

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, FEBRUARY 6, 1842.

The proceedings of the Board of Wardmasters, in their several Meetings during the last days, cannot fail to give general satisfaction to the Householders, and the public in general.

Last year the Board of Commissioners applied for a sum of £15,800, for the Expenditure of the year 1841, which would have required the levying of a rate on the Householders, of about £11,000; the Revenue being laid at £4,800. The Board of Wardmasters however, after a most scrutinizing enquiry and discussion, allowed as far as Expenditure only a sum of £10,155 thus reducing the house rate to £4,822, or to 2d. in the pound.

For the year 1842, the Commissioners have applied for a sum of £10,963, as expenditure. The Revenue was calculated at about £8,753 which together with a sum of £1,207 being the balance in hand of the Treasury, on the 31st of December last, would amount to about £10,963.

The Commissioners have also proposed to levy a rate of 2d. in the pound, which would yield £3,125. A balance of Revenue over Expenditure of £3,568 would thus have arisen, to be employed in making certain public improvements within the Municipality, of which a list was published in our paper of the 21st January 1842.

The sums required for those proposed improvements would have been £3,568, partly arising from the aforesaid excess of Revenue of £3,568, and partly to arise out of the arrears of Municipal taxes of former years, which are now being collected, and will be paid into the Municipal Treasury, when collected.

The Board of Wardmasters, taking these circumstances and objects into consideration, adopted a principle of making improvements gradually, instead of at once effecting them, by calling upon the householders to pay what they considered a high house rate of 2d. in the pound. They consequently allowed for Expenditure only £10,703, and taking the Revenue at £9,279, have resolved to sanction an assessment of only one farthing in the pound, which will yield a sum of £1,562, and leave a balance of £1,341 in the Municipal Treasury, for improvements.

Some improvements have been suggested by the Commissioners, yet not as coming from themselves; for it was stated to the Board of Wardmasters, that they had not even the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners, but that they considered it their duty to take the sense of the Board of Wardmasters, in respect of such as have been suggested out of doors. In so doing the Commissioners have acted up to the principle and spirit of the system of popular Government.

In the Heerengracht, the pavement of the ditch is to be continued, for which purpose, for the present year, £300 has been allowed;—a work, which, if finished, will, we trust, lead to a similar pavement of the other ditches within the town, as removing in a great measure an abominable nuisance of filth and dirt—maintaining cleanliness and conducting much to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

The success which has attended this Bank since its commencement of business in August 1837, embracing a period of four years and one quarter, will be best explained and understood, by the following statement of its actual net profits, viz:

Net profits of the Bank up to the 31st December, 1810,	£33,275	7	5
Net profits during the year ending 31st December, 1841,	8,295	2	6
Total net profits,	£41,570	9	11

The only deduction to be made from the above sum of £41,570 9 11 is the remuneration remaining to be awarded to the Chairman and Directors for the management of the Company's Affairs.

With reference to the Report of last year, the Directors are unwilling to offer any comment on this point, beyond the expression of their conviction, that the character and interest of the Institution will be best consulted by a strict adherence on the part of the Shareholders, to the provisions contained in the 31st Clause of the Trust Deed.

The above statement shows a return of about 70 per cent on the Capital paid up, within the short period of four years and a quarter; and is equal to a Dividend of nearly 20 per cent. per annum, on the monies invested, with reference to the periods at which the respective Instalments were actually paid.

Three of the Directors, namely, The Honorable Hamilton Ross, H. E. Rutherford, Esq., and J. Letterstedt, Esq. retire this day by rotation; and having been duly nominated, are eligible for re-election. Harrison Watson, Esq., having been also duly nominated, it will be for the Meeting to return to the ballot for the choice of new Directors.

J. B. ERDEN, Chairman.

The Report was adopted and unanimously approved by the Meeting.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Directors for their able management of the Company's Affairs. But no specific vote or resolution, awarding remuneration to the Directors, as suggested in the Report, and in terms of the Trust Deed, was adopted by the Meeting.

The following Gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

H. Watson, Esq.
Hon. H. Ross, Esq.
J. Letterstedt, Esq.

REPORT of the Directors of the SOUTH AFRICAN BANK to the Proprietors, at their Third Annual Meeting, held on the Bank premises, No. 35, St. George's-street, on Monday, the 31st of January, 1842.

The Directors have the satisfaction to address the Proprietors in the language of unqualified congratulation on the continued success experienced by this Establishment during the past year.

The floating Deposits of the public in this Bank, inclusive of the balance on the 1st of January, have amounted to £1,735,495 16s. 9d. showing an increase of £25,430 17s. 2d. as compared with the preceding year. The total of the Drafts to £1,671,311 7s. 10d. The balance sheet shows an aggregate of £51,583 9s. 8d. as Fixed Deposits, being an increase of £4,591 8s. 9d. on the amount so deposited on the 31st December, 1840.

Bills, Acceptances, and Provisory Notes have been cashed to the extent of £658,362 13s. 10d., being an increase of £60,767 8s. 1d. on the amount discounted in 1840.

The profit realized, after payment of the current expenses and of interest on fixed Deposits, was £7,055 1s. 7d., exclusive of a sum of 4,069 17s. 6d. gained by the sale of the 200 Reserved Shares alluded to in former Reports.

Your Directors propose to declare, from the above profits of £11,164 18s. 1d., a dividend of £6,000, or £3 per share, payable on the 15th February next, being equal to 10 per cent. on the £30 per share paid up by the original Proprietors, and equal to 8½ to 12 per cent. respectively, on the price paid by the purchasers of the Reserved Shares, sold in March and June last. The balance of £5,164 19s. 1d. to be added to the Surplus or Guarantee Fund of the Bank.

In declaring this amount of dividend, the Directors beg

to impress on the mind of the Shareholders how desirable and of what incalculable advantage it will be to the Bank to increase its Surplus Funds to the greatest amount possible, in order to add in the ratio to the public confidence—the chief, if not the only, support of a Banking Establishment.

By the Shareholders cordially adopting and acting up to this view, the Directors feel satisfied that, at no very distant period, the whole amount of the Bank's subscribed capital may be realized, without the necessity of further calls on the Proprietors for instalments on their respective Shares.

The balance sheet annexed to this Report, will show the Bank's Assets and Liabilities as on the 31st December 1841.

To an abstract statement of the Bank's affairs during the year 1841, hereto annexed, the Directors also refer.

The friendly connection between the Eastern Province Bank and this Establishment still continues, but the connexion between the two Banks, on a view of remittance from the Eastern to the Western Province has been temporarily suspended.

The pressure or rather the fluctuation in the Money Market during the years 1839 and 1840 illuted to in the last year's Report of both the private Banks has happily, in a great measure subsided, from a reduction in the Imports and an increase in the Exports of the Colony, and although there is at present by no means an abundance of the circulating medium in the Colony, still, from the favorable state of the Grain crops and the demand for, and increased production of, Colonial Wool, there is every hope that little or no inconvenience will be felt from the comparative scarcity in the money market during the present year.

In the Meeting of the Board of Wardmasters on the 1st of February last, Mr. CANSTATT, addressing himself to the Chairman, desired to know, whether he would be admitted to exercise the rights of a Wardmaster, or whether the Chairman considered his acceptance of the employment under the Civil Government of Sub-Collector of Taxes, as a disqualification to be a Wardmaster.

The Chairman,—having referred to the resolution of the Board of Commissioners, and the written opinions of Messrs. Advocates CLOUTRE and MUSGRAVE, giving it as their opinion, that in virtue of the 21st Section of the Municipal Ordinance, Mr. CANSTATT by accepting the employment has ipso facto vacated his appointment as Wardmaster;—and Messrs. J. TWYROSS and BRAND, and several other Wardmasters having expressed their opinion on the subject,—declared that he could not allow Mr. CANSTATT to speak or vote as a Wardmaster, and that the Householders of Ward No. 11, if they considered themselves aggrieved, might take such legal steps, as they would consider advisable.

The Wardmastership of Ward No. 11 being consequently vacant, we hope the householders of that Ward will not delay in filling it up.

The Directors of the E. P. Bank have again the satisfaction of meeting the Proprietors in order to lay before them the third Annual Report on the state of the Bank.

The accounts of the Company, which were balanced on the 31st December, and have since been audited by the Directors, show, after deducting all current charges, a clear surplus profit of Three Thousand, Five hundred and Thirty-one Pounds, Ten Shillings and Eleven Pence, (£3,531 10s. 11d.)

In accordance with the power vested in them, the Directors therefore declare a dividend of One Pound per Share, payable on the 1st day of February next; and have the satisfaction of adding to the reserve or guarantee fund, the further sum of One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty-one Pounds, Ten Shillings and Eleven Pence. (£1,931 10s. 11d.) which with the previous appropriation now amounts to Three Thousand, Three Hundred and Eighty three Pounds, Four Shillings and Six Pence. (£3,383 6d.)

In reviewing the valuable and steady progress already made by the Bank, it will prove a source of considerable satisfaction to the Proprietors, that the reserved fund is as materially on the increase, and that the board have in their power to grant such extensive accommodation to the merchant, the trader, and the wool grower, as their discounts must have afforded during the past year.

In the last annual report mention was made of the change that had taken place in the monetary arrangements of the Commissariat Department. These restrictions have continued, and the Directors have in consequence been compelled, with much regret, to retract some of the facilities previously granted to their circulation; but the inconvenience has been very limited; and the board feel convinced that the rapid augmentation of sound and profitable trade in the Eastern Province, guarantees the prospect of a long career of success and usefulness to this Bank, and that while they hope for the renewal of the means of granting drafts on Cape Town, the Board express a firm opinion that the already extensive and still vastly increasing growth of wool, with the extension of friendly commercial intercourse with the native tribes, will, after the lapse of another year or two, render the absence of this inconvenience, of but little importance to the community at large.

CHARLES MAYNARD, Chairman.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID AFRIKAAN."

MR. LAWTON'S PROOFS, &c.

"Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbours."

Ilex River, 27th January 1842.

SIR,—Three numbers of the "Cape Town Mail" were yesterday put into my hands by an inhabitant of the Town of Worcester. In the paper dated 16th January, I find a letter signed "Thomas Lawton," in which are the following passages:

"As full and sufficient evidence of the *whole* of my statements, I hand you, Sir, a few extracts from the Journal of Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, two members of the Society of Friends, who have traversed the length and breadth of the Colony, and extended their researches far beyond its boundary." And again, "It has been said many have his price, but I am persuaded that the gold of Peru, nor the whole of Africa would have brought those gentlemen to have propagated a known falsehood."

These two worthy Quakers, have, it appears, "traversed the length and breadth of the Colony," for the purpose of making remarks on the manners, condition, and disposition of the people; and with their minds most probably strongly prejudiced against the farmers, by the writings of the Missionaries, and by the information they had previously received from such persons as Mr. Lawton, have dared to publish a string of *hearsay* accusations, which no *REAL* Christian would ever have entertained, except on the most positive evidence and conviction of their truth; and which, if true, would justly cause the farmers of this Colony to be looked upon by Europeans, as monsters in human shape.

Hear, Africanders! what these two pious Quakers say of you; and when another of that class, or of the Zendinggen, visits your farms to collect all the lies, with which Hottentots will ever be ready to furnish him—kill the calf—entertain him to the best of your abilities—give him your best bet to lie on—(many of you have to my certain knowledge often done so)—and this man, with honey on his lips, but the guile of the serpent in his heart, will on his return, hold you up to the world as a barbarous and cruel set of men, *ignorant, prejudiced, and wedded to old and disgusting habits of oppression.*"

"A Hottentot is called by a Boer a *schepel* (or creature), or a *karis* (or fellow), but not regarded as a *human creature*. Streets, belonging to opulent Colonists, were a few years ago not unfrequently left in time of sickness dependent on the support of the colored people or any others who had compassion on them; AND MANY INSTANCES OCCURRED OF SLAVEREADERS DRIVING OR CARRYING HOPELESS INVALIDS INTO THE WOODS TO DIE."

Such, Africanders! are the charges brought against you by two men calling themselves the friends of peace! Oh! ye farmers! what atrocious villains ye must be! How grievously have I been deceived in you!! During a residence of thirteen years among you, I had always considered you the most hospitable—most kind-hearted people on the face of the earth,—thus resembling, in many respects, the farmers of the Highlands of Scotland; and now, by the testimony of men who would not lie for the wealth of Peru, you are convicted of having been, at no recent period, deliberate and cold-blooded murderers!

If, Sir, the character of a private individual be attacked, he may obtain redress from the law. The character of a whole nation,—of a Colony, or of a portion of that Colony, may be traduced with impunity. A body of men, who have been spoken of, in terms of praise by one of the most excellent individuals, that ever administered this Government,—whose worth as men and as Christians, has been acknowledged by every one who has come with an unbiased mind to study their characters, are here ignominiously dragged before the public, and are accused of crimes which must inevitably call down upon their heads the execrations of every one in Europe that reads the delectable Journal of Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, the men who would not tell a lie for the wealth of Peru nor for all Africa."

Is it not an extraordinary thing, Mr. Editor, that by myself and others, who have been so long in this Colony—whom have travelled the length and breadth of it, with the advantage of understanding the language of the people; that by us, who have been in habits of intimacy with many opulent farmers, and have taken no small trouble to enquire

into the condition of the colored population, their past history and future prospects; it is not, I say, extraordinary that such atrocities have never been discovered by us? I have never even had it hinted to me, that farmers had been in the habit of exposing incurable slaves to be devoured by leopards and hyenas! What a pity it is that these two intelligent travellers did not remain in the Colony until they had favoured us with the whole of their remarks? I presume, however, they have left us these "Extracts" as a sort of a legacy, and appointed Mr. Lawton their executor, and I have no doubt he will now do part of the venomous and rancorous spirit which they breathe, to be lost. In this Colony, except with a certain class, the infusions which the Spirit has moved these Quakers to pour forth, will meet with little credit; but the case will be widely different in Europe. There such statements will be received with the utmost gullibility. How the wild young fellows will envy the Judge's clerks, when they hear with what facility they insinuate themselves into the good graces of the young—and before encountering those irresistible clerks—vivacious Hottentot Maidens!! While dealing out such general accusations, what a pity it is that the Spirit did not move them a peg higher, and inspire them to accuse the Judges themselves of tampering with the character of these unsophisticated females. How Mr. Menzies would have grinned!!

It is not very remarkable, Sir, that in former times, the farmers were so dead to their own interest, as to allow their sick slaves to be supported by the casual charity of their comrades. If a farmer's horse or ass, worth perhaps £5 or 20, happened to be sick, such horse or ass was carefully tended, and such remedy administered as the necessities of the case might seem to demand; but if another two legged brute (recollect according to Messrs. Backhouse and Co., the farmers do not believe the black people have souls) was incapable from sickness of performing his daily work, such two legged brute, although he may have cost the owner several hundreds of pounds, was turned over to the tender mercies of those who must have had very little to spare either in the shape of food or medicine.

It is to be observed, however, that in former times, the farmers were so dead to their own interest, as to allow their sick slaves to be supported by the casual charity of their comrades.

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In conclusion, the Directors have to advert to the contemplated change in the constitution of the Government Bank, by which it is to cease acting as a receptacle for private deposits.

This arrangement will necessarily increase the number of depositors and amount of deposit in the two private Banks, and proportionately extend their respective Shares of these

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CHINA.

CHUSAN.—Latest date Oct. 25. Letters by the clipper *Ariel*, confirm the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when *Tingkoo*, the capital of Chusan, again fell to H. M.'s arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principles and in the manner as above; the principal battery mounted upwards of 100 guns. All the reports agree that the Chinese lost about 1500 men; a number of very well made broadsides were captured; 24 pounds and two mortars, which were in the long fort.—*Canton Register*, Nov. 12.

CHINHAR.—Latest date Oct. 18th. *Chinde*, has been as already stated in the C. R. of November 2d, was taken on the 10th ulto. The attack lasted about three hours; the troops employed amounted to about 1200. The Chinese stood well, but the excellent firing of H. M.'s ship *Wellington* soon silenced the hill fort, every shot and shell telling, and knocking away some portions of the walls. It is supposed the Chinese lost about 1400 men. About 70 fine brass guns were captured; some of them so large a calibre as to throw a 40 pound shot; these guns, it is said, are as well made, that it is not easy to distinguish them from those of European manufacture. About 600 tons of copper were found in the arsenals. The Chinese authorities at Ningpo, it is supposed, while the English forces were employed at *Chinde*, took the opportunity of conveying away the public treasure to a safer place; it is said, that the removal of the treasure occupied three day's time; and if this report is true, when considering the activity and strength of the Chinese, coolness, and the ingeniously combined efforts and speed with which they always do their work, the amount of prey, &c. must have been very great. The dollars found at Ningpo, the reports, of the amount vary from 6000 Sp. Dirs. to 75000 Sp. Dirs., were discovered by mere accident; some of the artillerymen had been sleeping upon logs of wood; and one of them, when awaking from his slumber in the morning, and turning over his pillow, then several dollars jingled and fell out of it; it was immediately ascertained that the wooden log, in the hollowed end, the dollars concealed within them. The Chinese removed the treasure from Amoy by the same ingenious contrivance.—*Ibid.*

Beef, poultry, &c. are plentiful and cheap at Amoy, there is a daily market on *Kelung*, where everything required can be obtained.

Nothing is known of the further intended operations of H. M.'s forces, or of the purposes of H. M.'s Plenipotentiary; the rebellion of the yellow river may induce the emperor to endeavour to pacify the foreign rebels.—*Ibid.*

It is said that 4,000,000 Sp. dars. have been demanded by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary for the ransom of Ningpo, and the same sum to ensure the safety of *Hengchoufu*; but no answer had been returned to these demands by the Chinese officers.—*Ibid.* Nov. 16.

THE CABUL INSURRECTION.

A *Deli Gazette* Extra of the 27th ultimo, received on Friday, gives us the following acute intelligence regarding the last affairs in Afghanistan—and, one or two other items.

"The following important scrap of intelligence, which has just reached us from *Gundamuck*, clears up the cause of the stoppage,—the report was but too true.

"The Khoord *Caabul* Pass was forced on the 12th: our loss heavy, 30 or 40 killed and wounded—General Sale wounded in the leg, Mein, 13th, dangerously. Younghusband, Coombs, and others also wounded. The Chief of the Rebels, Gool Mahomed Khan, was not in the action, nor were his followers.—*India Gazette*, Nov. 8.

Letters of the 2d instant from *Ferozpoor*, inform us, that "a probability exists, that the first convoy will not, after all, proceed to Afghanistan for many weeks hence."

"Our troops at all points, from *Peshawar* to far beyond *Kabul*, are described as being completely hemmed in by the enemy, whose name is—Loyton, and which consists of a greater number of tribes than we possess regiments to oppose them. The communication with *Kabul*, from *Peshawar*, was still closed on the 31st ulto., and rumours had reached the latter point, that the several posts which General Sale had, and, with so much loss and difficulty, wrested from the enemy had again fallen into their hands.—*Ibid.* Nov. 17.

The following we believe to be, in the main, a correct summary of the recent events, between *Cabul* and *Jalalabad* compiled from two of three letters.

"It would appear that a certain sum of money had previously been paid to the people of that part of the country for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the *Dawks*, &c., but an attempt was made by *McNaughton* to reduce this tribute by one-third, the consequence of which was, that the whole country rose en masse and the roads were instantly closed. At first only one corps, the 35th, was sent out. At *Boothkhak*, the first march, they were attacked and lost some men upon which the 13th L. I. was sent to reinforce them, and the two corps with 2 guns under Lt. Dawes, proceeded with the *dafli*. The artillery, which was leading, came upon a breast work, which, however, must have been a rather bad one, as the guns managed to get over it. A sharp fire then opened from the hills upon our party, who, however, succeeded in forcing the pass. After this had been done the 35th and the guns took up a position at *Koord Kabul*, while the 13th L. I. returned to *Boothkhak* and threw up intrenchments. Both corps were chasped that night. Jenkins, of the 35th was mortally wounded, and died universally regretted. After this, the regts. again waited at *Koord Kabul*, and were joined by Capt. Abbott, and Backhouse with his mountain train, who had just returned from a bloodless campaign in *Zoomer*. The sole party then proceeded under the command of Col. Dannie, to *Tezen*, where they found the hills occupied by the enemy; to dislodge them and capture some forts occupied the whole day. The mountain train is said to have done good work, as well as Abbott's 21st. *Buzztars*. Besides Jenkins, E. King of the 13th L. I. was killed at *Tezen*; and Sale, Mein, Oakes 13th L. I. and Younghusband 35th, wounded in the pass; and Lieut. Price of the 13th and Orr, of Shah Soojah's Sappers, wounded at *Tezen*. Sales Brigade was under orders to return to the Provinces. The action at *Tezen* took place on the 23d or 24th, the pass forced on the 12th."—*Ibid.* Nov. 24.

The intelligence from the Nor' west, which has reached Calcutta, since the above was written, is of a very unsatisfactory complexion. Whilst affairs, beyond the *Attock*, are in their present state—the communication between *Cabul* and the Provinces so irregular and uncertain—we must lay our account to deal more largely in political rumours, than in well authenticated facts.

"There has evidently been some *emeteu* at *Cabul*. Sir A. Barnes' house, they say, has been attacked and burnt, and Sir A. wounded, while the 37th N.I. have been obliged to fall back on *Cabul*, abandoning the whole of their ammunition. It would appear, that this was subsequent to—perhaps, a consequence of the successes of the mountaineers in the passes, detailed in my note of yesterday—and if so, if an impression of our weakness has caused a rise in one spot, depend on it, it will spread like a fire through the land. There are other rumours abroad of Sir A. Barnes having written for *aid* from the *Sikhs*; but I don't believe it, not but that he is an impulsive and sanguine man, and has the fault of premature despatch common to such characters, still he could never have done such a thing. *Macnaghten* and *Elphinstone* appear both to be still at *Cabul*, and if the troops have managed to fit a fort with supplies and are not overwhelmed, they will, under every difficulty, be saved, although being blockaded, in a remote post, inaccessible to relief, by an unexperienced population, no job. The Company's *igboi* is great, and if the *Cabul* troops give off a sort of *feud*, the designs of these countries gain awful interpretation. Capt. Macleod, at *Peshawar*, has sent an earnest requisition, instanter, for a brigade from *Ferozpoor* to come to *Peshawar*, which appears to me to betoken—an unsettled state of the *Khyber*. It is not unknown history, that tribes suffering from the fiercest anarchy within, rally and unite against dangers from without, and I have had sufficient experience of the Afghans to know that even in the heart of Arabia there are not more bigoted and zealous enthusiasts in the cause of their desolated creed, than in Central Asia, and that the cry of religious war, formerly despised by our politicians, may, under the influence of temporary success, prove too true.

I have opened this to tell you, that I have just heard that Barnes, has been killed, and that our people at *Cabul*, are in a regular state of siege. They have only 1,300 bayonets, and 200 sabres to depend on. I won't touch for the truth of all this, but the authority is pretty good—a letter from *Gundamuck*.

"What I wrote yesterday is, it seems, true enough, with the exception of the report of Barnes being killed. He is

wounded, I believe, and the report is, that he was killed; so write from *Gundamuck*. The 37th reached *Cabul*, having lost baggage and spare ammunition. The *Kohistanis* are passing the mountains, and the *Kamshishan* the *Rial* *Hindoo*, all communication between the two places being cut off."

Our correspondent does not give the date of the *Gundamuck* letter, from which this intelligence is derived, but we have ascertained, that a letter from that place, dated the 2nd instant, and brought from *Peshawar* by express, was yesterday received, but remains similar to those given above, were they prevalent. The report, too, ran that our Cavalry had been engaged with some horsemen of the enemy and nearly cut them to pieces. A large number of the segments are said to have been killed—but all this was mere rumour—nothing authentic having been received. The last letter from the *Egypt* was dated the 1st instant, at that time no notifications of an interruption of tranquillity were entertained.—*Ibid.* Nov. 26.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SHIPPER.

H M S H D H S S A L E .

The Undersigned will hold an INSIDE SALE at Messrs. BEVIL & CHISHOLM'S, THIS MORNING, (Tuesday,) the 8th instant, of a consignment of

64, 74, and 84 Damask Table Cloths, Linen Damask Napkins, Irish Linen, Brown Holland, 1 Case Fashionable Shawls, 1 do. Children's Dresses, Blouses, &c. 1 do. Crapes, 2 Cases Handkerchiefs, various, 1 do. Collar and Habit Shirts, 5 Cases Women's and Children's Shoes, And many other Goods, without Reserve.

GEORGE GREIG.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. &c.

ON THURSDAY Next;

The 10th INSTANT,

THE following Goods will be put up to Public Auction, at Mr. Jones's on the Parade, 500 Bag Marquisette Silk, 10 do. Brazil Coffee, 50 do. Pepper, 25 bags Gunny Bag, 100 Boxes Soap, &c.

A quantity of Canvas, Cordage, Fishing Lines, Wax Can-dles, Cigars, and sundry other Articles, the whole without Reserve.

HAMILTON ROSS, & Co.

TO TOWN & COUNTRY DEALERS.

VENNING, BUSK & Co.

RE now landing ex "William Fulcher," from London, an extensive and well selected assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Moleskins, in drab, black, brown, blue and printed Corduroys, in drab, black, blue, olive and bronze Canton, very superior Duvet Duvon Canvas Vorrichts, new patterns Raftas, white and grey Longcloths, white and grey Shringles Sheetings, 72-inch Gambrous Flannels Baise and Baize Flannel Duffies Prints, black & rich colored Summer Cloths Shirts, white, grey, regatta, and striped Saddles and Bridles Children's Boots Men's and Ladies' Shoes Wool de Laines Rich Cloakings

ON HAND, VAN ZAN DYK'S CIGARS, just arrived.

COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, for the supply of

958 feet cubical of TEAKWOOD, at per foot, for the service of the Royal Engineers Department.

CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Feb. 7, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned wishing to concentrate his affairs, and his son coming to reside with him at Paardenberg, offers for Sale the following Farms, situate in Zwartland, District Malmesbury, Stellenbosch, viz.:—

VOGELSTRUIS-FONTEIN, Measuring 3,939 morgen and 100 square rods, KLIPHEUVEL,

measuring 3,636 morgen and 326 square rods; well known as excellent Corn Farms, and well adapted for breeding Horses and Merino Sheep, and has abundance of Water. The Farms are distant about 1½ hour from one another.

Terms of Sale will be very favorable for the purchasers, and may be known on application at Paardenberg to

J. A. VAN ARDE, Sr.

ANGEL DISPENSARY

No. 29, formerly No. 87, Loop-street,

CAPE TOWN.

In addition to former supplies of Pharmaceutical Preparations, Drugs and other various Patent and Domestic Medicines, by the "Packet," "Champion," and "Margaretha Catharina," from England and the Continent, the Undersigned received now again by the "Franska," a further supply, amongst which are:

Extracts of Acouitum, Belladonna, Chelidion Maj. Conium Maj., Elaterium, Hyoscyamus Niger, Lacertia, Nicotiana, Stramonium, &c. &c. &c., and also most of the Herbs of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Essential and other Oils, of Chamomile, Cubebaram, Sabina, Santonici, Crotonis Tiglii, Jecoris Aestivi, Valeriana, &c. &c. &c.

Morphiam Acetatum, Sulphur's of Quinine, Jodina, Strichnina, Kreosat, &c. &c. &c.

Seeds Coriata, Sem Colchici Out, Lichen Caragana, Uva Ursi, Vinum Tricola, Valeriana, &c. &c. &c.

Extr. Cinchona, Chamomilla v. Cubeba, Humuli Lupuli, Thymianum, Graminis, Taraxac &c. &c. &c., to which he calls the attention of the Medical Profession.

C. F. JURITZ.

C. F. J. received also, Toncasbeans, Capiria and Peruvian Balsam, Vanilla, a very superior article; Bergamot Oil, Otto of Roses, Tigranith and Gum Arabic, Shellac, Alum, Gall-nuts, Arsenicum and Corrosive Sublimate, Terra Sigillata, Antimonium and Phormia Graeca for Horses, superior Eau de Cologne, and has always on hand, best Soda and Seidlitz Powders, in Mahogany Cases and Paper Boxes, fine Lemon Syrup, Chamomile Drops, Essence of pure Jamaica, Ginger, &c. &c. which may be had at very moderate prices, at the abovenamed Establishment.

He has evidently been some *emeute* at *Cabul*. Sir A. Barnes' house, they say, has been attacked and burnt, and Sir A. wounded, while the 37th N.I. have been obliged to fall back on *Cabul*, abandoning the whole of their ammunition.

It would appear, that this was subsequent to—perhaps, a consequence of the successes of the mountaineers in the passes, detailed in my note of yesterday—and if so, if an impression of our weakness has caused a rise in one spot, depend on it, it will spread like a fire through the land. There are other rumours abroad of Sir A. Barnes having written for aid from the *Sikhs*; but I don't believe it, not but that he is an impulsive and sanguine man, and has the fault of premature despatch common to such characters, still he could never have done such a thing. *Macnaghten* and *Elphinstone* appear both to be still at *Cabul*, and if the troops have managed to fit a fort with supplies and are not overwhelmed, they will, under every difficulty, be saved, although being blockaded, in a remote post, inaccessible to relief, by an unexperienced population, no job. The Company's *igboi* is great, and if the *Cabul* troops give off a sort of *feud*, the designs of these countries gain awful interpretation. Capt. Macleod, at *Peshawar*, has sent an earnest requisition, instanter, for a brigade from *Ferozpoor* to come to *Peshawar*, which appears to me to betoken—an unsettled state of the *Khyber*. It is not unknown history, that tribes suffering from the fiercest anarchy within, rally and unite against dangers from without, and I have had sufficient experience of the Afghans to know that even in the heart of Arabia there are not more bigoted and zealous enthusiasts in the cause of their desolated creed, than in Central Asia, and that the cry of religious war, formerly despised by our politicians, may, under the influence of temporary success, prove too true.

I have opened this to tell you, that I have just heard that Barnes, has been killed, and that our people at *Cabul*, are in a regular state of siege. They have only 1,300 bayonets, and 200 sabres to depend on. I won't touch for the truth of all this, but the authority is pretty good—a letter from *Gundamuck*.

"What I wrote yesterday is, it seems, true enough, with the exception of the report of Barnes being killed. He is

THE SALE BY AUCTION,

The Property of the Undersigned

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

14TH AND 15TH FEB. NEXT.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN on MON-

DAY.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

The House consists of three Rooms in front, an oval four Bedroom, Kitchen, Servant's Room, Pantry, Cellar, &c. in number.

The detached Buildings are a five-stalled Stable, Coach-house, Forge, Harness, and Servant's Rooms. Water is laid on from the Public Fountain for domestic purposes; the Premises are fitted with every comfortable convenience.

The Garden is upwards of two acres in extent, surrounded by a substantial Stone Wall, possesses daily right of Water from the Public Watercourse, and a Spring for irrigation. A Windmill has lately been erected over a never failing stream, which will raise, by means of a common lifting pump, 360 gallons of Water per hour, to the highest part of the ground.

The Premises will be sold at Riel and Fall, and Braxe.

Each will give.

The greater part of the Purchase Money must remain at Interest on approved security.

The Premises may be seen daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock from Monday the 2d, to the day of Sale, (Sundays excepted), by application at the House.

THE SALE BY AUCTION,

WILL commence at 12 o'clock.

ON TUESDAY, AT 10 o'clock.