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Prince, Collison & Co.

HEBBEN TE KOOP,

MANILLA HOEDEN

Rio en Java Koffy
Patis Ryst
Knopjes Theo
Zwarte Peper
Kandy Suiker
Sigaren
Staallood
Witten Ruollood
Lycolie
Liverpool en Windsor Zeep
Blader en Cavendish Tabak
DAX & MARTIN'S Zwartzel
Dubbele Loop Geweren
Toomen
Zachte Felthoeden.
Handel Maatschappij, 6 February 1849.

KENNISGEVING.

DE Ondergeteekende zich naar buiten ter woon wenschen te begeven, en dat van synne beslommeringen te ontdoen, heeft den ten gevolge der "Executeurs Kamer" aangesteld als synne Generale Magistrat, en verzoekt dierwaarde diegenen die enige vordering of prentie tegen hem hebben, dezelve te willen indienen ten Kantore der "Executeurs Kamer," en die aan hem iets verschuldigd synne debita debitaan gemaide Kamer te willen voldoen.

J. M. LEIBBRANDT,

Kaapstad, 6 February 1849.

"EXECUTEURS KAMER."

MET referre tot bovengem. Kennesgeving, worde de diensten van de vermeende enige actie of prentie van welken aard ook, hetzij wegens Schuldbrieven, Boekschulden, Borgtoes of anderzins, tegevoegens. Heer JOHAN MICHEL LEIBBRANDT te hebben, hunne vorderingen binaen den tyd van zes weken gerekend van helen intenden, ten Kantore der Kamer, No. 35, St. Georgestraat, en diegenen die aan meern. He. LEIBBRANDT iets verschuldigd syn, hunne debita onverwijld ten Kantore voortmeld te komen voldoen.

C. J. C. GIE, Sec. der Executeurs Kamer,

Kaapstad, 8 February 1849.

"Executeurs Kamer."

Publieke Verkooping. De Directeuren der Kredietkamer, als de Generale Directeuren van den Heer JOHAN MICHEL LEIBBRANDT, zullen op DONDERDAG den 15 deszer, (en indien noodig op den volgenden dag), 't Morgens ten 10 ure aan syde woning, gelegen aan den Waterkant, No. —, publik doen verkoopen al de Meubelwaarde Goederen, bestaande in 16 frajte Mahonyhouten Stoelen met paardenharen sittingen en Sofas, — Mahony- en Stinkhouten Sofas, Loo en andere Tafels, Tappyen, 1 Orzel, 1 Barometer, 1 zilveren en 2 gouden Horologien, Toilet en andere Spiegels, een hoeveelheid Zilver-, Glas- en Aardewerk, Ledekanten, Katten, ederen en andere Beddens, Keukengereedschap, enz. Almoeide de geheele HANDELS-FOORRAAD, bestaande in Linnen, Flannel, Duffel en ander NEGOTIEWAREN.

150 zakken witte en gele Suiker, 24 dito Koffy, 17 dito witte Ryst, 7 kasten Thee, 7 kasten Brood Suiker, 3 kasten Tahk, 8 zakken fyne Meel, Zout, Erwten, Bonen, Caras, Koorn, Agyen, enige nieuwe Mudden Zakken, Boter- en andere Vaten, Rommelary en hetgeen verder te koop zal worden aangeboden.

C. J. C. GIE, Sec.

Kaapstad, 8 Feb. 1849.

"EXECUTEURS KAMER."

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING van Vastgoed, behorende aan den Mr. JORAN MICHEL LEIBBRANDT, op MAANSDAG en DINSDAG den 26 en 27 deszer, t.w.:
1.—Een Huis en Erf aan de Waterkant,
2.—Een ditto ditto ditto,
3.—Een Pakhuis, ditto,
4.—Een Huis en Erf gelegen in Walendorp of Dorpsstraat,
5.—Een Huis en Pakhuis, ditto ditto,
6.—Een Pakhuis en 3 stukken Grond aan den Somersetsweg,
7.—Een Huis in de Bredestraat,
8.—Een ditto ditto Loopstraat,
9.—Drie ditto ditto Hanoverstraat,
10.—Een stuk Grond aan Wysberg en een ditto aan de Dierpovier.

Ruim Strykgeld en Bonns zullen worden gegeven, en dae beschryving der onderscheidene Eigendommen als ook dae dat en het uur waarop elk derzelve afzonderlijk zal worden verkocht, zal in eenige volgende Advertentie worden bekend gemaakt.

C. J. C. GIE, Sec.

Kaapstad, 8 February 1849.

"EXECUTEURS KAMER."

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer ANDRIES STIGLINGH. De Directeuren der Executeurs Kamer, als de Testamentaire Executeuren in bovennemend Boedel, roepen op dat men elk en een ingelyk op, die vermeende enige actie of prentie van welken aard ook, te hebben tegen opgedane Boedel, dezelve intenden, ten Kantore der Executeurs Kamer, No. 35, St. Georges straat, binnen den tyd van drie maanden gerekend van helen, en die aan derzelven iets verschuldigd syn, hunne debita binnen gem. tyd ten Kantore voortmeld te voldoen.

Kaapstad, 8 February 1849.

C. J. C. GIE, Secretaria.

"EXECUTEURS KAMER"

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer ANDRIES STIGLINGH.

De Directeuren der Executeurs Kamer, als de Testamentaire Executeuren in ogenen Boedel, zullen op ZATURDAG den 10 deszer, ten 11 ure precies, op de Parade door de Heeren BLOK & BARTMAN den verkopen, een fraanje Kapkar op veeren, met een byzaonder goed en sterk Paard en Tuig; — als ook een Rypard met Zadel en Toom, Thee, de aandacht van liefhebbers wel waardig. —Almede

Een Aandeel in de Vischmaatschappij en drie ditto in de Shopkeepers en Tradesmen's Journal, en

OP MAANDAG

den 12 deszer, 't morgens ten 10 ure, aan de gewone Woning van den overledene in de Roestraat, Hoek van de Hillegerstraat.

De geheele Handelvaard en Winkelgoederen, behorende aan den Boedel, bestaande in 79 zakken Suiker, 3 zakken Rosynen, 30 zakken Ryst, 7 zakken Koffy, een hoeveelheid Glas en Aardewerk, Toonbanken, Winkelrakken, Schalen, Balans en Weegstenen, enz. enz. Een kwantiteit Haagvergieren, en eenige parsnis Uitlandse Duiven, welke de sandacht van liefhebbers wel waardig syn.

C. J. C. GIE, Sec.

Kaapstad, 8 Feb. 1849.

"EXECUTEURS KAMER"

Berigt aan Crediteuren & Debiteuren, In den Boedel van wylen JAMES ROBERTSON, van de Pleinstraat, Handelaar in Yzer.

De Executeurs Kamer, met Majestietwo JUHANNA BARRENA ROBERTSON, geboren MARRANT, weduwe wylen JAMES ROBERTSON, van de Pleinstraat, Handelaar in Yzer en NICOL SPENHOUSE (thans afwesig uit deze Kolonie), behoorlyk aangesteld synde tot Testamentaire Executeuren des Boedels van gemelde JAMES ROBERTSON, roepen den Ondergeteekenden, in hume gemelde betrekking, by deze op alle personen aan gemelde Boedel verschuldigd, om hunne schulden te betalen aan den Heer GEORGE DODD, aan het Handelsbureau in de Pleinstraat, (die de bezigheden te voeren door den overledenen gedreven voorstelt,) en die gauthoriseerd is kwantiteit daarvoor te verleiden.

En alle personen die vorderingen tegen gemelde Boedel hebben, worden veracht dekeli intenden ten Kantore van de Executeurs Kamer, No. 35 St. Georges straat, binca drie maanden van bedien.

Kaapstad, 23 January 1849.

E. R. ROBERTSON, Executive, C. J. C. GIE, Sec. van de Executeurs Kamer, Test. Executeuren.

RYST.

Op MORGEN, Vrydag den 10 deszer, zullen voor rekening der Schippers, zonder de minste reserve worden verkocht, op de Verkooping van den Heer JONES, na de Verkooping van Suiker en Koffy.

400 ZAKKEN RYST.

H. E. RUTHERFORD & BROEDER.

CHINASCHE FAKTUUR, Per "NORFOLK".

OP MORGEN OCHTEND, DEN 9 FEBRUARY.

ZAL de Heer JONES verkoopen van synne Kamers, op de Parade, het gehel der Fancy Goederen, ingevordert per bovengevoegde Vaartuig, direkt van Canton, bestaande in Zeer staale verlaakte Werktafels,

Dito, ditto Werkdoosjes, Theekisten, Cigaardozen, Dito Verkeerdeboen, enz.

Waaiers in elke verscheidenheid, gewreven, zyre, veder, enz. Schaakmatnetjes, zeer fraai en klein, rygwerk,

Gewerke ivoren Breidoosjes, ivoren en mahalhouten Waaiers,

Puzzles met Boeken en Ringen, Mandarijnse Etstokjes, Ivoorn Kaarddoosjes, Counter, Verkeerd Steene, enz. Filigree silvers Kaarddoosjes, Bracelet, Borstspelden, Oorringen, Brodoosjes, enz.

Gebloemde krispale Tjaals en Doeken, en goote verscheidenheid,

Ponjee Doeken, geruite Sarnet, Chinasche Zyre, Satyn, enz. De Goederen zullen voor de verkooping niet te tien zijn.

H. E. RUTHERFORD & BROEDER.

KENNISGEVING.

ALLE personen vorderingen hebende tegen den Ondergeteekenden, worden by deze opgeroepen, dinsdag op MORGEN (Vrydag) ten 10 ure, van synne Woonhuis No. 18 Breestraat, ter vereffening te presenteren, voor syn verkrok uit den Kaapstad, en alle personen aan hem verschuldigd, worden mede opgeroepen hunne schulden te gelykerlyk en plats te betalen.

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H. RUSSOUW, Fa.

Feb. 1849.

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J. C. GLAESER.

Feb. 1849.

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J. G. STEYLER, Gz.

Feb. 1849.

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Van der Byl & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED per "MAIL."

A N assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, consisting of:

Black and colored Gros de Naples
Figured Silk and other Dresses
Satin, Satin and Gauze Ribbons
Silk and Satin Scarfs and Shawls
Ladies' Fancy Silk Neck Ties
Gent's black and colored Handbands and fancy Handkerchiefs
Artificial Flowers and Brides
Braid and Chain Gyms in great variety
Rich black Silk and other Fringes
Figured and plain Hair Velvet
Pins, Needles and Hair Pins
Dutch Tinder Boxes and S. F. Knives
Men's and Women's Hosiery in great variety
A large assortment of Buttons
Men's double-tie Shoes and Blucher Boots
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes
Stout and fine Cashmere Vests
Brown and white Babots
Dow, striped
Striped Bed Tick and Dimity
Men's white and fancy pattern Shirts
Regatta, striped and brown do.
Black and white, and fancy colored Prints
Muslin, Jacconets and Cambrics
Silk and Roll Linings
Irish Linen and Hollands
Men's "Albert" Shirt Collars
Braid, Side and Fine Combs
Black Satin Stocks and Silk Purse, &c., &c.
Which are for Sale at their Stores in St. George's-street,
Cape Town, January 31, 1849.

Saddlery.

T HE Undersigned have received per Mail, Forty cases assorted Saddlery, consisting of Somerset, Hunting, and High Canted Saddles and Bridles, which will be for Sale at their Stores.

VAN DER BYL & Co.

21, St. George's-street,
Cape Town, 24th Jan. 1849.

Hats and Caps.

A LARGE assortment of black Silk and Beaver and drab Felt Hats; also, round crowned and Jim Crow Hats, and a few cases of Navy Cloth and Alpaca Caps, received per "Sir G. Pollock," and for sale at the Stores of

VAN DER BYL & Co.

21, St. George's-street,
Cape Town, 24th Jan. 1849.

Gunpowder.

R ECEIVED per *Justina*, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, 6000 lbs. of Tower Proof of Coarse Powder,

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flint and Percussion Guns, and

Wesley Richards Percussion Caps.

VAN DER BYL & Co.

16 & 17, Burg-street.

SPERM CANDLES.

R ECEIVED a few boxes of American Sperm Candles, 30 lbs. each; also a small quantity of English Patent Sperm Candles, in boxes of 12 and 24 lbs. each, 4, 5 and 6 to the lb.

MCDONALD, BUSK, & Co.

16 & 17, Burg-street.

FOR SALE

A FEW sets of RANSOME'S HARROWS, A double and single PLOUGH SHARES, of cast and wrought Iron, Saddles and Bridles, Wool Bags, Sail Twine, Quills, Brown Sugar Candy.

16 and 17 Burg-street. McDONALD, BUSK & Co.

TO GRAIN FARMERS.

BENGAL SEED OATS.

F OR SALE, a beautiful Sample of Clean Indian Oats, from Seed imported last Season from Calcutta, McDONALD, BUSK & Co.

16 & 17, Burg-street.

Deals and Beams,

OF EVERY DIMENSION,

For Sale at the Stores of

J. A. STOLL.

American Ploughs & Hay Cutters.

T HE Undersigned has just received an extensive investment of Self Sharpening and other Ploughs, and a small lot of Hay Cutters of superior quality; also on hand a few Ransome's celebrated Iron Ploughs.

B. J. FOORD, 84 Strand street,

16 & 17, Burg-street.

SOUTH AFRICAN

TEA WAREHOUSE,

Opposite MELVILLE'S Livery Stables.

T HE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has taken the Shop next to the Office of Mr. EDWARD CLAYTON, No. 73, Longmarket-street, where he has commenced business on Saturday last, the 4th instant, in the Retail Grocery Trade,—and trusts, by strict attention to the selection of his Goods, and pursuing the Home System of small Profits and quick returns, with prompt attention to all orders, to merit support.

W. ROBERTSON, Proprietor,
No. 73, Longmarket-street.

NOTICE.

A LL Persons having any Claims against the Undersigned, are hereby called upon to present their accounts at his residence, No. 18, Bred-street, TO-MORROW (Friday), at 10 o'clock, for adjustment, prior to his removal from Cape Town; and all persons indebted to him, are called upon to pay their Debts at the same time and place.

Feb. 8th, 1849. H. RUSSOUW, P. son.

N.B.—All Persons having any Claims against, or who are indebted to Mr. DANIEL RUSSOUW, P. son, are also called upon to present their Claims and pay their Debts at the same place on MONDAY NEXT, the 12th instant at 10 o'clock.

T HE Undersigned hereby offer their sincere thanks to their Customers for the liberal support hitherto enjoyed by them, and they beg to assure them that they are compelled from this, the 1st day of February, to sell their Mutton at 2½d. per lb.,—an advance of only one half-penny,—hoping by strict attention and good weight to give satisfaction to their customers.

MORKEL & DE VILLIERS.

Market square No. 3 and Shambles No. 4 and 5,
Cape Town, Feb. 1, 1849.

SALE OF 10 fattened and 16 draught Oxen.

O N MONDAY, the 12th instant at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold at Diep River, at the place of Mr. J. G. RATHBURN, the above number of Oxen. They are in superior condition, and well worth the attention of Butchers and others.

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Feb. 3, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE OF

LANDED PROPERTY,

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus.

The Undersigned has received instructions to put up to

the public Auction,

On Tuesday, the 13th Feb. Next,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

Certain House and Premises, situated at the corner of Strand street and Buitengracht, opposite the Lutheran Church, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. A. VAN DER BYL, and contains five Rooms on the Ground Floor, with a spacious Hall, Pantry, Kitchen and four Rooms Upstairs, with Water laid on the Premises.

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Jan. 31, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE OF

A Windmill, &c.

The Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. F. C. VAN BREDA, to sell, pre-emptorily to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of Feb., and Bonus, in

TWO LOTS the Estate, called

Onderneming,

with the Buildings, comprising in a newly built House with every convenience, a large Store with Loft, Subbuildings and Forge Loft, a WINDMILL, lately put through Repair, on which no expense has been spared. It is considered to be one of the best Windmills in the Capo-Division, being situated on the Liesbeek's River, facing the 3rd mill stones.

No. 1, comprises about 19 morgen, 13 square rods, and 132 do. feet, with all the Buildings and extensive Stores, Out-buildings, and the Windmill, &c.

No. 2 comprises a Piece of Land, adjoining Lot No. 1, containing about 3 morgen and 569 square rods. It is well adapted for building allotments, being near the Three Cups.

This Estate is highly recommended to the notice of the public; very valuable soil is known to be upon the Estate, and the extensive Garden Grounds are well stocked with Vegetables of all kinds.

The Windmill is fitted up with French Stones, Dress Machine, &c., and works with the slightest breeze; one Horse and Cart will do the work at this Mill.

Further, Wagons, Carts, Horses, excellent Milch Cows, Farmer's and Miller's Implements, and everything appropriate to a complete business.

Conditions of Sale, with Title Deeds, &c., are to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Feb. 3, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Tenders.

In the Insolvent Estate of JAN W. STEENSMAN.

TENDERS are invited to be sent into the Insolvent Branch of the Board of Executors until SATURDAY, the 17th February next, for the following Immovable Property belonging to the said Estate, subject to the usual Conditions of Sale of Immoveable Property, when sold at Public Sale.

1st. Three Hire Houses, situated in Jansen's Lase, Walendorp.

2d. Certain Perpetual Buurtel Place, with Buildings thereon, called "Welbedacht," situated contiguous to Tyger Valley, in the Cape Division.

N.B. For further particulars, inquire at the said Office of the Insolvent Branch.

V. SCHONNBERG, Joint

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Trustees.

Feb. 3, 1849.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

In the Assigned Estate of THOMAS VENN.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD, ON

FRIDAY, the 23rd February instant,

Certain Farm called "KUILS RIVIER," situated in the Cope District, measuring 33 morgen and 430 square rods. It is particularly fertile and well adapted for the cultivation of Vegetables, and is possessed of three never failing Springs. On part of the property are also erected two Hire Houses, provided with Gardens, and well adapted for Retail Business.

ALSO WILL BE SOLD,

A Horse Mill complete, a covered Cart, an open Cart, 16 draught Oxen, 20 head of breeding Cattle, 5 saddle and draught Horses, all sorts of Furniture, and what further may be offered for sale.

3d February 1849.

J. C. P. FRONEMAN.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Feb. 3, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Young Horses, Oxen, Cows & Grain, at Groenekloof,

AT 12 MONTHS CREDIT.

THE Undersigned will cause a sale to be held on his Farm KoekjeSpan, on TUESDAY the 27th instant,

16 young Horses, 3 and 4 years old,

20 excellent Milch Cows, about to calve,

40 heavy slaughter Oxen, fit for exportation,

40 fine draught Oxen,

500 muids of Wheat, univalved, and partly grown at Sandana Bay,

250 do Seed Oats, the yield of steeped seed, and free from blight or smut,

200 do. Rye, and 100 muids of Barley.

The whole without Reserve.

REFRESHMENTS and a glass of good Wine will be provided.

Feb. 3, 1849.

HENDRIK ALBERTYN.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Feb. 3, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE

AT A LONG CREDIT.

THE Undersigned wishing to dispose himself exclusively to the Wine and Mercantile Trade, will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February next, at his Dwelling Place, situated at Groenekloof, near Maltesbury, 250 thoroughbred merino Ewes, 1 and 2 years old,

150 Muids of Wheat, 200 muids of Oats, 50 muids of Rye, 40 muids of Barley, 20 muids of excellent White Salt, and a large quantity of Merchandise, ready-made Clothes, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tea, Sugar, &c., and what farther may be offered.

The whole without Reserve.

J. D. FREISLICH.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Feb. 3, 1849.

Positively Without the least Reserve.

THE Undersigned having received instructions from M. MELCK, Esq., of Groot Berg River, will sell by public auction, without the least reserve,

ON MONDAY,

THE 5th MARCH 1849,

At the Place of Mr. P. J. HUGO, J. G. KLEIN DRAKENSTEIN, about half an hour from the Paarl,

30 YOUNG THOROUGHbred HORSES,

OF 2 AND 3 YEARS OLD.

These Horses are descended from the thoroughbred English Horses Eclipse, Hamilton, Ploughboy, Pompey, Diabolus, Clinker, Orville, Waxy, Roderic Dhu, Election, Wokingham, McAsb, Tintoret, Emelius, Harry Scarry, O'Connell, and

SIDE BOARD.

Also will be sold on the above day and place, 70 to 80 excellent DRAUGHT OXEN, in superior condition, well worth the attention of Wine Growers, and

50 excellent COWS, some with Calves at their sides and others about to Calve.

Mr. M. has already held two Sales without the least Reserve, and therefore trusts that many Speculators will attend, being convinced that

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.
[Continued from the Paper.]

THE GOVERNING AND THE GOVERNED.

Mr. BARKER.—Sir—Give me leave to commence this letter with a quotation from an Edinburgh Reviewer, (Macaulay), “Unbound power proceeds step by step until it has eradicated every laudable principle. It has been remiss, there is no proude we had, whose favoritism and interests are not worse, by whom he is governed, in an arbitrary manner. He is a tyrant, who has often been subject to him. Here the tyranny is dissolved. There are two parts and two interests; both very different from the interests of the People. The favorite knows that the regard of a tyrant is an inconstant and capricious as that of a woman. (memo)—Measly (a bachelor) and concluding his time to be short, he makes haste to fill up the measure of his iniquity in rapine, in luxury, and in revenge. Every avenue to the throne is shut up. He oppresses and ruins the people, whilst he parades the prince, that those murmurs raised by his own expression are the effects of disaffection to his government. He drives from the precincts of the Court of Intrigue and sycophancy, no man, calling himself a man, can live and be respected.”

At this lamentable conclusion we have not yet arrived, but is there not a strong current setting that way? The first “interest” at our own court is already “very different from the interests of the People,” but it would not be so if the Press advocated fearlessly the “interest of the People.” The Press of this City appears to be gagged. I say it with shame, who all appear to be gagged! Does the star of Aladdin dazzle your optics, or what has come over you? You have not allowed new appointment of 2,500 acer to be made, for the sake of its political purposes, and filled up before being passed in the Estates. You have not thought fit to show your readers how Civil Engineering is pronounced by the Governor to be a heaven-born accomplishment, requiring no professional education; you have not demonstrated the waste of time and of public money inseparable from the incompetency of a responsible public officer in charge of important works; and you have not explained whether the young gentleman lately made Assistant Civil Engineer has the requisite capacity for his situation. Editorial duty in such cases is invidious, I allow; but it is nevertheless a duty the press owes to the Public; and becomes more invidious, and is more liable to misconstruction, when it is forced on one of your correspondents. Those who procure such an appointment for its present occupant must have been prepared for public indignation; but those who win can laugh, and if we had not payed might laugh too,—for a more laughable affair never was.

Every person, before he can act legally as a Land Surveyor in the Colony, is obliged to pass an examination; but Assistant Civil Engineers, who have large gangs of workmen under their orders, to whose professional skill and acquirements are entrusted works of great public importance, through whose hands large sums of public money must be continually passing,—to whose scientific knowledge human life is committed,—are taken into employ on the security of friend’s word, and without any examination at all!

Your readers will perceive, I allude particularly to a recent Colonial appointment in the Civil Engineer’s department, and not in the Surveyor General’s, as I erroneously mentioned in my last. Was it fair to the new Civil Engineer (Capt. Pilkington) to impose this extra burden upon him? Will it be fair to make him responsible for the subsidence of bridges

the falling in of barracks, or any of the accidents which may occur here through the ignorance of his subordinates? How has this happened? The solution is simple! Look at the domestic unity of the Legislative Council,—the link-within-link,—and it is easy to account for family influence in the dispensation of Government Patronage. It is not easy to foretell what may happen hereafter in a Council so constituted, or (if its present principle is extended,) what inducements may not be proffered to gain a vote, stop a voice, stifle an inquiry, blink a subject, or perpetrate a fraud. The gains of private complaisance we have already seen; the losses of the Public Treasury are yet to be determined. Verily, verily, there is an interest in full swing, “very different to the interests of the People.” Your readers will apprehend my allusions without requiring my mouth to be opened as wide as the Cow! Rumours are abroad that our Representative Assembly has been denied, Mr. Ebden, the only independent member of Council we have, will take the first opportunity of asking, for the information of the Public, if Lord Grey has expressed any opinion on the subject. Then, Sir, we will determine what course to pursue. Should our hopes be disappointed, we must have meetings in town and country, deputations from all quarters, petitions innumerable, and every legitimate sort of agitation. Our aim, the aim of every free man, is to have the Colonists freely represented, to elect members of Council free from Government influence, to preserve our municipalities from interference, to possess the right of taxing ourselves, and spending our own money as we ourselves think fit,—not as Lord Grey thinks fit, or Sir Harry Smith thinks fit. We shall then see what necessity exists for increased salaries in Government offices,—for inefficient Civil Engineers,—for Magistrates without work,—for Bishops and Archdeacons,—for Political Agents and “Café Commissioners”—Military Villages,—Fingo Settlements,—Comptrollers of the Post,—Superintendents of the High Roads,—Education Boards,—Government Schools without scholars,—Episcopal Chaplains without churches,—New Churches without congregations,—and a legion of functionaries, and sinecure establishments, either useless, or too expensive at the price.

Members of Council! you are expected to cancel Government appointments made, after the estimates have been laid before you, and to scrutinize the necessity of new appointments made so recklessly in the face of DECREASING EXPENDITURE.

Members of Council! you are bound to investigate closely the efficiency or inefficiency, and the claims, of persons nominated by the Governor to situations of high and deep responsibility.

Members of Council! you are called upon to see that the Governor keeps to his word, and does not charge any part of the military expenses caused by the late attack on the Boers, to the Colonial Treasury. His Excellency said that the Colony should not pay for that military expedition. Does any one imagine that the emigrants of New Caledon can ever, or will ever, pay for it? and if they do not, will His Excellency demand the money from England? Oh, no! Catch His Excellency putting his head into the mouth of that growling Grey tiger in Downing-Street! So the end of this face will be that the Colonists as usual will have to find the money. But the military heroes will get pensions for their wives, and brevet promotions and C.B.-ships for themselves, and they will think it capital fun and a lucrative trade to shoot the Duffel Jackets. The widow’s wail, and the orphan’s cry will sanctify their honors, and the Colonists of the Cape will have to pay for them.

DUFFLE JACKET.

Pearl, 3d February 1849

Sia.—A Correspondent in your paper of the 1st instant, signing himself “A Churchman,” (not a political one of course) asks, who is that Barker at the Pearl, is he the same man who was at Theophilus in 1821? Be so good as inform him, that it is the same identical individual. Again he asks, What did he get from Sir Rufane Donkin? Tell him that he met his Excellency at Bathurst on the 6th of June 1821, and obtained from him fifteen hundred Rix-dollars (Rs. 1,500.) or one hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings sterling (£ 12 10) for the Hottentots of that institution, at the rate of six Rix-dollars per month, as compensation (the very thing a Churchman is agitating for at this moment) for work performed by them in Cafferland, and for the time they were retained and employed at the military posts, after the Commandos of 1819 was dismissed, and which the then Commandant and Civil authorities refused to pay them. With regard to writing in the newspapers, this Barker asks, are Churchmen the only persons in the colony who are entitled to this privilege? and fearlessly challenges any man, of whatever Church, to prove the assertion of “A Churchman,” that he has ever attempted to excite the colored classes against the whites, or make slaves dissatisfied with their employers.

As this is the first time I have intimated myself on your notice, you will oblige by its insertion in your next number, And I remain, yours

G. BARKER.

Koerberg, 24 Feb. 1849.

Mr. BARKER.—A Correspondent “Iconoclast,” (another in the Commercial Advertiser of the 24th of January, another in the Zuid-Afrikaan of the 29th, signed “another English Farmer,” and a ditto consecutive in the same paper, and dated ingeniously from Tulbagh, signed “A humble Friend to the Farmers,”) has a remarkable coincidence of style, and if I am not very much mistaken, one suit of clothes would fit all three of them.

“Iconoclast,” or for the information of your less learned readers, “Idol breaker,” in English, gives the person, whom he politely designates a “political Sangrado,” the credit of having up to the age of half a century, “spent his time honestly till he began with politics.” Do you think the compliment could as honestly be returned to the “Idol breaker?”

In ridiculing such a man, “Iconoclast” has overlooked the fact, that the very character he has, so unwittingly bestowed, entitles his opinions, political or otherwise, to some degree of respect, and attention;—nay, the very title he himself has assumed, would lead to the supposition that the man he was so intent upon destroying, is an *idol of the people*; that the “Idol breaker” abounds in compliments to his victim, when he least intends it. Mallow often obscures reason, and his production is a remarkable example of it; he will find the “Idol breaker” but a tough morsel, but stand more the attenuated remains of mortality can accomplish, who vainly styles himself the “Iconoclast.” He very prudently declines the game of argument; he would be lo’d if he tried it, clever as he is at other games!

When a master employs, or allows a servant, (he has ever so learned) to abuse any one that impedes his views, or schemes, or beside that which is not lovely, he should either furnish him with a “cone of darkness”—or a shield of trash. “Iconoclast’s” weapons are tip’d with gold—and “Another English Farmer” has not much scope for his agricultural genius in *Gardens*.

The ubiquitous individual is again advised to desist from his anonymous attacks upon his betters, and rather to attend to the duties of the kitchen and stable, to see the farmers are not paid too high a price for the hay and corn sent in for his master as most suitable employment in the fulfillment of his proper duties.

I have a little more advice in reserve for him, but shall wait to see whether he attends to this (for I know his style under any disguise, and all his dodges). If he does take warning I shall not trouble him again. If not, both he and his master too may suffer, for masters are responsible for the acts of their servants, and the system of taking them, without reference to character, ought to be discouraged and discontinued, particularly in those who from their elevated position in society, are bound to set a good example.

It is to be observed from such moral degradation, that the farmers have applied for a legal engagement to enable them to guard against bad characters.

AN ENGLISH FARMER.

INDIA.

THE SKIRMISH AT RAMNUGGUR.

In our Panjab article last week, we announced that affairs verged to a crisis, though we thought it doubtful that Shere Singh would hold his ground, the moment operations commenced, while they were likely to do about the 22nd. Unfortunately for many a gallant soldier he did so, or at least he was not compelled to do otherwise by such superior generalship on our part as it might have been expected would shew. That’s Careton “the best cavalry officer in India” and that’s Haileock have fallen we owe not to the indomitable valour of the Sikhs or their overwhelming force, but to a want of having the troops well in hand which, even from the experience of Alzal, we were led to believe was attainable.

We said that operations were likely to commence on the 22d, and the date has too painfully borne us out. Late in the evening of the 21st Lord Gough and his staff reached the camp at Sabarion, a village about 9 miles S. S. W. of Ramnuuggur, which was Brigadier Gen. Campbell’s head quarters. It was generally believed that his Excellency’s presence would be the signal for an immediate advance and public expectation was not disappointed. Lord Gough appears to have made himself acquainted with the latest intelligence available regarding the position and strength of the Sikh troops and formed his plan accordingly and at once.

Orders were immediately issued for the advanced division to prepare to move forward, about 2 a.m. of the 22d, without sound of bugle or drum. This division consisted of the cavalry brigade comprehending H. M. 3d and 14th Light Dragoons, the 8th and 9th Light Cavalry and the 12th Irregulars, also Descaen & Warner’s troops of Horse Artillery, Austin’s and Dewey’s field batteries, and two brigades of infantry—that of Godby consisting of the 2d Europeans and the 70th N.I.—and that of Hoggan, consisting of H. M. 61st, the 36th and 46th N. I. The cavalry formed on the right, the artillery in the centre, and the infantry on the left of the whole. The cavalry and infantry were formed in column. The camp was still remaining, Brigadier Haileock’s brigade mounting guard over it; the 12th Irregulars covering the rear of the advance.

This strong detachment advanced under the personal command of the Chief, with Generals Campbell and Careton.

According to the letters in our contemporaries, the object of the movement was simply a reconnaissance, but as far as we can judge, it was to take up a new position nearer the enemy, holding the higher bank of the Chenab by Ramnuuggur. To this the divisions of Sir Joseph Thackwell and Sir Walter Gilbert were ordered to follow, which they did near dawn, the camp being entirely in motion about that hour. While on the advance to Ramnuuggur along a road described to be as smooth as a billiard table, the main body heard heavy firing ahead, which continued for an hour, then ceased, then recommenced near 10 a.m. and continued till its arrival in sight of the Chenab about noon, when instead of the conflict so anxiously expected, our infantry witnessed the final charges of the Dragoons in conclusion of the day’s work. They had been robbed of no glory by their comrades of the advanced division, for of the five regiments of infantry which composed it none had taken part in the affair. It was on our part, entirely cavalry action; on that of the Sikhs a general one; Careton’s brigade with the horse artillery being involved in a conflict with the full strength of the enemy. We shall resume the narrative of their proceedings.

The Commander-in-Chief and his division quitted their ground about half past three on the morning of the 22d, marching towards Ramnuuggur, which they reached and cleared about 7. Between the town and the Chenab there is a mile and a half of pure and heavy sand, verging into quicksands by the river brink. On this a large body of the enemy was encamped under cover of their entrenched position on the other side. Lower down the stream the ground was more broken and intersected with dry ravines impervious to cavalry. The opposite bank, by far the higher, commanded our side of the river, and on it drawn up in the form of a horse’s shoe was the Sikh camp strongly entrenched and bristling with heavy batteries. There were tops of trees and other shelter on our bank which afforded sufficient cover from the fire of the enemy; and as he had received intimation of our approach and was rapidly withdrawing his men to his own side of the river, it might be supposed, our leaders would have been satisfied with their position till they had accurately reconnoitered the position and resources of the Sikhs.

The river which at this point is not very broad is fordable in many places, and opposite the broken ground to which we have alluded there appears to have been an easy passage, which was accordingly protected by heavy batteries, as well as by matchlock men posted in the ravines, and covered by nullahs. When our troops first came in sight, the impetuous body which had pitched on, ran rapidly retreated across leaving only some pickets and a few stragglers, who, whether they thought themselves perfectly secure under the heavy guns of their camp or inability could not get off in time, remained looking at our advance. This was more than the arriere of the Chief could resist, and the mounted force was let loose upon them. As it dashed forward impetuously, the Sikhs prudently took to the water, and their artillery opened upon the pursuers, the enemy lining the bank as a rampart.

Not content with driving the enemy across, the horse artillery advanced on the very edge of the river and opened a brisk fire on the crowds standing upon the opposite bank. These soon dispersed, but in a short time their batteries opened along the whole line and as the artillery was in the focus of the entrenched camp, to nothing that the impetuosity of the assault. It soon became perceptible that their bravado was like to cost dear, for it did not draw off in time. Orders were issued for that purpose, by the Commander-in-Chief, who it is asserted did not comprehend the fact they had executed however much the hardship it evinced might be congenial to his spirit. When, however, it was attempted to limber up the guns, it was found that a six-pounder under the care of Lieut. Talbot had got into a quicksand and could not be extricated. The Sikhs discovered the mischance as soon as our men concentrated their fire upon the spot.—Not only were the horses thus disabled but a couple of ammunition tumbrils, and in fine nothing remained but to spike and abandon the piece. General Campbell made one vigorous effort to disengage it but exposed to the full blaze of the hostile batteries it was unavailing, and Lord Gough wisely declined to permit a second.

There was now a decided basis of contention, for the Sikhs were anxious to cross and beat away the gun as trophy, and our men to keep them off. As soon then as our men were all clear of fire, the Sikhs forced in large bodies to the former position, which they occupied with masses of cavalry, till General Careton thinking it expedient to clear the ground, gave order to the 3d Dragoons to charge them. It was done with great brilliancy and scarcely any loss. This was the first of a series of charges which occupied the rest of the morning, and had they been as skilfully directed as they were impudent and deadly, they would have impressed

the Sikhs with a due notion of the hopelessness of the contest on which they had entered. But it was fated to be otherwise, though with whom the fault lies remains to be ascertained. The 3d Dragoons, handled by Brigadier White, though they achieved as much glory as their comrades of the 14th, were so fortunate as to come out of action with the loss only of five men wounded and eleven horses killed. This is attributed to the cool wisdom of the Brigadier, who did not think it essential that his men should be exposed to a galling fire where they could not act. The 14th suffered far more seriously.

The 14th were brigaded with the 5th Light Cavalry under Col. Haileock, and the native troopers nobly emulated their European brethren. When they were ordered in turn to charge, the 14th were carried by their headlong speed far ahead and within the fire of the heavy batteries. Meanwhile a large body of the enemy had been left to the right hand, rather protected by inequalities of ground, it became the duty of the 5th to dislodge this party, and they charged it with great gallantry but against great disadvantages, and the rapidity of their charge occasioned some disorder in their ranks. This was perceived by the General and the 5th, who had returned to their ground, were ordered to support the 5th. From his position however Col. Haileock saw another body of Sikhs, at the ford we have alluded to, and whether it was he was carried away by the desire to rout them or that the mistake in his orders, is not said, but as the accounts go—before orders could be conveyed to him to let them alone and to support the 5th, he had swept away upon the body occupying the ravine. A large force of Sikh horse covered the strength behind and apparently awaited the shock of the charge, but before the 14th were well up to them, they separated to right and left. A few hardy wights remained to cross sabres with the foremost rank of the Dragoons, who were of course annihilated. But the precipitate career of the Dragoons was now checked by the ground. They had been entrapped. Four masked batteries opened a tremendous fire upon them. Immediately before them was a dry nullah, around were regiments garrisoned by matchlock men, the side of the nullah also bridged with infantry. The ravines were inaccessible, for it was impossible for the horses to descend into them to get at the Sikhs. It was however possible to take the Indians and get at the men on the other side, and till gallantly but painfully rash resolve was adopted by Col. Haileock. In the meanwhile General Careton who had perceived the trap into which the 14th had fallen, galloped off with the 5th to support and recall them. They came in time to share the charge and the attendant loss. By the accounts which supply us with fragmentary details, it would seem that the bunch was manfully cleared, our cavalry sweeping like a whirlwind over the ranks of the Sikhs beyond, who falling flat as they passed rose and fired on them when they had done so. It is said that one squadron of the 14th actually reformed on the opposite side of the river and in the enemy’s entrenchments. The daring of the charge seemed to paralyse the enemy, for the cavalry charged back again and came way to our own position, after this so rapidly performed that at the moment nothing but its surpassing gallantry was perceived.

Not however with irreparable loss had the 14th added to their laurels. General Careton was shot through the body by a Zamborak, on this side of the Nullah. He dismounted, but escaped as he touched the ground. Colonel Haileock disappeared as he cleared the Nullah, and when last seen was fighting against odds on foot, severely wounded and without an arm. There is yet doubt whether he had been found and brought into camp. Col. Alexander of the 5th lost an arm, and other officers severely wounded have since expired of their wounds. The correct list of casualties will be found in another column, and offers a painful contrast to the military merit of this collision which we may put down as simply nihil. Perhaps it is even worse than nothing, for the death of two officers of the character of General Careton and Col. Haileock, must necessarily add to the prestige of the enemy and the capture of the guns will be duly trumpeted through the length and breadth of the land, even to Peshawar.

The arrangements consequent upon the death of General Careton have been the appointment of Sir Joseph Thackwell to command the cavalry in chief, as well as (being second in command) to superintend the general duties of the camp. The 3d Infantry brigade has been transferred from the 3d to the 4th division to make it of equal strength with the others. General Campbell takes command of the 3d division in room of General Thackwell and Brigadier Wheeler, with the rank of Brigadier Gen. is nominated to the Panjab division.

The latest intelligence from the field is that the enemy were busy entrenching themselves on their side as we on our side of the river. The latter measure has been resorted to with a view of drawing off the fire of the Sikhs, in which object the British have succeeded, as the Sikhs keep up an incessant though harmless fire upon what they take to be working parties. Their position is good, the camp and batteries extending a mile and a half; their guns are heavy and commanding. Our camp extends in a long line with Ramnuuggur in the rear. According to one report, the Commander-in-Chief had evacuated Ramnuuggur and fallen back in the hope of luring the enemy across, while a division sent higher up to Wuzeraabad should move to the right bank of the Chenab, and having flank them render their destruction almost certain. The up-country paper however say nothing of this route, though it is certain a division has proceeded to Wuzeraabad to occupy the fords there.

Lord Gough awaits the arrival of his artillery and engineers parks to commence further operations; some of the heavy guns had arrived on the 24th, but the detour made by Brigadier Penny (in charge of the rest) to drive off a chief of the name of Ittur Singh, who molests the communications with Lahore, has delayed the rest. They are however expected on the 29th, and as a matter of course, the announcement of their arrival will be the news of an engagement. May more sagacity be shewn, than we have hitherto witnessed!

Eastern Star, Dec. 9.

The following is a nearly correct list of the casualties:—

Brigadier General Careton, C. B., killed, (shot through the heart).

H. M. 14th Light Dragoon—Colonel Haileock; first returned as missing, and then as having been killed; subsequently ascertained to be dangerously wounded having lost an arm, and brought in on the evening of the 22d. Although most, even recent accounts mention his death, we believe he was still alive on the 23d.

Capt. Fitzgerald, wounded in five places by sword cuts, chiefly about the head and neck.

Capt. Gall, wounded, lost a hand.

Capt. MacMahon, ditto, in the neck.

Capt. Sandford, wounded.

Twenty-seven men killed.

H. M. 3d Dragoon, Capt. Cauley wounded.

Five men killed.

Seven men wounded.