

HEBEN MORGEN.

UITGEREIDE SITTEN VERKOOPING.

ZAL door den Ondergetekende aan syne...

DOESKINS.

PAS ontangen per 'George' een klein assortiment...

HOEDEN.

TE KOOP, aan de Pakhuizen van de Ondergetekenden...

MANILLA SEGAREN.

TE Koop by de Ondergetekenden, een klein assortiment...

AANKONDIGING.

DE HEEREN ROESCH & BRUCE, HEBBEN ONTVANGEN PER...

SUPERFYNE blaauwe, zwarte en gekleurde Lakenen...

VERSCHIE GOEDEREN.

PER Catharine, Dartmouth en Countess of Durham.

DUFFEL, Lootslaken,

Drugs, Lakken en Kasmerin, Plannet Dekens en Baai...

PER "DARTMOUTH."

ZWART, blaauw, invisible groen, olyfleur en...

UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING.

DE Verkoop van Insolventen Boedels van SHERRATT VAN NIBBERG...

VERSCHIE TUINZADEN.

DE Ondergetekende heeft ontangen een nieuw assortiment...

2500 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN.

DE Verkoop die op den 15 Maart, aan Joos tenberg...

1000 EXTRA VETTE HANDELS.

OP ZATURDAG, den 19 dezer, zal de Ondergetekende...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

VAN 400 Extra vette Merino Hamels. OP DONDERDAG, den 10 dezer...

Uitgegeven te No. 22, Waterloosquare, Kaapstad...



Published at No. 22, Waterloosquare, Cape Town...

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyrusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL XII. DINGSDAG DEN 9 MAART 1842. No. 652.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSE BANK.

KAPITAAL, £100,000. DIRECTEUREN: De Wel-Ed. Hr. Frederik Stephanus Watermeyer...

DE Bank geeft Renten op Gelden, gedeponeerd voor bepaalde tijden...

ZUID-AFRIKAANSE BRAND EN LEVENS ASSURANTIE MAATSCHAPPIJ.

KANTOOR, No. 32, St. GEORGE'S-STRAAT. OORLOG, DEN 11sten MAART 1841. KAPITAAL £50000.

PER "DARTMOUTH."

ZWART, blaauw, invisible groen, olyfleur en...

UITGESTELDE VERKOOPING.

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PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

VAN 400 Extra vette Merino Hamels. OP DONDERDAG, den 10 dezer...

TE KOOP OF TE HUUR.

Het Huis, Stal, en Zolder. TE KOOP of te HUUR, van den 1 February...

PAKHUIZEN TE HUUR.

TE HUUR, des Ondergetekendens Pakhuizen in de Kasteelstraat...

MEESTERS BUREAU, Kaapstad, 2 Maart 1842.

EDICT.—De Nabestaanden en Creditoren van JOHANN HENDRIK GINADE...

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

250 WOL PRYS BEKER.

WORDT by deze narigt gegeven, dat de Commissie voor de Beker...

MUNICIPALE BERIGTEN.

BYEENKOMST VAN WYKMEESTERS. EENE Requiritie, getekend door 15 van de Wykmeesters...

Tien Additionele Karren Benoodigd.

DEGEEN die genegen zyn te leveren tien Karren van goede...

KENNISGEVING.

DE Commissarissen van de Municipaliteit van de Kaapstad...

RONDGAANDE GEREGTSHOVEN.

VOLGENS berigt in de Gouvernements Gazette van 11 Vrydag...

AN Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt bekend gemaakt...

HESTER SOPHIA, gestorven in de ouderdom van circa 11 maanden.

SCHUT-VERKOOPINGEN.

RIVIER ZONDER END.—In de schut alhier is geconsigneerd een zwarte Reun...

GETROUWD.

In de Lutherse Kerk, op Donderdag, den 10 Feb. 1842 (Met Speciale Licentie).

GEDOOPT.

Op Zondag, den 13 February. Een zoon van den Hr. Martinus Anton Gieson...

OVERLEDEN.

Feb. 11.—Jemina Susan Catharine, dochter van den Wel-Ed. Hr. George W. Sturman...

GRAAFF-REINET.

VERONDERSTELDE MOORD VAN J. RABIE. (Preliminair Onderzoek voortgezet, 21 Jan.)

DEEN die genegen zyn te leveren tien Karren van goede...

DE Commissarissen van de Municipaliteit van de Kaapstad...

loven, en toen het dag werd heb ik Nadie vergezeld naar...

H. A. Enslin, Veldkornet, bezwoeren, zegt—Op Woensdag...

Stephanus Petrus Nandé, bezwoeren, zegt—Ik herinner...

Sara Alletta Koen, bezwoeren, zegt—Ik ken de gevangene...

Andries C. Koen, broeder van de laatste getuige, bezwoeren...

"Twee achtereenvolgende morgen, ik geloof op Maandag en...

"Op Dinsdag avond 11 ging ik met mynen man naar...

"Dien zelfden nacht is myn man gestorven. Toen ik het...

"Den morgen na den dood van myn man, ben ik de twee...

In het vorige rapport zyn de getuigenissen van verschillende...

Some time ago the Legislative Council appointed a Special Committee to inquire into the state of the Revenue of the Colony. No report, so far as we know, has yet been made, nor do we think they will be able to make any sufficient report in so short a space of time.

But we may be allowed to ask, what is the Committee doing? Are the members thereof making any inquiries? Do they follow up the old bureaucratic system of putting questions, by way of inquiry, to the very functionaries, whose proceedings are to be investigated? If so, we can assure them they will be as much in the dark as ever, and not become acquainted with the actual state of affairs, or with the deficiencies, either in the system of administration or in the administration itself.

We would ask, for instance, have the Committee, or otherwise, has His Excellency the Governor inquired into the case which, on the information of a Correspondent at Oloberg, we considered necessary, some time ago, to comment upon? Has it been ascertained, how it happened that several Farmers have been summoned before the Magistrate to pay their taxes, when, on the day of hearing, by the production of proper receipts, they proved to have paid them already?

A Correspondent writes us from another District, that similar actions have been brought against a good number of Farmers, for taxes from 1836 to 1841, who also proved by the production of their receipts, that they were paid. The names of the parties and the District we omit, but we are prepared to surrender them to any competent authority for the purpose of due inquiry.

It must be obvious, that making a demand upon a Farmer for a second time, to pay the taxes which he has already once paid, is a direct proof that the financial Books of the functionary are not properly kept,—its entries not regularly made, and consequently, that the public monies received by those functionaries, are not duly accounted for to Government.

Since we made similar observations a couple of weeks ago, we have received additional information, of which the following case, as given by a Correspondent in the District of is one:—

"Mr. P."—says he, "having applied for a piece of land in paid in August 1839, the required measurement-money. Some time after, the Civil Commissioner was succeeded by another; and when Mr. P., again applied in October 1838, and produced his receipt of 1839, of the due payment of the measurement-money, he was informed by the successor, that he could not accept the receipt, as having been given by a former Civil Commissioner. Mr. P., therefore, in October 1838, again paid the money, and got a receipt for it. He now in February 1842 calls upon the Civil Commissioner and wishes to be informed, what has become of his application for the land, having twice paid the measurement-money, to an amount of £45, and obtains a reply, that the land will be sold by public auction."

We withhold the names, as on due inquiry a satisfactory account of this proceeding may perhaps be given, and we do not feel inclined, to prejudice individual character. They are, however, obtainable, together with the receipts, should His Excellency the Governor, or the Council Committee, require them for the purpose of inquiry.

The question arising from this case, is, have those monies been properly accounted for to Government?

Under the existence of a Board of Landdrost and Heemraden, the monies so paid by the applicants were deposited in the District Treasury, and the Surveyor was paid by a bill on that District Treasury. But to what account have such monies, since the abolition of those Boards, been carried? Would it be fair, would it be just in Government, to direct an applicant to deposit a certain sum of money, by way of advances for expenses to be incurred, with its public servant, the Civil Commissioner, and to deny or evade its responsibility for the repayment? And if the Government of the Colony is so responsible, is the Governor justified in not inquiring into the matter?

The 15th section of the Government Advertisement of 30th September 1814, directs, "The Surveyor shall be paid by a bill upon the District Treasury; and the Landdrost and Heemraden are authorised to call upon the parties to deposit with the District Secretary, the probable expenses . . . for which a due receipt is to be given them; and in case of not obtaining the grant, the amount shall be forthwith reimbursed." And in the 16th section it is enacted, "That a copy of all transactions [respecting these matters] shall be forwarded quarterly by the District Secretary to the Colonial Secretary," &c.

From these it is evident that the general Government intended to have a control over these proceedings; and having, since the abolition of the Boards, taken in its hands the discharge of several duties, through a Civil Commissioner, connected therewith, it is also clear that Government is responsible to the Public for the "repayment, in case the applicant does not obtain the land applied for."

We do hope, therefore, that His Excellency the Governor will not allow things to go on as they are, but will cause necessary inquiries to be made on the matter, with a view towards correcting the existing evils.

Proceedings of the kind we have alluded to, must necessarily tend to lower the respect, on the part of the people, towards Government itself, and give rise to endless and just complaints. No Government is justified in remaining silent, when similar grievances are set forth, which so effect the character, and injure the public Revenue of the Colony. And as a Committee, appointed by the Legislature, now exists, to look into the state of the Revenue, we trust they will consider that they are performing an act of public duty, and rendering justice to the Public, by prosecuting their inquiries (if they have already commenced upon any) towards these matters also.

To pre-suppose that a public functionary, abuses public monies, is unfair; but when we have before the experience of by-gone days,—and when the

late examinations of the public Treasuries, in the several Districts, have given fresh examples of such defalcation, and deficiencies in the chest, no feeling of delicacy should any longer be allowed to prevail. Public interest requires it, and public practice demands it.

IMPORTANT FOR THE FARMERS CONCERNING TO THE MARKET.

We publish with much satisfaction, another proof of the serious attention, which the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality, bestow to the interest of the Farmers. It has come to their knowledge, that some persons buying goods on the Market direct the Farmers to bring them either to some square, such as Market-square or Borsnplein, or other public place, and when the Farmer arrives thereat no purchaser is to be found, which detains the Farmer for a long time, and at last obliges him to sell his articles at a reduced price. This is now obviated by the following directions given to the Market Master:—

"That the Market Master be directed, the moment an article put up for public sale on the Market is knocked down by the Auctioneer, to note on the certificate the place of delivery, and if no house or store is stated, as directed in the 12th Section of the Market Regulations, but a street, square, or other public place, as such place of delivery, then publicly to notify to the seller and purchaser, that if the purchaser shall not be at the place stated to receive the articles immediately on the arrival of the seller thereat, the seller shall be entitled to return to the Market, where he will be forthwith paid by the Market Master on his unloading the articles on the Market."

We may as well add, that in respect of the complaint of MALAN, as contained in his letter, about the sale of Oranges at the Market, the Board of Commissioners, after due enquiry into the matter, have ordered the Market Master to pay to Mr. MALAN, the difference of the purchase money of said Oranges. The Farmers will therefore clearly perceive that every possible protection is afforded to them.

LIBERATED AFRICANS FROM ST. HELENA.

The bark Hamilton Ross arrived on Saturday last from St. Helena, with 250 liberated Africans from 12 to 20 years old. The Helen, which left this place also to fetch some of those Negroes, arrived there, and may soon be expected to arrive here with 400 more. A vessel bound to Demerara had also taken away 150. Several of those Negroes had lately arrived at St. Helena, and their number on the Island, when the "Hamilton Ross" left, was upwards of 2,000.

Colonists! now is the time for you to come forward, if you want labor. Remain not backward with your subscription, which is now the more necessary, as the Governor of St. Helena, requiring more room, more provisions, and more clothing for these Negroes than was agreed upon, has increased the expense of their transportation to this place more than was expected. The computation is, that the expense will now be at least £2 per head. Unless, therefore, the means of conveyance are afforded by private subscription, we cannot expect to get any more!

We trust, as the public who have subscribed, found that their subscription is so well employed as to bring these Negroes here, they will come forward with greater and additional amounts of subscription. If not, the measure will fail.

The following is a letter of the Superintendent of Waterworks to the Secretary to Government in 1839, on the subject of the water for a wash-house in the Castle:—

Office of Waterworks, Cape Town, July 1, 1839. Sir,—With reference to the Quarter-Master-General's letter of the 24th ultimo, relating to a supply of water to a building now erecting for the purpose of washing the clothes of the troops in the castle, I have the honor of representing to His Excellency the Governor, for his consideration, the opinions entertained by the Town Administration when the works commenced in 1813. Sir J. Cradock, Governor, considered and agreed that washing clothes in the garrison would consume so large a quantity of water, particularly in the summer months, to the prejudice of the town, for it rarely happens but that the daily supply is greatly diminished during four months in the year; for this reason the Platje Klip stream, leading from Table Hill, was to be the source for the garrison to carry on their washing, as well as the town inhabitants.

The same prohibition against washing in the garrison, during the time the town supplies become scarce, was acted on during the Government of Lord Somerset; and the regulations to the same effect were made public by Col. Wade, then Acting Governor, 31st October 1833; and during the summers of 1836 and 1837, the daily supplies for the town were so much diminished, that, on my representing it to Col. Thompson of the Royal Engineers, he stopped all further washing in the garrison, until an increase took place. So unequal was the supply at this time to the demand, that I had to stop the water from the garrison altogether during certain hours of the night, to prevent loss and waste, and gain a little in the Reservoir; therefore there are no objections on my part to supplying the intended wash-house under the beforementioned regulations, namely, to stop when the supply becomes scarce, and reduce also the number of fountains.

And here I take the liberty to mention a remark made by General Baird, when I was laying the pipes in the castle, that it was quite superfluous in placing fountains so near the cook-houses; that one in the centre archway, the same as in the Dutch time, was sufficient, and by the means of exercising the men to obtain it.

I was apprehensive in February last, that it would be necessary to diminish the quantity in the garrison; I wrote to Col. Lewis to that effect; enclosed is a copy of the correspondence. Fortunately the supply kept up without any reduction, otherwise I must have represented to His Excellency the Governor the necessity of closing two or three of the fountains, until an increase took place.

There has been a greater demand for supplies of water this summer, than formerly, by the wine trade, cooper, shipping in the harbour, and vast increase of building round the suburbs of the town. I tried several times the old stream alone, without Waterhof, but found it not sufficient; even so late as the 27th and 28th of June, a regular decrease in the Reservoir took place. Although the supplies are more abundant than has been the case since 1833, viz., 200,000 gallons per diem, yet this quantity will not support the discharge without the addition of Waterhof. Should commerce go on increasing, and the town extending in the same proportion, the increase of the supplies should keep pace with it.

I have, &c. (Signed) JOHN CHRISTOLM, Superintendent of Waterworks.

P.S.—Would it not be advisable to re-establish the wash place at the South West corner of the castle ditch, which fell into decay last year? It would be worth the experiment of setting the Police Department to open the spring, and ascertain at this time the quantity of water obtainable for this purpose. I am informed this wash-house was built for the use of the army by Lord Caledon, then Governor; some seasons it continues through the year, [but] generally holds out to the latter end of April.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Will be held at the places and on the days hereunder mentioned:— At Graham's Town, on Monday, the 26th day of March next. At Somerset, on Monday, the 4th day of April next. At Somerset, on Wednesday, the 19th do do. At Cradock, on Monday, the 15th do do. At Oloberg, on Saturday, the 23rd do do. At Graaff-Reinet, on Monday, the 22nd day of May next. At Beaufort, on Tuesday, the 10th do do. And it is further notified, that in the event of the Judge being prevented, by any unforeseen cause of delay, from opening the Circuit Court, at either of the Towns above-mentioned, on the day fixed for that purpose, then, and in that case, such Circuit Court shall be opened on the day on which the Judge shall arrive in such Town.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

EASTERN PROVINCE—LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

Fort Beaufort, 14th Feb. 1841. What are the Members of the Council about that they are not long ere they see the absurdity of the appointment of a Lieut-Governor on this frontier? The farmers about here are anxiously looking out for a change which is contemplated, it is said, and now becomes the daily chit chat. We want active men in such situations, men that can be here and there and every where, and not old veterans that have seen their best days, and ought now to be enjoying a pension. What advantages, in the name of heaven, have we derived from this absurd act? An enormous expenditure,—a conveyance to this place occasionally of His Honor and His Honor's lady, to have a little comfortable chit chat with the poor dear Caffers, and the hiring of expensive houses in Graham's Town for offices and residences of His Honor. Why not give the job to the senior officer in command when it can be as well managed as formerly when under the Commandant, as reference has now to be made to Head Quarters as well as before. The civilians see no advantages. What ever possessed Government to sanction this appointment, no man in his sound senses can guess. I would, if no other mode can be adopted, propose a subscription, being taken at the annual agout, to enable His Honor to live quietly at the Cowie or Bathurst, and let matters go on as formerly. The Council must see the actual necessity of taking some steps, as to abolishing this sinecure. Are we not far better as to Caffers deprivations than before? No far from it. Hoping this will catch the eye of one of the Unofficial Members, and that he will moot the question in Council, I remain your obedient servant, A FRONTIER FARMER.

CANTEN—MALMESBURY.

Malmesbury, February 28, 1842.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a slight error in the Advertisement of Mr. Curlewis, which appeared in your Paper of 25th instant, and to state for the honor of the Medical Profession, and for the information of all whom it may concern, that the individual, set forth in said Advertisement as Canteen-keeper, Esquire, and M.D., is most positively no M.D., no Surgeon, no accoucheur; though he has been foisted as all three on the simple people of this neighbourhood. But they have long since found out the wolf in sheep's clothing, since dearly bought experience has taught them to cry out: *Hic niger est, hunc tu Africanus, cave!*

By inserting these, you must, as a distinguished Alumnus of a learned University, feel pleasure in relieving the respectable Profession of Medicine from the disgusting incubus of imposture and quackery.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, H. A. L. MONTGOMERY, M. B. M. D. M. R. C. S., &c. &c.

GRAAEF-REINET.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF J. RABIE.

Preliminary Examination continued.—21st Jan. 1842.

Thomas Bently, sworn, states—I stated in my former depositions that I was sent by the prisoner Rabie to her late husband, J. Rabie, to request that he would come to her to do not remember how many times I was sent, but it was repeatedly. Once Mrs. R. gave me the key of the garden gate, and told me to give it to deceased, and say, if he would come that way she would meet him at the gate. Deceased refused to take the key, and I returned with it to the prisoner. After this she gave me a note to carry to her husband; I did not see her write it, nor did I read it, but I saw deceased read it. The note produced in court appears to be the same. The two notes, No. 1 and 2, now shewn me, appear to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner R. Rabie.

Piet Lawack, sworn, states—On the morning after the death of Jacob Rabie, I went with others on the traces of a person from Rabie's house to Liebenberg's, and afterwards was present when Field-cornet Esslin compared the foot of Liebenberg with the traces, and the impressions of his foot with the stockings on exactly agreed with the trace we had followed. Prisoner Liebenberg then said—"Yes, I see that my trace agrees with the traces, but I am innocent, it is not my trace."

This witness corroborated every particular of the traces followed.

Albertus Philippus Liebenberg, sworn, states—The prisoner Liebenberg is my brother-in-law; I was also at the house of the prisoner Rabie. After her husband was shot, I came there about five minutes before 12 o'clock; I went into the room where the body was lying (describes the position, &c. of the body and pistol, as the former witnesses). From the position of the body I was opinion that the deceased had not shot himself. I remained all night at the house, and at daylight accompanied Naude into the garden in search of traces (spoor); inside the garden, near the kitchen door, we found the track of one person, which was fresh, as if made that night, (describes the traces as of a person running down the middle part of the garden, as former witnesses, and every particular until it reached the garden of the prisoner Liebenberg.) I should say a person wearing the socks now produced would make an impression exactly like the traces we followed; I have not seen these socks before.

H. A. Enslin, Field-cornet, sworn, states—On Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, about 7 o'clock (the morning after Rabie's death), I went to the house of Willem Basson, who lives opposite the prisoner Liebenberg, and who was in the house writing at a table; the wife of Basson was also there. Basson said to me, "Jacob Rabie has shot himself last night." I said, "I have just come from Rabie's house, he has not shot himself, but he has been shot by another." On this the prisoner stood up, and was going away,—I said to him—"Wait a moment, I am going to put up a clock here, and wish to see what time it is by your watch"—he replied, "he had no time," and went over to his house opposite, and I saw him walk up and down in front of it. Basson's wife said—"What can be the matter with Liebenberg, he appeared quite confused when you came in the house." I had not noticed anything particular about him. That same Wednesday, after I had given my deposition at Rabie's house respecting the traces, and after Liebenberg was in custody, I went out of the room with him (Liebenberg) and Stephanus Naude. Prisoner then said to me—"Why did you say it was my spoor, could you not have given another turn to it, and said it was not like my spoor?" On this Naude remarked—"How can you ask such a thing, do you not know we are on oath?"

Stephanus Petrus Naude, sworn, states—I remember on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th instant, after Liebenberg was in custody, going out of the room with him and Enslin, and hearing the prisoner ask Enslin, "why he could not have said it did not look like his spoor," &c.—Corroborates Enslin's evidence on this subject.

Sara Alletta Koen, sworn, states—I know the prisoner Rabie, and also knew her late husband. I lived on the same farm in Caudebe with them for nearly two years up to October 1840. I remember in the month of June, 1840, my brother Andries being sent by the deceased to Graaff Reinet for coffee, sugar, &c. On that occasion I saw the prisoner Rabie give my brother a sovereign, and request him to purchase poison with it. When my brother returned he brought something in a piece of rag, which he said was poison he had bought of one "Dollie," which my brother afterwards told me he had given to the prisoner Rabie. Three months after this I saw the prisoner Rabie put this poison into a bottle of brandy, which she deposited in a closet in the sitting room, in which the deceased usually kept the brandy for his own use. At this time I heard the prisoner Rabie say—"Before that . . . I follow has finished the half ann of brandy, he will be dead." I understood this to allude to her husband, because he was the only person in the house who drank brandy. I saw the prisoner afterwards throw the rag in the kitchen fire, where it was burned. The deceased, Rabie, was not in the

house when prisoner put the poison in the brandy, but came in soon afterwards, and saw him going to drink some brandy from the same bottle, on which I told him what I had seen, looking he saw some bubbles in the bottle. Soon after this Rabie and his wife quarrelled, and I heard her say she wished to see her husband's blood. The prisoner Rabie, sworn.—Corroborates the whole of his sister's evidence respecting the part he had in procuring poison for the prisoner, &c. &c. Examination of witnesses being finished, the prisoner Rabie was taken out of Court, when the Magistrate, after questioning Liebenberg in the usual manner, asked if he wished to say anything, but he declined saying anything.

On this Mrs. Rabie was brought back into court, and the same question put to her—she replied she had nothing more to say than what she had before stated, and which was then read as follows:—

"Jan Liebenberg (prisoner) was in the habit of visiting me before I was reconciled to my husband, after which he never came to me, but his daughter "Pelle," has been in the habit of visiting at my house some nights, but not after my husband lived with me, as she has been in the day time after my husband married to live with me. My husband one day told me he did not like either Liebenberg or his children visiting me, as Liebenberg had insulted him. I told Bells Liebenberg that neither her nor her father should visit me any more, as my husband was displeased with them. Previous to this I had seen Jan Liebenberg one morning, but I did not speak to him, neither did he even salute me, and I had once or twice met him at other people's houses, after my husband returned to me, and I then told him my husband did not like his coming to my house; he asked why not? and I replied, "my husband says you have insulted him."

Two mornings following, I think it was Monday and Tuesday last, Jan Liebenberg sent me a visit, containing a fluid which he wrote he was "eye diluents droppings" (drops to allay pain). The girl "Anna" brought it, and with the second visit he also sent me a bicinct, with the first visit he wrote me a note, saying that although I had refused him access to my house, he would still do what he could for me to do me good, and therefore sent the drops, and that I was at first to take 25 drops, and the second time 35 drops.

"On last Tuesday evening I went with my husband to his brother, Jan Rabie's house, and when we came home, I took out one of the vials, and wanted to take some of the drops; my husband told me not to take it, he said, you know that we are bad friends with Liebenberg, and that he is angry with us, how then can you take medicine which he sends, and told me also that I should never again take anything from the hands of Liebenberg, and that I must throw away the vial and their contents. I was going to do so immediately, but my husband said no, keep them till daylight to-morrow, that I may see what they contain, he smelt the bottle, and said they smelt of "Helmonds Kruident."

"That same night my husband met his death. When I heard the shot it was as if the report was in my head, and I don't know how I got off the bed, but when I felt I was on the ground, I heard like water running. I then searched for the box of licifer matches, which I generally keep close to the lower end of the bed, and when I found it I lit a candle, and looked at my husband; I saw that he was covered with blood, and that he was dead.

"I then went and called Bently, I pulled him into the room, for I could scarcely speak, and then went with Bently to De Beer, but Bently was before me, and I met De Beer coming. De Beer went into the room, and I stood in the door, and it was from him that I first heard that a pistol was lying on the body of my husband. I did not see it before, but I then saw it, and I asked De Beer to take the pistol away, and address my husband. I think by that time Jacob Naude was also there, and they both said I should send for the Field-cornet first, and it then struck me also that it was necessary. I cannot think that my husband could have shot himself, because, if he had done it, I think he would have held the pistol under his chin, at all events have held the pistol so that the ball would have gone upwards, and his arms could not have been in the position in which they were, for his arms were in the same position as he holds them when asleep. When we went to bed, I myself locked the front door and window. The small window between the kitchen and bed-room is generally fastened either by my husband or myself, but that evening I did not take notice whether it was shut or not, but in the night, after the people were there, and my husband was dead, I saw it was open.

"The morning after my husband was dead I went to throw away the two vials, as my husband had wished me to do it, and when my husband told me this it occurred to me also, that as Liebenberg was angry with me there might be something in the medicine that could be injurious to me.

"The morning when Liebenberg sent the first vial, he sent a bottle of wine with it, and wrote me that I was to take the drops with wine."

Both prisoners are committed to take their trial.

In the foregoing report the evidence of several witnesses is entirely omitted, and that of all the others necessarily much curtailed. The reporter has endeavored to give, as near as possible, the principal points in the evidence, in the least possible compass.

ERRATUM.—In the former parts of this report, where the word occurred, instead of *viol*, read *cid*, or *phial*.—Graham's Town Journal, Feb. 24.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

We publish below a detail of the occurrences which immediately preceded and principally led to our late unfortunate reverses in

AFGHANISTAN.

As some account of our quarrel with the Eastern Ghilzies and of the military operations which have been consequent to it, may be acceptable to your readers, I will not apologise for troubling you with these pages.

They contain a sufficiently accurate account of the political arrangements which involved us in difficulty, and of the operations of our troops between Cabul and Jelalabad. A deficiency in the revenue to the extent of 170,000 rupees per annum, occasioned by a sum of that amount required for the King's pensioners, not having been included in the political calculations, was required to be made good; and Sir W. Macnaghten's advisers suggested that the best and most prudent mode should be made from the Ghilzies and of the Eastern Ghilzies. A sum of 40,000 was accordingly deducted from the allowance granted to the latter people for keeping open the roads between Cabul and Jelalabad. The remonstrances of the Chiefs were treated with contempt, and they proceeded to show that the could amply avenge the injury and insult thus inflicted on them.

A kafilah, valued at 20,000 rupees was immediately seized at Tezcut, our laws were stopped, and all communication with Hindustan entirely cut off.

The Enemy affected to despise the powerful enemy he had so wantonly provoked. He persuaded General Elphinstone to send out the 35th N. I. and two guns of No. 6 field battery, to march down to Jelalabad, clearing the road as they advanced. The regiment made one short march to Boodkiak, and there were stopped; the strong pass before them being occupied in force by the Ghilzies. Next night they were furiously attacked in their position, and lost 30 men killed and wounded. On the 11th Oct. the 13th L. I. went out from Cabul, and on the 12th the two regiments with their guns forced the pass, the 35th with the nine pounders took up a strong position at Khoord Cabul, while the 12th went back to Boodkiak. The enemy retained the pass until night, when they retired upon Tezcut. The 35th N. I. remained so long motionless at Khoord Cabul, the enemy were emboldened again to attack them. At 9 p. m. of the 17th, the Ghilzies came on in force, and owing to the treachery of the Doorasie horse, were enabled to do much mischief. Lieut. Jenkins, 35th, was mortally wounded, and 12 Sepoys were killed, and 16 or 18 wounded. The enemy were repulsed, after a long-continued attack, and returned to their position at Tezcut.

On the 17th October, the troops, which had been sent to Zoormat, returned, and on the 19th the remaining four guns of the battery with five mortars and the whole mountain train, went out to the force. On the 22d the whole advanced upon Tezcut. The march of 15 miles was made without any fighting, but on entering the valley, General Sale saw the heights round occupied by riflemen, while a fort and orchard poured forth a host of armed men, who formed on a steep hill immediately above the fort; which they commenced. The advanced guard moved on to the attack. The infantry covered by the guns, carried these heights in good style, and some companies of the 13th, advanced against the hills on the left of the valley driving the enemy before them. These last skirmishes were however recalled at sunset, and the force took up a position for the night, or picquets occupying the heights in our rear as well as those immediately over the fort. During the night the advanced picquets were called in, and the enemy at the same time withdrew further up the valley towards the principal fort of Tezcut.

Before we marched from Cabul we knew that all our forage at Tezcut had been destroyed by the enemy, that the country afforded not food for a dozen camels, and that unless the enemy should prove very imprudent, our force could not

exist two days in the valley. Knowing this, our Chief allowed a force with nearly 3,000 animals requiring forage to be sent into Tezcut, without any arrangement being made to supply the cattle with a handful of Bhooos or grass! The small force, however, supplied the public cattle for two days exactly, the enemy not having burnt the Bhooos before they quitted, and thus we were able to maintain our position, which the enemy ought to have rendered untenable.

On the 23d expedition commenced, which ended in the Chief sending in hostages and supplying us with forage for our half starved cattle, and on the 26th October, we proceeded on our march towards Jelalabad.

On the first stage of ten miles (to Seh Baha) the rear-guard was attacked by skirmishers on the heights, and a strong body approached it in the valley; but the cavalry and guns obliged the latter party to keep at a great distance. The appearance of these people was plausibly accounted for, by saying they were parties returning to their villages on the dissolution of the Tezcut confederacy. On each subsequent day, however, the attacks on the rear guard became more serious, and on crossing the hills to Jugduluck, we saw foragers, and a number of men, on the heights, but could not see an army having guns. These parties crossed over to the Kohul road, and the engagement with the rear guard was serious, one soldier of the 13th being killed, and one officer and several men wounded. The enemy were now seen going forward in great numbers to occupy the pass beyond Jugduluck, and it was evident that they meditated an engagement with the whole column.

At 7 a. m. of the 29th October, the troops advanced and entered the pass, the skirmishers securing both flanks very successfully for two miles; but within half a mile of the summit there was a check on either side—on the left, the mountain threw down three steep and rugged spurs into the pass, while the hill above the spur was as steep as a wall, and well wooded. Our men secured the spur, but could not get higher—on the right, the party moving along the heights arrived at a chasm beyond which was a strong breastwork lead with riflemen.

The guns firing at the stockades on the left had their trails sunk in the ground to afford the needed elevation, and could do little mischief to the enemy. After a short check, the whole column advanced and cleared the remainder of the pass, leaving the heights in possession of the enemy. The rear guard was most furiously pressed by the enemy, and lost a great many men; some baggage also, of no great value, fell into their hands and the day's work cost us 116 killed and wounded! including 4 officers. We arrived at Soorkat at sun set, and were not again molested by the enemy. Although this march from Cabul to Soorkat has cost the column 250 men killed and wounded, including officers. The people here in the country have been taught that a mere handful of them in a pass can inflict serious injury on a Brigade of regular troops, and our men have been taught that neither their discipline nor their superior numbers can enable them to maintain a conflict with a body of armed stragals on such ground.

The only chief of any consequence who has been concerned openly in these attacks is the chief of Tugoo. He had 300 of his own people and 300 collected from the neighbouring tribes. The Kurroo Khali and Adramars being those who gave him most assistance. Had the whole Ghilzie confederacy assailed our line of march, what would have been the consequence? Three officers killed and 10 or twelve with 240 men wounded in a weak brigade; and this by not one sixth part of the force we contemplated engaging ought to afford a lesson to our Politicians not to engage in war with irrepressible quarrels; and to our Military Chief not to allow his troops to be exposed, as this force has been exposed, to utter destruction.

It is strange, that the supplies of Bhooos lying unguarded at each stage, and without which we could not have carried on our ammunition thus far, were never touched by the enemy!!! We had no right to recite on this. Call it "forbearance" or "negligence"—call it what you please, but nothing else saved us from destruction. As I wish these few lines to be quickly despatched, I will not prolong my letter by dwelling upon the want of every quality, that he ought to possess, on the part of the person who originated this scandalous quarrel. I leave him to your tender mercy, and content myself with recording facts which the whole army have been witnesses.—Delhi Gazette, Nov. 17.

A second letter confirming the fact of the loss sustained, gives the following interesting particulars:—

We are now at Gundamak, a cantonment for the Shah's troops, and it is said, we are to halt here for some days. It is eight marches from Cabul, and not one has been effected by the troops without severe loss. We may be said to have had to fight our way every mile from the capital, with otherwise dreadfully harassing duty, exceeding anything our troops ever been yet exposed to, since we have been in Afghanistan. The country was a dreadful state. Some great political management has caused a general rising, and the soldiers must put matters square for the military cause. These Ghilzies may defy a legion of men. The best troops in the world could not cope with them in their mountain fastnesses. The troops were first engaged with the enemy after our joining the 35th at Tezcut, and there, and on every march since, we have lost some few men, but it was on the morning of the 29th ultimo that our principal loss was sustained. We marched with skirmishers thrown out on the hills through which the road lay, and the firing was tremendous; every two or three hundred yards a poor fellow would be seen brought down the hill side supported, and sometimes carried, by his comrades, proving the precision with which the enemy were firing. We even lost several men from the soldiers' own ranks, being having, by some unaccountable means, been thrown into dreadful confusion, re-inforcements were sent, until we were only were left round colors of the 13th, and not a company of the 35th. The enemy rushed down the hills knives in hand, and poor Wyndham, who was standing on a small eminence commanding the road, was shot by a bill from a matchlock; two of his men stood by and perished with him; he cannot have suffered much pain. He had been lame for some time, and estranged to go on the sick list, but would not. You will be horrified when I tell you, that in the eight marches we have managed to effect from Cabul, we have had three officers killed and nine wounded, and of the European troops and Sepoys, two hundred and thirty three killed and wounded. The 35th alone have lost 100 killed, and have 79 wounded. The deaths from the province have been detained at this place for an entire month, and amount now to camel loads.

By the latest accounts from Cabool, some affairs here "come off" between the troops now under Colonel Dennis and lately under General Sale. In the short period between the 10th and 30th ultimo, no less than three officers have been killed and ten wounded. The accounts evidently allude to some great mismanagement somewhere, and if it be the case, surely the Government is bound to inquire into the cause,—the men are said to have done their duty nobly. On the 29th, they lost four officers, killed and wounded, also 320 men. The enemy occupied the heights; they were charged and the heights carried; but unaccountable as it may sound in the ears of military men, they were no sooner carried than they were abandoned, the rear guard left to its fate, and Capt. Wyndham, of the 35th, being lame and unable to keep up, was butchered by the enemy before the eyes of all. Other accounts will, no doubt, appear and it is to be hoped that something in extenuation may be offered. We are not in a condition, even in the Province, to lose thirteen officers in so short a period; but at Cabool how are they to be replaced? In such affairs, there should be some plan, some arrangement, and when officers do ask for orders it is not sufficient that each should be told to use his own discretion. One man should command and be held responsible,—he cannot transfer his responsibility by giving vague instructions.—Agra Ushbar, Nov. 18.

ENGLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The *Sentinelle de l'Armee* publishes an article on the "English Policy in the Mediterranean," in which the writer inveighs at considerable length against our pretended encroachments in that sea. "It can no longer be said," observes the *Sentinelle*, "that the Mediterranean is a French lake, for it is now an English sea. Turkey, our oldest ally, has fallen under the claws of Great Britain by means of the treaty of the 15th of July; and through the skill of British diplomacy, which succeeded in augmenting its influence over the Divan at the expense of ours; Syria will soon become an English province; at the moment when the Powers rested from the Cabinet of St. James's an order of recall for the commandant of St. Jean d'Acre, Beyrout, and Kaifa, an inscription, artfully got up, set the two Lebanese on fire, and the Sultan will now earnestly demand that the red coats be left in that country—a gross farce, by which it is hoped to deceive France, Russia, and Austria. Egypt, which placed at our disposal 12 ships of the line, 30 frigates, corvettes

