waaren verzoek van hem te noemen, dat de overledene overleden is, zonder iemand aan te stellen tot synne Executuer, en dat eenen Brouwerij van de naam Blouewerf van den overledene en alle anderen die sulks moog aanspan, sal worden gehouden ten overstaan van den R-kende Magistrat, op denzelven Bureau, te Colenso, op Zaterdag, den 10 Januarij aantstaande, ten 10 ure precie, en alle moedige Personen als voorzijd, wordes voorzicht op den tyd so plaat, voordien, tegenvoerig tot zyn, om dan en aldaar eenen Proces van Peters te dienen, ter verhoede Magistrat, ter approbatie van den Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof, als geschikt en bewaard om door den Meester te worden aangesteld tot Tatice Executuer of Exrecteur voor den Boedel van zoodaug overledene personen als voorzijd.

CLERKE BURTON, Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof.

BEKENDMAKING.

D E Ondergeteekende maakt aan het Publiek bekend, dat hy voornemen is, zich ter woon in die Stad neder te zetten, en dat allen en een ingrijp die van hem ist te vorderen hebbende, deneve voor of op den 29 der aansluitende maand February, ten tymer Woning in dit Dorp moeten inzenden; en sy die aan hem verschuldigd zyn, hetty van welken card ook, voor of op bovengem. tyd moeten komen vereffenen, dan by gebrek van dien, de natigelen ter dadycke Prosecutus sullen worden overgegeven.

Faari den 22 December 1840.

H. R. VAN ELLEWEER.

150 EXTRA VETTE SLAGT- EN TREK-OSSEN.

D E Ondergeteekende zal op WOENSDAG den 6 January 1841, ter plaatse van den Heer JOHANNES ROUX, (Tygerberg), per publicke Vendutie datte Verkoop, bovengem. getal extra vette Slagt- en Trekossen. Het Treks is meest allen kleurpaarden, en kan van Koorn en Wyhaezen wregens deszelfs uitstundende conditie ten hoogste worden aanbevolen; ook sullen deseive stelling op den dag der verkooping present zyn.

Klein Drakenstein, 22 December 1840.

G. J. HUGO.

De Heeren FORD & HAUPD, Vendu Adm.

Op In de maand January aantstaande, (dag en plaat sader te bepalen) sullen te koop worden aangeboden 1,100 uitstundende vette Schapen.

VERKOOPING VAN HAMELS.

O P DINGSDAG den 5 January 1841, zullen ter plaatse van den Heer H. C. VAN NIJKEK, Joostenberg, publick worden verkocht, 1,000 extra vette Hameles, welke op den Verkoopdag, stellig zullen present zyn.

P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Venis Afslager.

Verkooping van Schapen.

O P Maandag den 28 deser, zullen ter plaatse van den Heer ABRAHAM ALB. DE VILLIERS, nabij dit Dorp, en voor desselfs rekening, worden verkocht:— 1,600 extra vette Schapen, waaronder zyn Merino Hameles, die afsonderlyk zullen worden verkocht, en de attente van een ieder wel waardig.

Vende Kantoor, Kerkstraat, No. 1, Stellebosch.

den 18 December 1840.

M. C. A. NEETHLING, Afslager.

Op bovengem. Verkooping sullen mede worden verkocht, 50 Slagt- en Trekbeesten.

KAARSEN TOESTEL.

In den Insolventen Boedel van THOMAS SMITH, Kaarsenmaker.

O P ZATURDAG MORGEN, ten 11 ure precies, zal worden verkocht op de Stoep van de Brugs, een uitstundende Karrenmakars-toestel, na staande in den winkel van den Insolvent, op den hock van de Lange en Walestraten. Deseive heeft den Insolvent kort geldt £200 gekost, en is daagliks te zien op aanvraag van den Heer SMITH, ten synce Huize, hock der Lange en Walestraten.

E. THOMPSON, Ensign Curator.

VERHUIZING.

W. S. DE VOS, Blik- en Koperslager, maakt o het publiek bekend, dat hy verhuisd is naar de Loopstraat, No. 29, tuschen de Kerk- en Langemarkstraat, en haop verder de gunst syner begunstiger, door syne gods behandeling, te erlangen.

W. J. DE VOS, maakt verder syn Wandelbalken en anderen bekend, dat hy voortgaan sal syn werkplaats en zoogemaklyke Wynpoop te maken, die door derselver gemaklyk, geen verdere aanprazing nodig hebben.

Altsoe te bekomen, alle soorten van blikken Goedelen, fraai geschilderd; alsmde Koper- en Yserwaren, behoorende

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NAAR ALGOA BAAI.
De Kraan en Zeelegie Schoener,
TEKHOE, A. I. Kap., Jons Bouwerts,
thans Vrucht inname, en het grootste gedeelte harer Lading
verhooken hebende, en in de aankomst, want oek kieken.—Voor
Wright of Finsing verlooge men zich by
J. SMITH, Kasteelstraat.

OP WOENSDAG MORGEN, DEN 30 DEZER,

ZULLEN by den Heer Jones, Kinder Reserve worden
verkocht,
200 Kastjes Claret, 125
20 do. Sherry en Port, 125
40 do. Franseaux en Karaf Brandewijn,
30 do. Zout, 125
30 do. Wijnzakken, 125
10 kw. Kastje Sherry, 125
5 dozen Louisa Strook, mitsch-sittings.
THOMSON-WATSON & Co.

VERSCHE GOEDEREN.

DE Ondergeteekende landen nu ex 'Mount Stuart Elphinstone,' een assortiment
van Steiggoederen, als:
Zwart Merino, 100
Ort-aan-Laken.
Zwart en gekleurde Zoper-
laken,
Alpacas,
Bont en blauwe Gambroen,
Zwarte Grys, 100
Chin, 100
Mens en vrouwen Kousen,
Witte Merino,
Gronoeps en witte Henden,
Gambroen.
TERKOOP—Beste Brasilische Kosy, Wagshout en Stink-
houdende blanken.

VORGENOMEN VERHUIZING.

NEWTON & ISHERMAN
NIELEN de vryheid hunne Buitent Klanten
tot anderen te berigtten, dat hunne Affaire
na den 1ste Jan. aant., sal worden voortgezet in de St.
Gouvernment No. 1, in het Pakhuis voormalig geoccupéerd
door den Heeren J. SEAGHT & Co., over de Zuid-Afrikaan-
sche Baai.
Kaapstad, 11 Dec. 1840.

DE Heer THOS. EADEN, verzoekt het
Publiek te berigtten, dat hy aan Caledons
Bed en omringende, alwaar by de Geneeskundige Praktijk,
al dierbare blanken, sal uitvoeren.
Caledon Bed, 28 Dec. 1840.

BELANGRYKE VERKOOPING VAN VEE, enz.

MERINO SCHAPEN,
Bloedpaarden, Cleveland Merries en Veulens,
Rytwig, Paarden,
MELKKOEIJEN, TREKOSSEN, ENZ.
HOOI EN GRAAN.

DE Ondergeteekende verlangende sich van
zyn al te groten voorraad te ontf. en, al zonder reserve
het volgende Eigendom doen verkopen.

OP MAANDAG, den 18den January 1841, AAN DROOG VALLEI.

Ingevolge van de menige Porelen, zal de Vendutie ten 10
ure precies eenen aantal nemen.

(3) EOUDE VERVERSCHINGEN.

100 Merino Oozen, suuer ras, 1 à 2 jaren oud,
50 do. Rammens, do. do. do.
100 Melkkoeien en Kalven, best Vaderlandsch ras.
100 Trestosken, wel gedreven en in goede staat,
2 Cleveland Merries, Engeland uitgeschoot door een
zeer ervaren keper, en ingevorderd zonder kosten te ontzien.—met Veulens by den Heer Korat's beroemd
Paard Humphrey, en hemet by do. en St. Leger.
3 paar Koetspaarden, 4 à 5 jaren oud, wel gepaard,
2 span fransy Wagenpaarden, 4 jaren oud, Hengsten,
verschillende Ry- en Schietpaarden,
alluscat Esel, van grote sterke, onlangs ingevoerd, 4
jaren oud,
Spanische Esel, verouderdste de grootste in de kolonie
te syn, 4 jaren oud,
2 pare Posters,
6 Proctor's webbede verbeterde dubbele voor Ploegen,
geheel nieuw, met extra Scharen.
De volgende Graden en Hooi, het product van de plaats, t.w.
van 95 madden Zaakdoren,
110 do. Haver,
10 do. Garst,
16 do. Rog.
W. PROCTOR. Drooge Vallei.

TERZELFDER PLAATS EN TYD,
Zal de Heer Kotze, van Bergtrivier,
LATEN VERKOOPEN:

40 wederbasterde Veulens, by de ingevoerde Engelsche
Hoogte Sorcer, Orville en Humphrey, (zie Racing Calen-
dar) en de prachtige Arabier Dredgaught.
Voor de Turf en voor partijen die uitstaande Paarden ver-
hogen voor Schietpaarden, zal zich allen een betere gele-
genheid opstellen.

De Veulens syn 2 à 1 jaren oud; kleuren, bruin, zwart,
grauw, soen schimmelen; 3 paar Koetspaarden, 3 jaren oud,
wel gepaard by voorgaende Paarden.
Allende 30 Melkkoeien, en Kalven, van zyn best ras.
50 Jongkoeien, 3 jaren oud.
50 Slagklossen, in goede conditie.

ALSMEDA;

3 Wagens,
90 Mudden Harverzaad, verzekerd vry van roest.
30 Melkkoeien, enz.
Kopers tot het bedragen van £50, sal een crediet van 12
maanden worden toegestaan, op goedgekeurde securiteit.

TE HUUR.

DES Ondergeteekendens Huis, gelegen in
de Burgstraat, op den hoek van de Strand-
straat, thans bewoond door den Heer ANTHONY, te worden
aanvaarpt op den 1 January 1841.—Adres by den Heer
KANNEMAYER, in des Ondergeteekendens Wynpakhuis, Strand-
straat.
J. A. SMUTS.

TE HUUR.

EEN Pakhuis met drie Verdiepingen, staande
in de Walestraat, zeer geschikt voor een
Koopmans Affaire.—Adres by den Eigenaar in de Langstraat,
No. 22.
J. J. LUYT.

BERIGT.

DEGENEN die genegen zyn te huuren, een
gedeelte van des Ondergeteekendens
Plaats, voorzien van goede Zaailand; almede een gedeelte
van dat daar annex gelegen Maatschappij land, zeer geschikt
voor Schapen, en des con. goede geschiktheid voor Slagers
aanbiedende,
Gelieve sich op den 15 January 1841 ter prem. platta te
vervragen, als wannen by, het tot uwer aangeboden, aan de
meesthende sal toewysen.

A. B. VAN NIEKERK.
Mosselbank Rivier, Koepberg, 23 Dec. 1840.

OP de Plaats "Rondeboschjes Heuvel," aan
de Koepberg, is aangekomen een blauw-
wassapel Paard, met een kol en witte Achterpot; alsook
van Saliannah Basie, een zwarte Os, met een witte lies. De
Eigenaar kunnen daesse terug komen, mit betalende de
Leden Jeert Advertente.

J. J. CRUYWAGEN.

Z. A. ATHENÆUM.

Z. A. ATHENÆUM BYZONIKOM.

NAROET wordt by diesem tyd, dat volgens de 25ste
Januari Gouvernemant, Nro. 11, 1837, de schouw-
plaats Atheneum, en dergelyke gehouwen in het Atheneum
voortgevoerd, op Dingdag den 12 January 1841, 't 10
uren 's morgens.

Op last van den Raad van Directeuren,

J. H. HOFMEYR, Jr. Hoof. Sec.

Z. A. Athenæum, 24 December 1840.

“De Rekening van den Theater, almede een list van
Dienstbieren, naer de lange van Dichtchters Kosten, in
de Gebouws van het Atheneum, dergelyk van 10 A.M. tot
4 P.M. van Vrijdag den 9 January aantand, tot den die
van die Byzenkomst.

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morgen; een kooch, en in de vorm van een ke voor dene gevallen worden, en indien de Rondvertrouwenden-Diensten, dusdaer te ver-

een sche toegemenging der zwarte en witte bezoekers. Die heuglyke dag werd tot dat einde gekozen, en drie Leeraren, Inboorlingen deser Kolonie, allen op dezelfde plaats geboren, hielden Godsdienst voor 1,200 personen; wie contributie by het sluiten van de Godsdienst, op byna £ 42 behepen.

Dese omstandigheid bracht my al hetgeen ik gelezen had te binne, en na gedraan onderzoek, gewoedt ik my gedroncken te zeggen, waerdelyk, de Zuid-Afrikaans zyn mishandeld geworden, en ik beklaagde hen, die gereselyk het oor aan zoodanige lasterheden geleend hadden, en het speet my meer dat Zendelingen door myne landsleden ondersteund, onder die Libel-schryvers gevonden werden.

Ik zeide, na onderzoek, want het was voor my onmogelyk, na zulk een thoneel stil te zitten, zonder enige verdere navorsching te doen, betreklyk het gedrag en de gevoelens der Kolonisten, met het voornemen, om, indien mogelyk, zoodanige lasterheden tegengespreken. Nadat ik vernomen had dat het Zendelingen Genootschap te Stellenbosch in 1801 was opgerigt, beval men my de lezing aan van het "Zuid-Afrikaansche Tijdschrift," No. 1, waarin de inweiding van de oorspronkelijke Kapel in February 1824, verrigt door twee Leeraren van de vastgestelde Hollandsche Kerk, in de tegenwoordighed van Zyne Excellents Lord CHARLES SOMERSET, den Kolonialen Secretaris, en eenne deputate van de Hollandsche Hervormde en Lutherse Kerken in de Kaapstad, en ten volle is beschreven. Ik verkreeg eenne vertelling, een extract waarvan, ik hiernavens ter stichting myner landsleden insluit.—*Een Enschman.*

(Het extract zal in de oorspronkelijke taal, in ons volgende verschynen.)

TO ADVERTISERS & SUBSCRIBERS.

As the publication of our next Number will fall on a New Year's Day, we kindly request that Advertisements may be sent in as early as possible on the previous Thursday; and that Subscribers do send for their Papers before 8 o'clock on the Morning of New Year's Day, as the Office will be closed at 8 o'clock, a. m., of said Day.

Zuid Afrikaan Office, Dec. 24, 1840.

A Supplement is added to this Number.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 25, 1840.

CIRCUIT COURT.

We perceive from the Government Gazette, that the ensuing Circuit will be helden

At Stellenbosch, on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1841;

At Worcester, —————— 12th ditto;

At Malmesbury, on Saturday, the 16th ditto,

the latter being for the District thereof, and for the Division of Clanwilliam.

An erroneous report, as we presume, has got abroad, viz., that Malmesbury has been fixed upon permanently as the place for holding a Circuit Court for Clanwilliam cases.—We apprehend we may safely assert, that such is not the case.—The Governor of the Colony is authorized by the Charter, occasionally to divide the Colony into Circuit Districts; and instead of always holding the Circuit Court in the same Town in every District, we have with much gratification perceived, that since few years, every Town has its turn of being visited by the Circuit Judge.—We are told that this alteration was occasioned by a suggestion of Mr. Justice MENZIES. If so, we think the Public cannot but feel highly grateful to that much respected Judge, for so beneficial an improvement in the administration of the criminal laws of the Colony.

Such occasional visitations seem an efficient check upon all parties.—The Magistrates and other Functionaries of the place will be more closely observed, and their proceedings looked into;—and the Public (who otherwise have no opportunity for the purpose), will learn to appreciate the effects of a fair and impartial administration of justice.

On Saturday, poor Vasie went in the morning for wood—this was about 10 o'clock—at 11, my house-boy, by chance, having followed the same route, came running back, shouting, she was lying in the road, having been bitten by a Ringskalse. Myself and all my people hastened to her—but, she had been an hour in her then position, having dropped there after running about quarter of a mile! The venom had, consequently, extended from the bite in the ankle nearly up to the knee.

All antidotes—all efforts that the natives are acquainted with, were immediately tried.—The wound was scarified—a ligature tied above the part swollen—one of her co-mates (at my suggestion) sucked it a few minutes—internally new milk with some herbs, was administered, and a horse sent for the Fingoe Doctor. The poor creature agonies were exacerbating. About noon she was still—I concluded mortification had taken place—and she was carried to the huts, 150 yards. The boy returned in four hours—he had looked in vain for the Doctor; and when he found him, was answered—"he would come to-morrow." In the meantime, she continued quiet until our usual bed-time. But, at 2 in the morning of Sunday, they came up and told us poor Vasie was dead.—It appears I was mistaken as to mortification.—Her death throes must have been terrible—she had bitten her tongue almost to pieces—tried to bite every one about her—generally her features and limbs were frightfully distorted.—Graham's Town Journal, Dec. 17.

At Caledon the learned Judge took occasion at a Circuit Session, to inquire how and in what manner the convicts were employed,—stating at the same time, that no Magistrate would be doing his duty, if he allowed those convicts to work for private individuals, or other persons, except at public works. Thus by his presence, the Judge will be enabled to ascertain, perhaps to see himself, the extent of that great public nuisance, the Cannons—the state of the Police Establishment, and many other public inconveniences and irregularities, with all which he would otherwise remain unacquainted.

Suppose a Magistrate was allowed to have a police force of three policemen, of which two were employed by him for his domestic purposes, and one only for the performance of his police duties—how would the Circuit Judge become acquainted with it by the mere examination of the Record Book? But being on the spot, any person having free access to him in open Court, may at once and fearlessly address himself to the Judge, and submit any complaint or public grievance which there may exist;—in which case, we venture to assure, that they will obtain such hearing from the Judge by voluntary contributions, on a piece of ground lately obtained from Government, as it was deemed necessary to extend that building on account of the daily increase of black and white attendants.

That memorable day was chosen for that purpose, and three Clergymen, natives of this Colony, all born in the same place, performed Divine Service to about 1,200 persons, whose contributions amounted at the close of the Service to nearly £22.

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If "Correspondent" will look to the 12th Article of the Church Regulations, of the Dutch Reformed Church, he will find the following:—

"Every Vestry shall, if possible, have a permanent Scriba or Secretary, and where such a person cannot be had, a Member of the Vestry shall be appointed for the purpose by the majority."

He will therefore perceive, that it is contrary to that rule, if the President of the Vestry is at the same time Secretary, and more than ridiculous, if he is allowed also to be in charge of the money-chest.—If such things happen, the Members of the Church will know, that superior Church Courts have the power of putting a stop to such ridiculous nonsense and humbug, which is the more extraordinary, as the place where this illegal measure seems to have been adopted, is one where several persons can be found who are qualified and willing to act as Secretaries.—We hope the Reverend President will set an example of obedience to Church Regulations, and thus ensure the submission to them of the Laymen.

WANT OF LABORERS.

We have learned this morning that Mr. Van Rooyen has just engaged some of the Hottentots alluded to in letter, which we have published in another column, at a dollar a day, and that they are busily employed in cutting corn. Mr. Van Rooyen states, as we are also credibly informed, that they previously demanded 2s. 6d. a day—a sum which he was unwilling to give them.

We understand that his Excellency the Governor, in consequence of the prevailing dearth of labor, has granted permission to such amongst the soldiers as are willing to do so, to assist the farmers in getting in their crops, and that those working on the roads are to be temporarily removed for that purpose.—Cape Frontier Times, Dec. 16.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

GLETWYN, DEC. 7.—An awful warning to all (especially farming people), to be additionally watchful against the uncommonly numerous snakes, which I presume the humidity of this splendid season draws forth about our houses and our paths, occurred at my place, on the person of a Fingoe woman.

We do not intend to allude to, or point out, any particular place, where the benefits of such occasional Circuit Courts have already been experienced. *Exempla sunt odiosa.* Nor is it our object to censure unnecessarily; but only to obtain improvements, in our Institutions; and as far as the present alterations alluded to, have effected such improvements, we apprehend the learned J. W. must feel highly gratified, at being informed, that his suggestions, thus followed up, have done a great deal of good, and fully answered the object he had in view.

Two years have now elapsed since a Magistracy was established at Malmesbury,—and it is but proper, that the proceedings of that Magistracy should be looked into, by a superior Court. The Magistrate at that place is no lawyer—he may, therefore, in the administration of the law, and distribution of justice, have erred. If *bona fide*, it is but fair he should be put to right; if *mala fide*, (which should never be presumed)—it is but just, he should be checked. If the Magistrate proceeds with his Record Book, to the nearest Circuit Court, for the purpose of submitting it to the inspection and approbation of that Court, (which is the case when no Circuit is helden in his place of Magistracy), the Judge has not the opportunity of performing another part of his duty, equally sacred. He is also the censor morum, and the protector of public rights,—and his duty in that respect can only be efficiently performed on the spot.

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I said, upon examination, for after such a slight inquiry, it was impossible for me to sit down quietly, without making some further inquiries into the conduct and sentiments of the Colonists, with an intention of rebutting, if possible, such slanders, after having been told that the Stellenbosch Missionary Society was established in 1801. I was referred to the perusal of the "Zuid Afrikaansche Tijdschrift," No. 1, in which the consecration of the original Chapel in February, 1824, performed by two Clergymen of the established Dutch Church in the presence of His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset, the Colonial Secretary, a Deputation of the Dutch Lutheran Churches in Cape Town, &c. &c. amply described. I obtained a translation, an extract of which I beg to subjoin for the edification of my countrymen.

AN ENGLISHMAN.
[The Extract will appear in our Next.]

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"DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN,"
PRINTING OFFICES,
62, WALE-STREET.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST MODERN
PLAIN AND FANCY

TYPES

Has been added to the Stock of this Office.

PANTRY PRINTING,

ORNAMENTAL CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTING
BILLS,

AND EVERY KIND OF

MERCANTILE
AND GENERAL TYPOGRAPHY,
NEATLY EXECUTED.

Naval Yard, Simon's Bay, Dec. 18, 1840.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated the 14th inst., for certain Supplies of Timber and Planks for this Department, Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will not be required.

COMMISSARIAT.
TENDERS, with Samples, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on Wednesday, the 30th instant, for the supply of 32,000 lbs. (English weight) of WHEATED MEAL, the genuine produce of Cape Wheat, one seventh part of the original weight being extracted as Bran.

To be delivered into Her Majesty's Magazine, or on the Wharf, Cape Town, at the option of the Commissariat.

The Tenders to state the Price in sterling at per 100 lbs. net English weight.

CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen.: Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Dec. 22, 1840.

SAVINGS' BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Treasurer will attend at the Bank (corner of Heerengracht and Wale-street) between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M. on Wednesday the 30th, and Thursday the 31st instant, for the Receipt of Interest on Bonds.

J. T. JURGENS, Secretary.

N.B. Parties will be required to produce their receipts for the Premium of Insurance being paid up to the 31st December 1841.

F FARMS FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned finding it difficult to do justice to the multiplicity of business intrusted to him in his several capacities, and at the same time determined to give up the latter, and, therefore, offers for Private Sale.

The Freehold Farms called Nieuw Post, and Heerengracht, situate in the Cape District, at the Groote Klaap; the first mentioned 6 hours, and the last mentioned 4½ hours ride from Cape Town.

The whole together or separately, with or without the Stock, consisting of about 600 Breeding Sheep, 100 Goats, 100 Horses, 150 head of Breeding Cattle, Wagons, Ploughs, and other Farming Implements.

Nieuw Post is to be an excellent Farm for breeding Sheep, Horses, and Horned Cattle, but especially Horses and Sheep; is also a good Corn Farm, has an abundance of Water all the year through; Fruit Trees, Vines, and Vegetables will grow well on it.

Heerengracht is a capital Farm for Horned Cattle, &c. The whole of the purchase Money may, if required, be kept on Interest, provided approved Securities be given.

Further Information, if required will be given by the Undersigned, at his Office, Church Square, or at No. 33, Buitengracht, Cape Town.

E. A. BUYSKES.

SALE OF SHEEP.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant, will be Sold at the Farm and for account of Mr. ABRAHAM ALBS. DE VILLIERS, near this Village:—

1,000 Excellent fat Sheep, among which Merino Wethers, which will be sold separately, and are worthy of attention.

M. C. A. NEETHLING, Auctioneer.

Venues Office, Church Street, No. 1, Stellenbosch, Dec. 18, 1840.

N.B. At the above Sale will likewise be sold, 50 slaughtered and draught Oxen.

Notice of Intended Removal.

LEVICKS & SHERMAN

BEG to notify to their Country Customers and others, that after the

1st. JANUARY NEXT,

THEIR BUSINESS WILL BE CARRIED ON AT

No. 1, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET,

(In the Stores recently occupied by Messrs. Sharp & Co.)

Opposite the South African Bank.

Cape Town, 11th December, 1840.

Municipality of Stellenbosch.

THE usual Quarterly Fair will be held in this Town, on the King's Square, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., and commences at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Commissioners.

C. P. LINDBERG, Sec.

Stellenbosch, Dec. 15, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE,

Without Reserve.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, at his place Plumstead, near Wynberg, the undermentioned Movable and Immoveable PROPERTY, consisting in a quantity of Meal, Bran, Oats, Barley, Hay, Beans and Peas, 20,000 burnt Bricks, bullock and horse Wagons, a Scotch Cart, a spring Cart, 2 strong Market drs., 2 Buggies, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Wheels and wagon-makers' Wood, a lot of old Iron; one leaguer of Cape Wine, 21 years old; Cognac Brandy in bottles, Gin in cans, a cask of London Porter; Cellar Implements, comprising Leaguers, Half-arms, Ankars, brass Cockts, &c.; an excellent Billiard Table, complete, with snare, Quoits; single barrelled Gun, superior double barrels, &c.; Merchandise of different descriptions, Toys, Linseed Oil, household Furniture, Watches, &c. &c., too numerous to particularise. And immediately after the above, the LANDED PROPERTY, viz., a piece of Perpetual Quirrent Land, with a substantial well built, double storied HOUSE, and other Buildings erected thereon, formerly the Property of Mr. W. COOKE, situated in the Cape District, on the Simon's Town Road, about 10 miles from Cape Town; also, a piece of Freehold Land, now divided into 38 Building Almottments, situated at the Deep River, Cape District.

The Landed Property will be put up on the Spot, and LEASING STATEMENTS will be given.—REPARATIONS will also be provided.

J. F. SEEMAN.

Groot Drakenstein, Dec. 21, 1840.

AT Mr. JONES' Sale on Wednesday next, the 30th instant, will be sold without Reserve:—

- 500 cases Claret,
- 20 do. Sherry and Port,
- 40 do. Raspberry and Cherry Brandy,
- 30 do. Soap,
- 10 Quarter Casks Sherry,
- 5 dozen Arm Chairs, cane seats;

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

Peremptory Sale
OF VALUABLE FARMS, ERVEN, SHEEP, CATTLE
HORSES, WAGONS,

*Belonging to the late Estate of WILLIAM KINNEAR,
of Beaufort.*

PURSUANT to the Resolution of Creditors held at Beaufort on the 16th October last, and confirmed by an Order of the Supreme Court, the Sale of Farms, Cattle, Horses, &c. in the above Estate, will POSITIVELY take place on

Saturday, 9th January next,
On the STOOP of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
CAPE TOWN,

When will be sold, 1st the following FARMS, viz.:—

- Mayen Valley,—Groet or Klaver Valley,—Paardekraal,—Whitekraal,—Baardspruit,—Caferskraal or Bessethornfontein,—Willem's Kraal,—Kuilgat,—Diestoop,—Osfontein,—Wynskraal,—Kuilspruit,—Lemoenfontein,—Kockfontein,—Palmsfontein,—Dooornhoek,—Elandfontein,—Zout Rivier's Poort,—Zout Rivier's Valley,—Steenrotsfontein,—Kwaggafontein,—and Weltvreden.

These Farms are of great extent, varying from 3000 to 20,000 Acres, almost all adjoining each other, or separated by Government Lands. The Pasture consists of grass and bush. Some of them have a considerable extent of arable land, and are planted with Vines and fruit Trees. There are also some of the best buildings and large stone kraals. They are situated in the vicinity of the Town of Beaufort, and well suited for all kinds of Stock, and are some of them known as the best in the District of Beaufort, which is now beginning to occupy its proper place as a Sheep Walk in the estimation of English Sheep Farmers. It has long been known as one of the best in the Colony by its own inhabitants; but it is only lately that it has begun to excite attention among strangers. During the Asper War, Cape Town, and all the upper Districts, were supplied almost solely from it with slaughter Cattle and Sheep; and it is a singular fact, and perhaps unparalleled in any other District, that almost all the Farmers who emigrated from it beyond the Orange River, have returned, or are returning to it, having found the Sheep pasture there inferior to what they had left.

There is an abundant supply of Water on all the Farms, with the exception of two or three, on which, however, reservoirs, which would contain rain water for a very long time, might be formed at trifling expense.

The hill Farms are particularly well suited for breeding Horses, as there is abundance of Grass, and the Distancer has never been known there. They are also valuable in seasons of drought, as, from their elevation, the herbage is green, while the neighbouring low country is then parched and dry.

The lowland Farms being situated at the base, and including the sides of the Nieuwveld Range of Mountains, are also much less liable to drought than most other Farms in the Division.

With the exception of Geelskate among Sheep, called, it is believed, Grasskate in Swellendam, and which, as it arises from superabundance of food, and too great luxuriance of pasture; may be easily guarded against, no sort of stock is affected with any kind of disease on these Farms. The horse distemper, indeed, sometimes prevails on lowland Farms; but, as already said, it never makes its appearance on the hill pastures. The Jaegrikste, Lemmekste, Kleinskate, Tengeskate, and Brandtskate, so prevalent in other Districts, may be said to be here altogether unknown. No sort of stock required to be put under cover at any season, except on the most exposed of the hill Farms, where Sheep would require to be put under cover, in the event of a severe snow storm, which, however, does not occur often on an average than once in ten years.

Wheat yields a return of 40 and 50 for 1, without manure.

The produce of the Vineyard is reckoned at 2 leaguers of Must for every 1,000 standard Vines. And there is a ready market for Grain, Brandy, and Wine. The average price of Wheat for the last 3 years has been Rds. 350 per load, Brandy, Rds. 240 per leaguer, and Wine from Rds. 80 to Rds. 300 per leaguer, according to quality; but the best inferior to common Cape Wine. Raisins and dried Fruits average 4d. per pound.

There are good roads, generally, throughout the District. An excellent road has lately been made by the unaided exertions of the inhabitants, and at their sole expense from Beaufort to the summit of the Nieuwveld Range of Mountains, by which all the Hill-farms will be greatly benefited. It is also in contemplation to make a road over the Zwarteberg to Mossel Bay, which may then be reached from Beaufort in six days' journey, with a bullock wagoa.

The present port is Port Elizabeth, which is 9 days' journey from Beaufort.

The following Erven, viz.: Nos. 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 of No. 1.

On Erf No. 29, there is a good Dwelling House, containing 4 Rooms, Closet, Kitchen, and Pantry, and also a Stable, and Servants' Room, and other Out-buildings. There is a small House on each of the Erven Nos. 31, 33, 35, 36 & 38.

There will be sold at the same time and place, 120 Pure Merino and Saxon Rams and Ewes, 5,500 cross-bred Sheep from the 2d to the 5th cross, and 500 Cape Sheep, about 3,000 of which are Ewes; also 100 Horses, consisting of good waggons and saddle Horses and well-bred Mares and Foals; 90 slaughter and draught Oxen, in excellent condition; 3 bullock Wagons, 2 horse Wagons, 3 carts, Ploughs, Fastage, &c. &c.

10 of the pure Saxon Sheep are the produce of a Ewe which fetched the second highest price at the Sale of the Sheep imported from Saxony by the Cape Town Agricultural Association, by some of the first class Rams imported by the Hon'ble Mr. EDEN. The other are mostly the produce of Ewes from Mr. BAEDA's stock flock by the Rams of MR. EDEN.

The Landed Property will be sold by the rise, and the Purchase Money will be payable in 3 instalments of 1, 2, and 3 years; and the Movable Property will be sold at a Credit of 3 Months for Purchasers under £10; 5 Months under £20; and 9 Months for all sums above that amount, with Interest at 6 per cent. from the day of Sale. Satisfactory security will be required.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen, and further information as to the capabilities of each Farm, &c., may be obtained at the Office of Mr. KINNEAR, at Beaufort, Mr. Attorney REID, Cape Town, and from the Trustee at Wynberg.

J. MORTIMER MAYNARD, Sole Trustee.

Stellenbosch, Dec. 15, 1840.

POSSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

PUBLIC Sales will be held on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant, of the whole of the remaining Stock on hand, to the highest Bidder, consisting of plain and figured Silks, Satins, Persian, silk Hosiery, Ribbons, silk Buttons, Cords and Trimmings, Shawls; jacquet, book, check, and corded Muslin; real Thread and cotton Laces, Net, Quillings worked muslin, Insertions and Trimmings, cotton and woolen Hosiery, Gloves, sup. furniture Prints and Linings, Leghorn, Tuscan and straw Bonnets, Hair Caps, Boots, Shoes, sup. French and other Staye, Jewellery, &c. &c.

Also will be sold the glass Cases, Counters, and other shop Fixtures, empty Trunks and Cases; some household Furniture, as mahogany Chairs and Sideboard, Mirrors, window Curtains, Brushes and oil cloth Carpets, Lamps, Glassware, a quantity of Coal, &c. &c.—The Stock, Trucks, &c. are in the mean time for private Sale, below prime cost.

ROB. C. LOGIE.

ABSCONDING,

ON the 15th November last, one of my Juvenile Emigrants, named THOMAS COOPER, 15 years old, about 5 feet high, he has black curly hair, white face, and was dressed in a drab mohair Jacket and Trousers.—Any Person lodging him in one of the Prisons will be well rewarded, and those harbouring him will be prosecuted.

P. MARAIS.

Groot Drakenstein, Dec. 21, 1840.

ROB. C. LOGIE.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

PERIODICALS, &c., will be sold on the Stoop of the Commercial Exchange, a very superior Candle Apparatus, as it now stands in the Shop of the Insolvent, Corner of Long and Wale Streets. It recently cost him £20.

May be viewed till the time of sale, by application to Mr. Smith, at his Residence, Corner of Long and Wale Streets.

E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.

ON Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, precisely,

will be sold on the Stoop of the Commercial Exchange, a very superior Candle Apparatus, as it now stands in the Shop of the Insolvent, Corner of Long and Wale Streets. It recently cost him £20.

May be viewed till the time of sale, by application to Mr. Smith, at his Residence, Corner of Long and Wale Streets.

E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.

ON the 15th instant, I deplored (one day after

her birth) the loss of a Daughter, the

first-born of my dearly beloved Spouse, Maria Petronilla Meyburgh, who was also by death torn from my side three days later, at the age of 20 years, and about 5 months. I hereby give Notice, of this my most afflictive Loss, to Relations and Friends.

Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1840.

J. DENYSSEN.

ROB. C. LOGIE.

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Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1840.

Originele Correspondentie.

PRESSEN VAN PAARDEN, WAGENS, ENZ.

Brixvier, 7 December 1840.
MYNHEER.—Op den 19 September II., werd ik door den Magistraat van Worcester, ter instantie van den Publieken Aanklager, met Rds 50 beboet, voor—“het weigeren, te volgen aan de wetige orden van das Veldkorst J. P. Jordans, om den Rondgaande Regter te voorzien met een span paarden, door welke weigering, een oponthoud van twee uren en meer, in de voortzetting der reis van gem. Rondgaande Regter, is veroorzaakt.” Hieruit sprout de actie, gelijk in de dagvaarding is vermeld. Nu, Mynheer, vergun my vooraf te vragen of de Veldkorst het regt heeft, van my, ten publike dienste, meer dan hy self beweert is, dat ik werkelyk bezit, te requireeren. Alsmede of ik, door den Veldkorst gerequideerd wordende, de wagens den Rondgaande Regter te voorzien, ook verpligt ben, dit voor private individuen te doen? By de laaste rondgang waren er vyf personen in geselschap met den Regter, vier bagagie en een gedeelte van de vracht uitmaakte, reeds zwea genoeg, welke myne paarden moesten trekken, behalve kwaag en andere zeldzaamheden. Paarden syn thans zeer duur, sy leven slechts van het gras op het veld, en kunnen daarom niet zoa zwaar als andere paarden, welke in de stad gevordert worden, werken. Zoedag, syn de myne, en ben ik verpligt ditzelfde in den tuig gedurende 6 of 7 achtervolgende urens doen blijven, en zoondane zwaar beladenen wagens als die van den Rondgaande Regter, per se, de waarste wegen, welke wy in de Kolonie hebben, te trekken? Menig paard heeft de eigenaar door soodanige handelingen verloren, en moet ik my daarna onderwerpen?

Ik heb een span paarden tegen eenen hoogen prijs gekocht, tot dien einde daarmede eene reis naar Graaf-Reinet te doen, alwaar bezigheden van belang myne tegenwoordigheid vereischten, en waartoe ik my gereed had gemaakt, om slechts wachsende gevolgen van een mislukking als deze, syn. Gode wist het, elendig genoeg, maar er ych reele droevige gevolgen, waarschijn het onmogelyk is, goede kansas te maken, om men, welke ooch niet zoa onmislyk, rechter veel nadigeler syn dan die welke nooddig syn. Arme Brown, met help en prolixi binne 10 mylen van hem af, is thans in hulpeloze en withoutende beleging gelaten! Op het punt om, heigen natuuryk is, van vyanden te worden omringd, die verwoest syn over het doel, hun geleiden verlies, en stoomdoodig door de poging hunner vorige ontmoeting,—men soldaten door gebrek van Bamecan niet syn genomen met een kanon en howitzer, onder Luitenant McKensie. Na de voorhoede te hebben teruggevoerd; (gelijk het bleek te syn,) die tot blussen tweé of 3 mylen van onsen kamp waren gesneden, vond de Brigadier, dat syn front, omtrent 6 mylen van Bamecan, de vallei waren ingetrokken. Wenschende hen goed in synne macht te krygen, trok hy niet dadelijk tegen hen. Echter vermeende, dat sy heilig waren een vesting aastavale, aan ons vrienden behorende, en het gewigt gevoelende, om hen, die sich op Britische troepen verlieten, te beschermen, is de Brigadier dadelijk voortgerukt, om hen te verdryven. Volgens informatie van Brigadier Dennis, waren er slechts enige honderden van den vyand in de vallei, en hy had daaraan slechts omtrent een derde van het garnizoen van Bamecan met zich genomen met een kanon en howitzer, onder Luitenant McKensie. Na de voorhoede te hebben teruggevoerd; (gelijk het bleek te syn,) die tot blussen tweé of 3 mylen van onsen kamp waren gesneden, vond de Brigadier, dat synne vordering, een leger voor sich. Het was toen te laat versterking te doen aanrakken, helpten blyden de beweging vertraagd, en het manmoedig gevoel waarmee allen besield waren, soude h-hben gestreden. Bovendien gevoerde de Brigadier, dat hoe klein de magt der troepen, hoe groter de eer der overwinning syn soude. Het bleek, dat de vyand, in bust was gerukt van de reeks vesting, voor de Engelschen, den mond van den doortogt hadden bereikt. Door hen silt lastig, te verdryven, hebben de Goekhaa geleden, maar men segt, dat sy ha werk wel hebben verrigt en slagen to leverkeren.

“W syn thans, segt onse bekwame Correspondent, die zaak wel heeft overwogen,—“wy syn thans in eenen oorlog gewikkeld, welke ons zeer veel kosten sal omtrekken, en waartoe ik my gereed had gemaakt, om slechts wachsende gevolgen van een mislukking als deze, syn. Quæstah is naauwyls in staat sich te verdedigen, terwyl al ons afgesonderte posten, langs den grooten weg van Omdur, soa vele posten ophouden om eenen aanval aan te moeden en slagen to leverkeren.”

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Original Correspondence.

PRESSING OF HORSES, WAGONS, &c.

Roxburgh, Dec. 7, 1840.

Sir.—On the 19th of September last, I was condemned by the Magistrate of Worcester, at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, to a fine of Rs. 50, for—"refusing to comply with the lawful order of the Fieldcornet, J. P. Jordaan, to supply the Circuit Judge with a span of horses, by which refusal a delay of two hours and more was occasioned in the progress of the journey of the said Circuit Judge."—This was the cause of action as stated in the summons.—Now, Sir, allow me to ask, whether the Fieldcornet is entitled to order or require from me for public service more than what to his personal knowledge I actually possess?—Also, whether, on being ordered and required by the Fieldcornet to transport the wagons of the Circuit Judge, I am obliged to do the same for private individuals.—On the last Circuit, there were 5 persons in company with the Judge, whose baggage forms a part of the load; already heavy enough, which my horses are required to draw, independent of quaggas and other curiosities.—Horses are at present very dear, they live upon mere grass of the field, and cannot therefore work as hard as other horses that are fed in stables. Such are mine, and am I obliged to allow them to remain under harness for 6 or 7 consecutive hours, and to draw such heavy wagons as those of the Circuit Judges, through the most heavy roads we have in the Colony?—Many a horse has been lost to the owner by such practices,—and am I obliged to submit to it?

I purchased a span of horses at a high price, for the purpose of a journey towards Graaff Reinet, where business of importance required my presence, and I was just prepared for it, only awaiting a letter from that place to start;—when on the 18th August last, I again received a requisition from the Fieldcornet for horses, driver, leader, &c., to transport the Circuit wagons on the 7th September.—This I consider very hard, first, because I have been so frequently required for the purpose; secondly, because I would not be able to undertake my journey of so long a distance with my horses after they had been employed in drawing those heavy Circuit wagons (which, by the bye, we are called upon to do for a very trifling remuneration); thirdly, because I had no driver to whom I could entrust my horses;—and fourthly, because I did not possess the quantity of 10 draught horses, as required, having only 7, and an old saddle horse.—Of these circumstances I informed the Fieldcornet on the 18th of August, but when on the 5th of September the requisition on me was repeated, I tendered my 8 horses, but required security against any loss, as I had not my own driver to look after my property.

Although I consider it a very hard thing, that we should always ready to give our horses, &c., whenever required, I have yet never disobeyed such orders, being told that such was the law, but to be always required for such purposes is extremely hard. I am seldom free from such requisitions.

I am a tradesman, and reside on an erf. Two more persons besides myself were ordered by the Fieldcornet, to give horses, &c., for the purpose stated; I alone complied with it, with the assistance of my children; and yet, I only am prosecuted,

because the Judge was, as it is said, delayed for two hours;

It is extremely painful to me, Sir, who have, during 36 years,

properly paid my taxes to Government, who have made so many requisitions for transports, at a nominal pay—that now

at an age of more than fifty years, worn out and sickly, I should be obliged to suffer such treatment. I was unequal at the time,

having suffered in my health, mostly in the service of Government;—I also had an infirmity in my arm, and under those circumstances to be told, that if I had no driver, I myself

should do it, and be compelled to do it,—this, Sir, is too hard;

and yet although I do it, I am condemned to a fine of Rs. 50, because of 2 hours delay.

What is the 2 hours delay, but to their great dismay, not a drop was to be procured. Now

came a scene awful to contemplate,—our troops frantic

almost with thirst, after the dreadful fatigues they had just

encountered, and nothing to allay it.

Being informed that water was to be had at some short distance, thither the horses and cattle, with the servants, were immediately despatched; but after waiting some time for their return a few of irregular horse, who had cut their way through, brought the intelligence of their having been surrounded and cut to pieces.

There being now no means of carrying off the guns, these were spiked and abandoned, and Major Clibborn marched back at 10 P.M. towards Pooljee. Shortly before the date of his despatch, his rear had been attacked, and the little baggage they had been able to bring away with them cut off;—every thing thus has been lost, camels, horses, stores, baggage, and treasure. The despatch is dated on the march en route to Pooljee, from which the troops were then distant about 16 miles.

Our loss has been severe:—Capt. Raitt, Lieuts. Franklin

and Moore, and Ensign Williams killed, and Lieut. Loch severely wounded, and 200 Sepoys, or nearly one third of the force, said to be killed.

Had it not been for the admirable efficiency of the guns, and execution done by the Gun-shot, it is most likely that not one of the party would have escaped.

Another correspondent informs us, that the day before the attack, Major Clibborn had been suffering from severe indisposition.

The immediate results of a mishap like this are, God knows, disastrous enough, but there are many sad consequences from which it is impossible to avert attention, which are not much other than immediate, and much more extensively mischievous than those which are such. Poor Brown, with succour and provisions within ten miles of him, is now left in hopeless and famishing beleaguerement! Immediately about to be invested as a master of course, with enemies rendered furious by the loss they have sustained, and audacious by the success of the recent encounter:—with soldiers depressed for want of supplies, and disheartened by disaster, there is too much reason to fear for the fate that may be his. Nor is it Kahn alone which is entitled to the other half?—When the order to me was repeated both by the Judge and the Fieldcornet, I was fortunate enough to obtain the hire of a driver, and thus enabled to send my horses so pressed, and comply with the requisition. After I was prosecuted on the 19th, I left my place for Graaff Reinet on the 25th, and returned on the 5th of November, and I found that the last of my three tradesmen was on the eve of his departure to the Fieldcornet of my Fieldcornet. I desired to have a copy of my trial, with a view towards publication, but I could not get it. I have already suffered much persecution during the last two years,—and can assure you that what I have suffered on the present occasion, is enough to drive me mad towards Natal.

W. VAN DER MERWE, Ra.

Cape Town, Dec. 10, 1840.

Sir.—The eyes and hopes of the Colony have been fixed on the present visit of his Excellency and some chief authorities to the frontier. We have seen in the papers an account of a public dinner at Graham's Town, in honor of his Majesty's recently appointed Attorney General for this Colony. We ardently hope he may fulfil the expectations he may have given rise to. There appears to have been much complimentary matter bandied about among the legal supremacy; and we have lived long enough to consider such sayings and doings as too much like mere legal sophisms. The Port Elizabeth address to his Excellency was as it should be, a matter of fact, and manly affair. If any one thing gave us more pleasure than another, it was to see that our revered and respected Ex-Governor, Sir B. D'Urban, was not forgotten, nor can he be, while he lives in the hearts of the colonists. Our present Governor, his Excellency Sir G. T. Napier, appears to have somewhat altered his former views of the state of the frontier. We fully believe, were he left to his own discretion, assisted by sound advisers, he would do this colony all the good in his power.

It is, Sir, essential to the goodness of a governor or king to guard the rights, secure the peace, and promote the happiness and prosperity of his subjects. No one can be called a good governor who does not exercise his supremacy and authority in framing and executing laws for the protection and safety of his subjects.

It is essential to the character of a good ruler to punish vice as to reward virtue, to avenge the wrongs of his subjects as to secure their interests; yea, the former is as essential to the latter, since only the fear of punishment restrains wicked men from violence.

Should a ruler suffer crimes to go unpunished, the laws, however good and righteous in themselves, would presently lose their authority, and government fall into contempt.

Laws have no force any further than they are carried into execution, and authority loses its respect whenever it ceases to be exercised.

Whenever the supreme magistrate neglects the execution of the laws, he loses the confidence of the people, and his regard to the public welfare becomes suspected. No one can confide in his public spirit, when he suffers the disturbances of the peace to go unpunished; for ideas of the true regard to the public welfare as necessarily connect punishment with crimes as rewards with virtue.

The confidence of a community in the character of a Governor, arises in a great measure from the opinion they have of his sincere, benevolent regard to the general good; and they can no longer confide in his regard to the public good, than they believe him to be averse to every thing that injures the public.

As it is impossible that the love of virtue, in any being whatever, should exceed his hatred of vice, it is impossible for any one to give evidence of the former, when the object being presented, he neglects expressing the latter in ways becoming his character.

That the government may appear respectable, and worthy of the high dignity of its character, it is not only necessary that the laws of the country be perfectly equitable, but that the disposition, the spirit of the supreme governor, appear perfectly to harmonize with them; otherwise the government can no more be either honourable and glorious in itself, or safe and happy to its subjects, than the best civil laws and constitution to a community when they are overlooked and neglected by the executive authority.

We see no valuable end answered by threatening which

are not to be executed. When executions are unnecessary, threats are equally so, yes, more,—inasmuch as threats which never are designed to be executed, and never are, necessarily sink the character of the ruler, and bring his authority into contempt.

It cannot but be seen, that if the glory of a governor do not require him to execute, neither does it to threaten.

Laws, which are not executed, will neither be of force, nor command respect.

INDIA NEWS.

We have received Madras papers to 23d Oct., and Calcutta to 30 Oct., from which we give the following extracts. The taking of Khelet is confirmed. Lieut. Loveday and Mr. Mason are still prisoners at that place, and in the safe custody of the Fieldcornet to transport the wagons of the Circuit Judge, a delay of two hours and more was occasioned in the progress of the journey of the said Circuit Judge."

MILITARY PROCEEDINGS IN AFGHANISTAN.

BATTAU OF MAJOR CLIBBORN'S DETACHMENT.—The following extract from the *Bombay Times*, reached us yesterday evening:—

"A letter was received yesterday morning, from Major Clibborn via Kunchee, dated the 2d instant, containing very disastrous intelligence. Having left Zirfat, his detachment it appears had, on the 31st ultimo, reached a mountain pass some 10 or 12 miles distant from Kahn. The road over this pass had been destroyed by the Belooches, and was besides so strongly defended by them as to make its ascent very difficult.

"A storming party was detached to attack one of the heights and succeeded in gaining a footing on a ridge, where however, they found one file of men only could stand, and that, besides, as far as they could judge, other heights towered above them in succession, from which rocks and every sort of missiles were poured down upon them by the Belooches who had possession of these heights. The storming party had nothing for it but to fall back on the main body, and Major Clibborn had just time to call in the flanking parties, when they were attacked in the most desperate manner by the Belooches, who had followed the storming party in crowds down the heights.

"Here came the tag of war, the fight being point to point, the Belooches charging sword in hand in the most determined manner. Our sepoys behaved with the greatest bravery, and repulsed the Belooches in gallant style, killing one half of their number, who then appear to have retreated, and for that day no more was heard of them.

"At the foot of the pass both Capt. Brown and the guides had led Major Clibborn to expect a supply of water, but to their great dismay, not a drop was to be procured. Now

came a scene awful to contemplate,—our troops frantic almost with thirst, after the dreadful fatigues they had just encountered, and nothing to allay it.

"Being informed that water was to be had at some short distance, thither the horses and cattle, with the servants, were immediately despatched; but after waiting some time for their return a few of irregular horse, who had cut their way through, brought the intelligence of their having been surrounded and cut to pieces.

"There being now no means of carrying off the guns, these were spiked and abandoned, and Major Clibborn marched back at 10 P.M. towards Pooljee. Shortly before the date of his despatch, his rear had been attacked, and the little baggage they had been able to bring away with them cut off;—every thing thus has been lost, camels, horses, stores, baggage, and treasure. The despatch is dated on the march en route to Pooljee, from which the troops were then distant about 16 miles.

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and Moore, and Ensign Williams killed, and Lieut. Loch severely wounded, and 200 Sepoys, or nearly one third of the force, said to be killed.

"Had it not been for the admirable efficiency of the guns, and execution done by the Gun-shot, it is most likely that not one of the party would have escaped.

"Another correspondent informs us, that the day before the attack, Major Clibborn had been suffering from severe indisposition.

"The immediate results of a mishap like this are, God knows,

disastrous enough, but there are many sad consequences from which it is impossible to avert attention, which are not much other than immediate, and much more extensively mischievous than those which are such. Poor Brown, with succour and provisions within ten miles of him, is now left in hopeless and famishing beleaguerement! Immediately about to be invested as a master of course, with enemies rendered furious by the loss they have sustained, and audacious by the success of the recent encounter:—with soldiers depressed for want of supplies, and disheartened by disaster, there is too much reason to fear for the fate that may be his. Nor is it Kahn alone which is entitled to the other half?—When the order to me was repeated both by the Judge and the Fieldcornet, I was fortunate enough to obtain the hire of a driver, and thus enabled to send my horses so pressed, and comply with the requisition. After I was prosecuted on the 19th, I left my place for Graaff Reinet on the 25th, and returned on the 5th of November, and I found that the last of my three tradesmen was on the eve of his departure to the Fieldcornet of my Fieldcornet. I desired to have a copy of my trial, with a view towards publication, but I could not get it. I have already suffered much persecution during the last two years,—and can assure you that what I have suffered on the present occasion, is enough to drive me mad towards Natal.

"We are now, says our able correspondent, who has studied the subject deeply and well,—we are now involved in a most expensive war, in a most difficult country in the world, which has been brought upon us solely by the wish to humbug the home authorities into the belief that Lord Auckland's wisdom, and Lord Keane's valor, had subdued and settled the western frontier—we have nothing to fear for the result, but the vast expense incurred, incurring and increasing!

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