

UITGEBREIDE VERKOOPING VAN
KEURIGE WYNEN en BIER.

D' Ondergeteekenden last ontvangen hebende van de
SCHEPERS, om by PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
aan te bieden de volgende

WYNEN.

Zullen de Heeren BLOK & BARTMAN die verkooping
houen,

OP AANST. ZATURDAG, 5 MAART,

Ten TWEE URE PRECIES, op de Parade,

44 Doz. MADEIRA, in 1 doz. kastjes

150 do. SHERRY, " 3 " do.

24 do. CLARET, " 1 " do.

73 do. CHAMPAGNE, " 1 " do.

150 do. PALB ALE, " 3 " vaten

150 do. LONDONSCHÉ STOUT, " 3 " do.

Bovengemelde WYNEN zyn allen van de BESTE MA-

KERS, men kan met veiligheid zeggen van de beste

soort ooit ter PUBLIEKE VEILING aangeboden.

GEORGE GREIG & Co.

MARSH & ZONEN.

LANDEN nu ex "Wm. Ash," en andere late aankom-

sten,

Tuigen, enkel'en dubbel Roans, van verschillende kleuren

Tuigen en Ringen Holwerk, in grote verschei- denheid

Stalen Stangen, Sporen, Bestaaf Messenwerk

Schoengaren, super Deur en Fancy Matten

Diaper en Gordelgoud Metalen Hot Plates, van alle grooten

Karens Pheton Veren Yzeren Potten en Pannen

Karens Aszenen Kots Laken en Pluis

Ruiting Belegels Dames en Heeren Zadel

Borrelwiel, van alle soorten Koetsloden en Houten Schroeven

Blikken Platen, IC, IX, FX, Dubbele Loop Geweren, kasten

Gemaldeerd en Patent Leder, Behangel Papier

voor Teugels, Zakken, enz.

Aardewerk.

DEEN Algemeen en verscheiden assortiment Thee, Tol-
Lijst, en Tafel Serviezen, Borden, Schotels, Kommen,
Koper, en Seltzertels, Bakers, Kruiken, Gemberbier,
Bottels, Glaaswerk, enz, enz.

Birmingham en Sheffield Pakhuizen.

HOWARD'S

DUBBELE VOOR PLOEGEN.

DE Ondergeteekenden hebben ontvangen een voorraad
dezer welbekende extra Werktuigen, versterkt en ver-
hoedt voor deze Kolonie.

Zy hebben mede vorhanden oterige Scharen, Reister-
borden, Wielen, enz, enz.

Zy kunnen deze Ploegen gemoedelyk aanbevelen als meer
behaagend en eenvoudig, en als beter werk verrigting
dan enige welche als nog zyn ingevoerd, en zy verwijzen
de Landbouwers die ze nog niet beproeft hebben, tot
degenen die zuks gedaan hebben.

McDONALD BUSK & Co.

Buskruit.

DE KAMES Buskruit Maatschappij neemt de

vreemdheid te berichten, dat zy nu een Etablisse-
ment in London heeft voor den verkoop van hare
onderscheiden soorten Buskruit, —gemaakt op de meest
goedkeurende beginnissen, en onder hoogst bekwaam
toezigt,—hetwelk by het gros te bekomen is op aauwraag
aan Haar, Kantoer, 47 Leadenhall-straat, London, aften-
ver van derzelver Magazynen te Barking Creek, Liver-
pool, Swanne, of in the Clyde. Zy beveelt niet vertrou-
wen van Engeneurs en Mineurs haan Spring-kruit aaf, en
aan Jagers haan Buks en nieuws en hooch beroend Kristal
Kruit dat, wat gaangt sterke, zuiverheid en schelyke
ontploffing, zonder weerga is. Partijen voorraad nooddig
hebbende wrijden geraden toetzen dat zy het Kruit on-
bedien gemaakt door de KAMES Buskruit Maatschappij.

KENNISGEVING.

DE Ondergeteekenden geven by deze kennis, dat de
Heer THOMAS DRAPER toegelaten is als Vennoot in
hunne bezigheden te Colesberg en Sinas Poort, welke
voortaan gedreven zullen worden onder de firma van THO-
MAS DRAPER & Co., op beide planten.

HEUGH & FLEMING,
Port Elizabeth, 1 Jan. 1853.

Kennisgeving.

ALLE Personen die verschuldigd zyn aan den voorma-
lige firma van HEUGH & FLEMING, te derzer Plaats
worden verzucht hunne rekeningen met de Ondergeteekenden te vereffenen.

THOS. DRAPER & Co.

Colesberg, 1 Jan. 1853.

N.B.—Wol, Ivoor, Huiden, Bokken- en Schapenvellen
vet, Zeep, en Produkten van alle soorten, gekocht voor
kontant, geruiled, of in betaling aangenomen, en liberale
voorschotten gedaan, in kontant of Koopwaren.

Berigt van Venootschap.

DE Ondergeteekenden geven by deze kennis, dat zy op
helen een Venootschap gesloten hebben als Winke-
liers enz. am de Paart, handelende onder de firma van
MINNAAR & BOSMAN.

DANIEL MINNAAR.
J. D. BOSMAN.

Paarl, den 22 February 1853.

**SWELLENDAMSCHE GENOTSCHEAP
VAN LANDBOUW.**

OP DONDERDAG, den 24 MAART, 1853. (zynde ge-
durende de Race Week,) zal het Swellendamsche
Genootschap van Landbouw, een Markt houden voor den
verkoop van Paarden, Vee, enz.

F. W. REITZ, Sec.

AAN

Wynboeren, enz.

DE Ondergeteekende biedt te koop aan 20 fraaije jonge
Muilezels; zy zyn groot en in den besten staat,
juist aangeskomen van de plaats Klipfontein, Distrik
George.

J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS.
P.S.—Geene objecie om Wyn of Kaapsche Brandewijn
in betaling aan te nemen.

Aan Wolteelers.

DE Ondergeteekenden zullen liberale voorschotten geven
op WOL, geconsigneerd aan het Kantoer van de
Heeren W. P. HAMMEND & Co., London.

J. LETTERSTEDT & Co.

Prinsstraat, 9 Nov. 1852.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Walestraat, Kaapstad elken Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met de eerstkomende post naar de Buiten-Districten verzonden.

Termen:—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22, per Quartal Rds. 5.—In de Buiten-districten voor de twee Nummers in derselver geheel Rds. 28 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch waar al de stofte van de Maandags Courant (in eenen taal) by wege van Supplement tot de Donderraads-paer wordt leggerd, Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.

Prys 8d. per enkeld Nommer.



Published at No. 92, Wale street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post.

Terms:—In Town Rds. 22 per Annum, per Quarter, Rds. 5.—In the Country, for the two Papers, Rds. 28 per Annum, per Quarter Rds. 7; but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is provided, Rds. 22 per Annum, or Rds. 5 4 per Quarter.

*** Single Paper 8 pence.*

De Suid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN-DISTRICTEN.

De Hr. W. P. R. Dixon, Bloemfontein, De Hr. J. C. Hofmeir, Burgersdorp; De Hr. C. Pritchard, Beaufort; De Hr. Th. Oosterh, Caledon; De Hr. P. C. van Ellewe, Clantons Holland; De Hr. J. L. Knobell, Colchester; De Hr. D. Blanckenberg, Cradock; De Hr. C. Visser, George; De Hr. W. G. Zinn, Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. L. Clements, Hotspur; De Hr. R. Cardinal, Swellendam; De Hr. C. W. Nelson, Knysna en Plettenbergbaai; De Hr. M. Hamm, Malmesbury; De Hr. D. A. de Vaders, E. H. Langenbach, Richmond; De Hr. P. Karsten, Stellenbosch; De Hr. —— Somerset; De Hr. H. L. de Lange Vos, Tulbagh; De Hr. J. de Pittiers, Tygerberg; De Hr. W. Moore, Wanberg; De Hr. J. C. Groenendaal, Faure-Smit.

DEEL XXIII.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. OP DONDERDAG,

Den 17den Maart 1853,

EN VOLGENDE DAGEN.

ZULLEN den Testamenteure des Boedels van
wylen JOHANNES CHRISTAAN KOTZE, en nagelate
Weduwe ELIZABETH ISABELLA SMIT, ter plaatse Rietkloof,
alias Plattekloof, gelegen in de Wyk Achter Pikitberg,
District Pikitberg, publiek aan den meestbiedende doen
verkoopen, de geheele Natatschap van den overledene,
bestaande in:

25 Moosje Trekrossen

225 Aanteel Beesten, van extra ras

50 Aanteel Paarden

8 Wagen Paarden

100 Aanteel Schapen en Bokken

200 Hamels en Kapters

15 Extra yette Varkens,

1 Paardeel Wagen

1 Kar

4 Spannen Jukken met Trektouw compleet

3 Spannen Taigen

Een nieuwe Zegen

Een nieuwe Set Net

Een ditte Schuit

Een ditte Tent

Eene grote hoeveelheid extra

NEGOTIE GOEDEREN,
Alle soorten Granen,

Benevens extra Huisraad, Bouw, Smids, Timmermans,
Kelder en Keukengereedschappen, en al hetgeen toe-
dage de Verkoop heeft van worden aangebragt.

Ook de halve Aanteelen die de overledene gehad heeft.

In het Erf No. 3, met daerop staande Huis gelegen

ten Dorpe Pikitberg.

In de Vruchtbare altoo duurende Erfpacht Plants,

" Brood Kraal," gelegen in het Zwartland, zeer goed voor
Vegeleiden en Zaanduif.

Zoo voor zichezen als namens zynen Mede-Executiveur.

J. J. KOTZE, Test. Executiveur.

Plattekloof, District Pikitberg,

12 Feb. 1853.

VERKOOPING VAN

JONGE HENGSTEN.

DEN 7 MAART 1853,

ZAL de Ondergeteekende per Publieke Vendutie in het
Dorp MALMESBURY verkopen,

14 opregt geteelde jonge Hengsten,

2 en 3 jaren oud, afkomstig van de Bloedpaarden O'CONNELL

Jugael, Tully Ho en Jonge Morisco, uit afstand van de
welbekende Paarden Ekippe, Hanekel, Ploughboy,

Pompy, Diakohs, Clivier, Orville, Waxy, Rhoderick,

Dhu, Electra, Wokingham, McArab, Tiaore, Emaus,

Morisco en Sideboard.

Deze party JONGE HENGSTEN, zullen worden be-
vonden beter te zyn, dan enige welke de Ondergeteekende
kende als nog per Vendutie heeft doen opveilen.

M. MELCK.

Groote Bergvriwer, 24 January 1853.

De heer J. G. STEYTLER, Afslager.

Kapstadt, 13 January 1853.

VERKOOPING VAN

JONGE HENGSTEN.

30 OPREGT GETEELDE

JONGE HENGSTEN.

DES Ondergeteekenden JAARLYKSE VERKOOPING
zal stellig plaats hebben op

DONDERDAG

Den 10 MAART, aanstaande.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op WOENSDAG den 9 Maart

1853 verkopen ter plaatse van den heer DAVID MA-
RAIS, en daer na PAARL, van

30 Opregt geteelde Jonge Hengsten

van 2 en 3 jaren oud, geteld op zyne eigendommen te

Gröot Bergvriwer, door de opregte Bloedpaarden HUM-<



PROFESSOR HOLLOWAYS ZALF

EEN PERSOON 70 JAREN OUD, GENEZEN VAN EEN ZEERE BEEN VAN DERTIG JARIGEN DUUR.
Afschrift van een brief van den Heer Wm. Abbs, Bowyer van Gas Oven, in Ruschcliffe, nabij Huddersfield, dat.
31 Mei 1851.

Aan Professor Holloway.—Myneher!—Ik heb 30 jaren gleden aan een zeere been, het gevolg van twee of drie ongevalen, door de gasverkenner, vergezeld van tekenen van schurubruik. Ik kan toevlucht tot verschillend geneeskundig advies, zonder enig nut, en men zeide my zelf dat het even moest worden afgezet; even wel hebben weve pillen en zalf binnen, zoodtorter tyd eenne volkomen genezing bewerkstelligd, dat weinigen, die niet van overtuigd waren, het wilden geloven.

(Get.) W.M. ABBS.

De waarheid derzaer opgaan kan besteedt worden door den heer W.P. ENGLAND, Chemist, 13, Marktstraat Haddersfield.

EEN VERSCHRIKKELYK ZEERE BORST GENEZEN IN EEN MAAND.

Extract uit eenen brief van den heer R. Turner, van Penshurst, Kent, d.d. 13 September 1850.

Aan Professor Holloway.—Myneher!—Myne vrouw had meer dan 6 maanden geleden aan zeere borsten, en had al dien tyd het best advies, maar te vergeefs. Vroeger eene akelige wond aan myn eigen begin genezen hebbende door uw weergaarde Medicyn, besloot ik weder uwe Pillen en Zalf te gebruiken, en beproefde ze in hara geväl, en het was gelukkig dat ik zuks deed, want in minder dan een maand was yz volkomen hersteld en het nat dat vele andere ledens van myn gezint door derzelver gebruik gehad te hebben is wahrly bewonderwaardig. Ic recomandeer ze nu temsterksten aan al myne vrienden.

(Get.) F. TURNER.

INFLAMMATIE IN DE ZYDE VOLKOMEN GENEZEN
Afschrift van een brief van den heer F. Arnott van Preahouse Lothian Road, Edinburg, d.d. 29 April 1851.

Aan Professor Holloway.—Myneher!—Meer dan twintig jaren is myne vrouw nu een dient onderworpen geweest aan inflammatie in de zyde, waarvan mijn haer gelaten en spannische vlieden aangelegheet, maar zonder de pijn weggenomen. Onsreit vier jaren geleden zag yz in de curantien de wonderbare genezing door uwe Pillen en Zalf bewerkstelligd, en sicht deselve te beproeven. Tot hare grote verbazing en vreugd vond yz onmiddelyk zulks onverwuld te doen ten einde den Heer Verkoop van de Hengsten van den Heer BAXLEY.

TREK EN RYPAARDEN.

O P AANVANDE ZATURDAG, den 5 dezer, zullen worden verkocht op de Commissie Verkooping van den Heer STEYLER op de Parade,

Twee Spannen goed gedresseerde Trek en Rypaarden,

juist aangekomen van buiten.

W. GLYNN.

60 Extra vette Schapen en Bokken.

O P MAANDAG den 7 MAART, zal de Ondergetekende ter Plaats van den Heer T. Morris, Fox & Hounds Inn, doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal Schapen en Bokken, welke verzekerd worden in eenen uitmuntenden staat zyn, en zeker op den verkoopdag present zullen zyn.

J. L. PRETORIUS,
22 Feb. 1853.
D. Heer J. WAG, Afslager.

75 Extra vette, groote en zware Slaglossen, 40 Dito Trek en Jonge Ossen, 300 Dito Hamels, 150 Dito Kapader Bokken.

O P DONDERDAG den 10 dezer, zullen ter plante van den heer JAN DE WAAL, Saxonburg, worden verkocht bovengemeld getal extra vette Slaglossen, welke verzekerd worden in eenen uitmuntenden staat zyn. Zullen niet te voren uit de hand worden verkocht en zeker op den dag der verkoopdag present zyn.

H. L. BOSMAN, Izaak zoom.

Paarl, 2 Maart 1853.
D. A. DE AILLIERS, Afslager.

120 extra vette Slaglossen.

O P VRYDAG den 11 dezer, zal de Ondergetekende ter plante van den heer J. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal extra vette Slaglossen, welke verzekerd worden in eenen uitmuntenden staat zyn. D. J. MULLER.

Paarl, 2 Maart 1853.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Afslager.

12 Goed gedresseerde Trek en Rypaarden, 8 do. do. Muilezels van 2 tot 4 jaren.

230 Aanteelchalen, waaronder 2 opregte Mervino Hammen, 2 Slaglossen en 2 Melkhoreinen.

O P DONDERDAG, den 24sten Maart 1853, zal de Ondergetekende ter zyde Plaats genaam Brandenburg, gelegen achter de Paarl, bovenstaand vee publiek doen verkoopen, almede.

D. J. MULLER.

Paarl, 2 Maart 1853.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Afslager.

200 mudden Koora en 100 do. Haver.

Een Paardenwagen, 1 Kapkar, 4 Ploegen, 1 Blaasbalg met toebhoeren, 6 span Tuigen compleet, enz.

P. J. RETIEF. Pz.

Paarl, den 2 Maart 1853.
D. Heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Afslager.

1000 Hamels.

BOVENGEMELDEN Schapen, welke sterk aanbevolen worden, als zynde in extra conditie, zullen worden verkocht te Durban, op WOENSDAG den 6 April, voor rekening van

M. M. DE TOIT.

J. G. STEYLER, Afslager.

Bureau van den Baljuw.

Kaapstad, den 3 Maart 1853.

N Executie van het Gewyde van het Hooge Gerechtshof, in de ondergemeinde Zaak, zal de volgende Verkooping worden gehouden:

AFDEELING, STELLENBOSCH.

PAUL JOHANNES ROOS, Tz. vs. HEND. JOHN. MORKE, W.

Op Dinsdag den 15 Maart 1853, ten 10 ure a.m., aan

de Gedagdagens woning te Somerset West, van 6 Trkossen,

18 Wagen en Rypaarden, 14 stuks Aanteelvree, 3 Kajatten

Ferskuilen, 2 Stukvaten, 6 Leggers, een stel Keldergeredeschap, enz, enz.

D. CLOOTE, Baljuw.

De reden waaraan men het wegbliven van de

maalboot toeschryft, wordt gezegd te zyn de verandering in den datum van hun vertrek van

Engeland, van den 15 tot den 26ste van elke maand.

Na derde hoogst indrukmakende handeling hield

Heer PAULUS een Redevoering over iemand,

III val met veel waarde en kracht met de groote

aandacht aangehoord werd en zal deze plegtighed nog lang

gehelden blijven.

Moige dat beeld van eendragtelyke samenwerking, ter ere

van den Drieënigen God staen moet en wassen in de

Heer, ryklyker in de Gemeente, huigen en zich tevens na de

burgelyke maatschappijen blozijen en zich tevens na de

overtogen onzer natuurgenooten, die nog in het

duistere zitten.

Na den afloop der plegtighed, werd een koninklijke

salut gelost.

Aanspraak van den Wel-Er. Heer D. J. van

Rynelveld:

Wel-Erwaarde Heeren Leeraren en Kerkeraden der

Evangelisch Lutherse Gemeente, Wel-Er. Heer

Leeraren en Kerkeraden der Gereformeerde, Episcopale,

Ryphise en Wesleyansche gemeente alhier. Wel-

Heer uitmaakte dat de Commissie der Lutherse

Gemeente ter dezer plaats en verdere vrienden die al-

heyegekomen syn ter bywoning derze plegtighed.

Nadiens den Erw. Kerkeraden der Evangel. Lutherse

Gemeente in de Kaapstad vereerd en verzocht zyde en

naast oock om den Hoeksteen der opertigen Kerk alhier.

Alhier Heer uitmaakte dat de Commissie der Lutherse

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sober Ned" has been received; but we regret that communication is not couched in such terms as would satisfy our publisher. The subject to which he alludes has, however, received ample consideration. Upon mature reflection we will, we trust, agree with us that its omission is the best course.

SUBSCRIBERS and Advertisers in Town and for Health. You are kindly requested to settle their accounts at the Zuid Afrikaan Office, Feb. 1853.

To Subscribers at Colesberg.

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Zuid Afrikaan* hereby notify, that Mr. T. REDFORD, Jr., having resigned the agency of said paper, in consequence of his removal to Middlebury, Mr. J. L. KNOBEL has been appointed as his successor from the 1st of January last. All parties who may still be in arrear with their subscriptions, are requested to settle the same forthwith, in order to enable Mr. REDFORD to close accounts.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, March 3, 1853.

There can be no question that throughout the colony the scarcity of labour is felt. This does not arise from the want of men, who, if they choose, might render their services to the agriculturists, for it is well known that all our towns and villages are thronged with this class of laborers, but solely because they prefer indolence to industry, and know that they cannot be compelled to adopt a different mode of life. We need not say that under these circumstances agriculture cannot prosper, and that something must necessarily be done to effect a change; but how this change is to be effected must be ascertained by calm deliberation.

Mr. J. P. CLOETE, of Great Constantia, who has called our attention to the subject, has likewise requested us to state, that he is anxious to consult such gentlemen on the subject as may feel disposed to call upon him, his object being to devise some scheme which may be submitted to the public. If conjointly they shall succeed to make some practicable arrangements, they will no doubt be entitled to the best thanks of the Colony.

After the termination of the apprenticeship of the late slaves, several shiploads of captured Negroes were introduced into this colony, and spurned among the inhabitants. The time of nearly the whole of these has expired, and not five out of every hundred, in the country certainly, have remained with their former masters. The conclusion to be derived from this fact is clear, namely, that although the introduction of those Negroes was of temporary advantage, that permanent benefit has not been derived from their presence which it is desirable to ensure. Nay, when we look a little more closely into the matter, it will be found that their introduction has rather proved disadvantageous than otherwise.

It may be said, perhaps, that these men must live, and that if they do not work it will be passing strange if they do not starve. In any other country but South Africa this doubtless would be the case. Here, however, the labouring classes are in the enjoyment of privileges nowhere else to be met with. Having the option to charge whatever they like for any little service they may render, the money so earned suffices to keep them in ill-health for a day or longer. Their wants, both as regards food, raiment and lodgings, are so trifling, and feed in particular procurable in such abundance and at such low rates, that their earnings need but be very small to enable them to lead the life they do, and, if they condescend at all to work, to compel their employers to submit to their terms, and frequently to their insolence into the bargain.

In making these observations with regard to the liberated Africans introduced into this colony, we wish to be understood as applying them to the labouring classes generally. The parties most aggrieved, however, by this state of things, are not so much the inhabitants of the towns and villages, but the agriculturists. Is this situation not most deplorable, and what would they not give to see some remedy introduced?

We repeat, therefore, that if Mr. CLOETE and his friends shall succeed to invent some feasible scheme, the thanks of the colony will be justly due to them.

The reason assigned for the non-arrival of the Mail Steamer is said to be, the alteration of the date of her departure from England, from the 15th to the 26th of each month.

On Tuesday evening two boatmen named John Julian and Charles Norton, both residing in Waterford, got a quarrel on the Central Causeway, the result of which was a fight, terminating in the death of Julian. It is said that Norton was several times struck without cause by the deceased, who, although reprimanded with, refused to desist. At length Norton became excited and a regular fight commenced in which Julian was unfortunately killed. The cause of death is believed to be the blows which the deceased received in the abdomen. Finding that he had killed his adversary, Norton at once proceeded to the stationhouse and there surrendered himself.

SEARCH FOR GOLD.

(From the Friend of the Sovereignty, Feb. 17.)

SALES OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Since our issue of last week, we have to record a variety of Sales in Landed Property, effected in this locality, which strengthens the opinion we have so often expressed—that the giving up or retention of the Sovereignty, will not materially affect the sale of farms. Boers will look out for the best farms they can procure—and will give the value, whether the British Government go or stay.

Major Warden sold his farm Douglas Valley, towards the latter end of last week, to Mr. Ford—who ought to know the value of farms—for the sum of £2,000, being a profit of £150. Mr. Cranso sold a farm towards upper Kaffr River, without buildings for £125, and Dr. Fraser sold a small farm near the Basuto line—like wise without erection, for £150, and expects to sell two adjoining for £2,300.

The British Resident has sold the land and premises he had been wont to occupy, for £1,000.

There is reason to believe that before the end of three months, a large number of farms will have been purchased by Boers from the Colony. There is abundance of room in the Sovereignty for several thousands—and all that is required to insure safety from Native aggression, is a more dense occupation than has for some time prevailed.

Yesterday afternoon brought us a copious shower of most welcome rain, which in a few minutes converted our flat

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the Extra to the G. T. Journal, Feb. 22.)

We learn that a considerable number of troops have been moved to the Post now in course of establishment at the Kaap. Various rumours were about at King William's Town at the date of our advices as to the object in view in this division of the military force—but the most reliable statement we have received is that the Governor purposed to visit and inspect that locality, and that while there, it is probable the notorious Chiefs Sandilla and Macomo will personally make their submission to His Excellency under promise, which report has been made to them, of safe conduct, and with the understanding that a tract of country, as previously mentioned, will be allotted to them for their future residence on or near the right bank of the Kye. If this be a correct version of the case, as we believe it is, the presence of the troops may be good policy, though we are obliged to confess that experience does not afford favorable evidence of a great impression being made on the mind of the Kaffir by our military array. The Kaffir is a shrewd reasoner, and can estimate the value of time as well as any one. He has the highest respect for power—but it must be demonstrated by him by action and not by parade and display. He looks keenly to results, and cares little as to the means by which they are attained. Would we acquire the respect of the Kaffir we must show concession. Decision and power mark all our proceedings, and he must be convinced that a respite when once made by the British authorities will be assuredly executed. Bring him to this conviction and he will be pacified,—and then to him we appeal alone and with indomitable perseverance he will oppose and circumvent every measure which may be taken to reduce him to submission.

To Subscribers at Colesberg.

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Zuid Afrikaan* hereby notify, that Mr. T. REDFORD, Jr., having resigned the agency of said paper, in consequence of his removal to Middlebury, Mr. J. L. KNOBEL has been appointed as his successor from the 1st of January last. All parties who may still be in arrear with their subscriptions, are requested to settle the same forthwith, in order to enable Mr. REDFORD to close accounts.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, March 3, 1853.

It is right to state that Uithaarder's chief magistrate Fortuin, has been re-examined in reference to his statement published some time ago in this paper, to the effect that thirty men from this missionary station had joined the rebels in the Amakota. He admits having stated this to the clerk of the post who took down his words, but now says he was under the impression that Eason was another name for Klipkraal or Shlobi, from which institution and not from Eono, the thirty rebels referred to by him came. We are glad to offer this explanation.—C. B. Times, February 2.

PEACE.—The News lays the evils of a patched up peace, if such is to be at the door of the Graham's Town people, because they approved of the delay on the part of the Home Government in immediately establishing a "constitution," which would have placed Frontier interests in the hands of a Cape Town Parliament.

When then, says our contemporary, "will the country vindicate itself against the wiles of a few designing men on the frontier?" No peace is patched up, the anti constitutional men of Graham's Town are the authors of the wrong. They are working into the hands of those who have an immediate interest in an early peace—those who care not what the character of that peace may be provided it is once declared, and will endure just so long as their own term of office, and not a single day longer. The great mass of the population would leave from such leaders; and surely the prospect of a patched up peace will tend at length to open their eyes.—Frontier Times, Feb. 22.

GRAAFF-REINET.—THE OUDER BERG ROAD.

(From the Graaff Reinet Herald, Feb. 23.)

We learn that the subscriptions for the repair of this road from Graaff Reinet and the upper districts, amount to nearly £200. No assistance has been received from, or can be given by the Central Road Board; but there is a rumour that a toll bar will be placed on the road, as a means of raising sufficient funds to keep it for the future in travelling order to to the best thanks of the Colony.

The INFLUENZA.—The epidemic is very general in Graaff Reinet; scarcely any one has escaped its influence, but we have not heard of any fatal cases. However there are plenty of pale faces and hollow coughs, and those who have been attacked seem to have great difficulty in getting rid of the effects of the disease.

The Commission for settling compensation claims is now sitting in Graaff Reinet. Its labours are expected to terminate about the end of this week.

A communication from Whittaker states:—"By this time Mr. Robinson has disposed of about 50 acres in the new town; 23 are set apart from the rest for the Dutch Reformed Church, but I don't know whether they will accept of them. They have a notion of keeping by themselves and subscribing to buy a place, Haas Fontein, for 40,000 Rls., and selling it, and making the scheme build church and pay the interest. But this is a wordy way of cheating the devil, and will not do well in the end amalgamating with the English at once."

It is feared that the surveying system will be a great drawback as it necessarily proceeds slowly; many people are waiting with great impatience to begin to work upon their farms, and if they cannot get on with them within a reasonable time will go elsewhere. Sir A. Stockenstrom was only a week in locating the Kompan country, and it is a great pity that the simple plan he adopted of marking boundaries by route banks is not followed in this case—the elaborate private surveys could follow afterwards as they were wanted, the first requisite is to get the country inhabited at once, & anything that throws an impediment in the way should be set aside.

The black congregations of Shiloh have received notice from the Missionaries to quit their station within two months. This notice comes with peculiar ungraciousness from the missionaries, as they are driving off the very parties who took the station from the Hottentot and gave it back to them. A correspondent from that quarter remarks:—

"These Missionary systems engender feelings that are not in accordance with that brotherly feeling that should prevail amongst Christians, and I am pretty sure they think that the English are more their enemies than the rebels. It cannot be denied that they brought up a nest of rebels, instead of a large Christian family—but then if there had been no English there would have been no rebellion, and so it is the English's fault! That's one way of reasoning; but if ever they nurture another lot of rebels, which it is likely they will do, unless prevented by legislative measures, we'll knock justice out of them under the Barchester system."

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The Chinese settled in the Peninsula are a turbulent body, banded together in secret associations, and the British authorities may not be sorry to see them in the hands of greater savages than themselves, and made sensible that they require protection.

But if a tribe of barbarian invaders is allowed to rove about, and plunder and enslave the people at their pleasure, there will be an end to the peaceful industry of the inhabitants, whether natives or Chinese, and the Malays will be thrown back into barbarism as deep as that of their invaders.

It appears to us therefore that interference can hardly be avoided, if merely out of humanity to the Malays, who have now for some time looked to the British authorities as their protectors.

THE SOVEREIGNTY.

(From the Friend of the Sovereignty, Feb. 17.)

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Yesterday afternoon brought us a copious shower of most welcome rain, which in a few minutes converted our flat

into lakes, and our spouts and sinks into roaring rivers—From the appearance of the skies, the saying that "when it rains, it pours," is likely to be realized. This rain is most seasonable, and will assure an abundant supply of pasture for the winter, and replace the ravages of the locusts.

In stating that Major Warden's farm had fetched a profit of £1,000, it must be kept in view that the original cost was estimated, and not the value of a very good house, which he erected thereon during the last twelve months.

Schellie, we hear, starts immediately for Cape Town en route to England.

The advertisement this day published by order of the Commandant in Chief, shows, that on his expedition to Basuto Land, he left no fewer than thirty five men in desertion. The majority are young men. They cannot remain long undiscovered in this country, as the sooner they surrender and sue for mercy, the better.

The GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(From the Port Elizabeth Telegraph, Feb. 24.)

The nature of the future government of Southern Africa is still an open and undecided question, and as there are three separate and distinct bodies on the subject, it is to be presumed it will remain so until one of the three shall triumph and dictate its terms to the rest. The Western Province or more properly speaking, the so-called popular party demand the Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution laid down by their delegates. The Eastern Province objects to the omission of a most vitally important clause, as regards the interests of this Frontier, namely, that which provides for a Resident Government in this Province. The ministry shaping their course by the admitted despatch in the colonial household, withdrew their pledge of granting a Constitution until war was over, and dissension shall have ceased. Meanwhile, South Africa finds like a huge blot on the earth's surface. Every man who is dipped into the土壤 to explain away the mischief he increases and extends it, and makes confusion worse confounded. So many jarring interests are at work that an attempt at regulation produces nothing but discord, each voice being differently attuned, differently managed. There is no harmony in this bubble of tongues, and but for the fact that the number and power of the discordant sounds indicate the presence of some real want, it would be well to disregard the clamor altogether and close the scene at once. But there is something more than meets the eye of a casual observer at a first glance. New States are springing up in localities where but a few short years ago the foot of the adventurous traveller or hunting-trader alone trod. The distance of these settlements from the Western Metropolis, the rapid and invigorating progress of freedom, commercial and political, in these newly settled districts and the varied and constant necessity which these states experience of resident institutions, all combine to loosen the ties which bind older settled states, and which tie to be permanent must be comitted by the growth of kindred interests. It is a most lame and impotent tyrant usage that new states which have raised themselves from the soil by an inherent principle of activity within them should be neglected and contemned during the period of infancy, when they naturally need support, and then when they are expounding into the power and strength of perfect manhood should be suddenly severed by a distant metropolitan head, and forced back into the age of tutelage. Such however has been the case with this Province, Natal, and the Sovereign's. No sooner were each and all deemed valuable enough to support the representative of the distant departments in Cape Town than ship load after ship load was sent up.—There appears to be at a certain point up to which centralization can be forced rather than curtailed, and that point has been reached. We know that both in Cape Town and in this Province there are men to be found who in consequence of their relations with the Cape are prone to look upon a partition as fraught with evil rather than good to this Province. But these parties are apt to look at separation through the medium of their own particular interests, rather than through that of the general interests of the community at large. Thus the general interest still retains within its ranks a few (whose number owing to increase of the direct intercourse with the mother country is daily diminishing) who maintain that separation would be an evil rather than a good. The agricultural body in this Province, those who experience the particular evil resulting from the absence of resident institutions, almost to a man advocate separation. By separation we mean not the separation of our general and harmonious interests, but our particular, and as regards the two provinces, discordant interests. We ask a partition to be shaped and superintended by the central authority, and to the border tribes, and we ask that the border tribes be unfettered by restrictions on their policy and actions, such as those which clog the powers delegated to Lt. Governor Young, and more lately still to the Resident British Commissioner in Kafirland, Col. Mackinnon. Personal and political irresponsibility is our frontier rulers have been the fertile cause of wars and disturbance, The Lieutenant Governor or Military Commandant being a mere *locum tenens*, was absolved from all the consequences of his own carelessness, and possessing neither the power nor the dignity of an independent ruler, because indifferent as to the measures he adopted. What South Africa requires, simultaneously with a liberal form of Government is the establishment of separate institutions in the Sovereignty, the Eastern and the Western Province and Natal, all regulating freely their own internal affairs, and knit together by some such general congress as that which in the United States regulates and determines the general interests of the whole. We are firmly convinced that this will be the form of Government of South Africa at no distant day, as it is the only one which combines justice to individual States, with a due regard to the welfare of the whole. We await with patience and certainty the South African Federation of states.

It is feared that the surveying system will be a great drawback as it necessarily proceeds slowly; many people are waiting with great impatience to begin to work upon their farms, and if they cannot get on with them within a reasonable time will go elsewhere.

Sir A. Stockenstrom was only a week in locating the Kompan country, and it is a great pity that the simple plan he adopted of marking boundaries by route banks is not followed in this case—the elaborate private surveys could follow afterwards as they were wanted, the first requisite is to get the country inhabited at once, & anything that throws an impediment in the way should be set aside.

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**EXTENSIVE SALE OF
CHOICE WINES & BEER.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having received instructions from the CONSIGNEES to offer at PUBLIC SALE the following

WINES,

Messrs. BLORE AND BARTMAN will hold that Sale, On SATURDAY next,

THE 5TH MARCH, at TWO O'CLOCK PRECISELY, on the Parade,—

44 Doz. MADEIRA,	in 1 doz. cases
350 do. SHERRY,	, 3 do.
24 do. CLARET,	, 1 do.
73 do. CHAMPAGNE,	, 1 do.
150 do. PALE ALE,	, 3 doz. cases
150 do. LONDON STOUT,	, 3 do.

The above WINES are all of the first BRAND, and it can be safely said of the best description ever brought for PUBLIC COMPETITION.

GEORGE GREIG & Co.

MARSH & SONS

ARE NOW LANDING ex "Wm. Ash," and other late arrivals.—

Harness, single and double Harness Buckles and Rings Harness Mountings, of all kinds

Superior Table Cutlery Steel Bits, Spurs, Stirrups, Metal Hot Plates, of sizes and Snaffles Shoe Hemp, superior Pots Diaper and Gith Webbing Alabata Pewter, and Tin-Cart and Patent Springs Cart and Patent Axles Ladies' and Gent's Riding Coach Cloth and Plush Saddles Coach Bolts and Wood Carriage Tinnings Brushware, of all kinds Tin Plates, i.e. ix, xix, xxx Double-barrel Guns, in brass Enamelled, Rein, Spur and Patent Bag Hides Paper Hangings.

EARTHENWARE.

A GENERAL and varied assortment of Tea, Toilet and Dinner Services, Plates, Dishes, Basins, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Mugs, Ginger Beer Bottles, Glassware, &c. &c.

PAINTS AND COLOURS,
A SMALL Assortment, as Vermilion, Prussian Blue Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Umber, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Oil, Lamp Black, London Glue, Lump Alum, Drip Lake, &c. &c.

BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD Ware Rooms.

**HOWARD'S
DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS.**

THE Undersigned have received a supply of these well known superior Implements, strengthened and improved to suit this Colony.

They have also hand, spare Fittings, in Shares, Moulds, Slides, Wheels, &c. &c.

They can confidently recommend these Ploughs as more economical and simple, and as doing better work than any that have yet been introduced and would refer those farmers who have not yet tried them to the opinion of those that have.

MCDONALD, BUSK & Co.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE Undersigned will make liberal advances on shipments of Wool, consigned to the House of Messrs. W. P. HAMMOND & Co., London. J. LETTERSTEDT & Co.

Prince Street, November 9.

TO FARMERS, TRADERS & OTHERS.

THE Undersigned is always ready to purchase SKINS of wild Animals of all sorts,—such as LION, TIGER, JACKALL, WILD CAT, &c. and HEADS and HORNS of every description of BUCK and ANTELOPE.

N.B.—The best price given for the above or any other kind of natural curiosities.

C BRIDGES,
Corner of Green-market Square.

Gunpowder.

THE Kames Gunpowder Company beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder manufactured upon the most approved principles, and under highly skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale or application at their office, 147 Leadenhall-street, London, deliverable from their Magazines at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansons, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for engineering and mining purposes, their blasting Powder, and to sportmen their Rifle, and their new and highly esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanliness, and prompt ignition are unrivaled.

Fatigue requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

London Agents,—LAROCHE, NAINBY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby give notice that Mr. THOMAS DRAPER, has been admitted a Partner in their Concerns at Co esberg and Sanneha Poort, which will in future be carried on under the style of THOMAS DRAPER & Co, at both places. Port Elizabeth, Jan. 1, 1853.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Concerns of HANSON & FLEMING at this place, are requested to settle their accounts with the Undersigned.

THOS. DRAPER & Co.

Colombia Jan. 1, 1853.
NB. Wool, Ivory, Hides, Goat and Sheep Skins, Tallow Soap, and Products of all descriptions bought for Cash Barter or taken in payment of accounts, and liberal advances made in Cash or Merchandise.

"ROBERTSON."

NEW VILLAGE AND SALE OF ERVEN

At Hoops River,

IN THE DIVISION OF SWELLENDAM.

THE fertile and central FARM of Mr. J. W. VAN ZYL having been purchased for the establishment of a new VILLAGE and PARISH, to which, from respect to their Minister, the name "ROBERTSON" has been given, the Directors beg to announce that, in the beginning of May, (the day to be hereafter fixed), a Sale of Erven will take place. Those who are acquainted with the Farm, know it to be one of the most FERTILE SPOTS in the Colony, well supplied with water, and so beautifully situated for ERECTION of A TOWN, that Erven may be sold to almost any number.

Persons unacquainted with the locality are informed, that it lies nearly mid-way between WORCESTER and SWELLENDAM, on the way, moreover, on the one side, to MONTAGU, and, on the other, to VILLIERS DORP and the surrounding localities.

A more central spot, and, therefore, one better suited for business, is not to be found. It is also the CENTRE OF THE CORN AND WINE COUNTRY in the Division of Swelldenam, and offers an opportunity seldom to be found for the purchase of Erven, where the ground is in the highest degree fertile, and where the OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE cannot be surpassed.

In name, and by authority of the Directors, M. B. POLACK, Secretary.

**PUBLIC SALE
AT "SANS SOUCI"
OF MOST VALUABLE MOVEABLE PROPERTY.**

In the Estate of the late HAMILTON ROSS, Esq. HE Undersigned, in their capacity as Executors Testamehtary of the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, at the deceased's late Residence

"SANS SOUCI".

On MONDAY, 14th MARCH 1853,

And if necessary on the following day,

AT 10 o'CLOCK PRECISELY,

The Whole of the MOVEABLE PROPERTY, belonging to said Estate, comprising handsome Modern Drawing and Dining Room Furniture, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Rosewood Piano Forte by STODART, Music Stands, Book Cases, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, 8 day Clock, Hall Chairs, Plate and Plate-glass, China, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Kitchen, Garden, Dairy, and Stable Utensils, as well as two CARRIAGES with DOUBLE HARNESS, A PAIR OF HANDSOME GREY HORSES, Scotch Cart, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, an Imported Bull, five Cows and a Calf, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN STEIN,

JOHN ROSS,

A. FAURE, Js, Secy. S. A. Association.

Cape Town, 18th February, 1853.

Mr. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Estate of the late HAMILTON ROSS, Esq. THE Undersigned Testamehtary Executors of the above Estate, hereby call upon all those having any Claims or Demands of whatsoever nature, against the above Estate, to file and certify the same at the Office of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates No. 5 Church-square, within three months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to state their respective debts before the expiration of said three months.

JOHN STEIN,

JOHN ROSS,

A. FAURE, Js, Secy. S. A. Association.

Cape Town, No. 5 Church-square, Feb. 23, 1853.

Mr. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

Tenders.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. S. M. MYBURGH MUNNIK, Widow of the late F. LE SUEUR FLECK, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned, Testamehtary Executors of the above Estate, will receive Sealed Tenders for the Hire of the Residence of the late G. MUNNIK, Esq., St. George street, till Monday, the 7th of March next, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Office of the S. A. Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, No. 5, Church Square, stating the period for how long, the amount of rent offered and the mode of payment.

A. FAURE, Js, Secy.

C. FLECK.

Cape Town, 23d February, 1853.

Public Sale.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. S. M. MYBURGH MUNNIK, widow of the late F. LE SUEUR FLECK, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned Testamehtary Executors of the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, on

Thursday, 17th March next,

AT 10 o'CLOCK a.m.,

all the Moveable Effects, belonging to said Estate, consisting of valuable Furniture, in Mahogany, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Sofas, a splendid Pianoforte, a House Clock, Washing Stand, about 650 pieces of Plate, most of which Queen's Pattern, Plated, Glass and Earthenware, Patent Lamps, &c.

A. FAURE, Js, Secy.

C. FLECK.

Cape Town, February 23, 1853.

Mr. J. G. STEYLER, G. Son, Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC SALE OF
Landed Property.**

THE Directors of the S. A. Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in their capacity as Testamehtary Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. ISAAC DA COSTA, and acting de ratio for the Co-Executor and Executrix Testamehtary, will cause to be publicly sold,

On Friday, the 18th Instant,

AT 11 o'CLOCK PRECISELY,

The following Landed Property, belonging to the above Estate, viz.—

1. An Erf with the Buildings, erected thereon, situate in Rose street, corner of Church street, first in three lots, and finally in one lot.

2. A House and Erf in Church street.

3. A House and Erf in Church street, at the foot of Lion's Rump.

The Conditions of Sale and Diagrams will lie for inspection during the period of eight days at the Office of the above Association, No. 5, Church square.

A. FAURE, Js, Secy.

Cape Town, March 2, 1853.

Mr. J. G. STEYLER, G. Son, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

BUILDING LOTS.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. S. M. MYBURGH MUNNIK, widow of the late F. LE SUEUR FLECK, Esq., M.D.

NB.—To effect a change of blood, BUMPHREY and WILDRAKE are offered for private sales. Both are war-

anted good Stallions and sure foals. No objection to exchange either for other Stallions or Cattle, &c. Application to be made to the Owner.

J. K.

30 THOROUGHBRED COLTS.

THE Undersigned's ANNUAL SALE will

positively take place on

THURSDAY, 10th March next,

at the place of Mr. GEDMON LOUW, situated within the Paarl Municipality, of

30 Thoroughbred Colts,

2 and 3 years old, bred on his Estate at Great Berg River

by the thoroughbred Blood Horse HUMPHREY, WILDRAKE

and WINCHELSEA, and out of thoroughbred imported Mares. No expense is regarded to improve the breed, and as the Undersigned's Stud is so well known, further recommendation is rendered superfluous.

Said Horses are entitled to run for all Public Purposes, and the Undersigned begs to inform the Public that at no previous annual Sale did he offer such a splendid set of Colts, so richly deserving the attention of amateurs of fine animals.—

There are pairs to match for Carriage Horses and broken to Harness, and

J. KOTZÉ, Secy.

Great Berg River, Jan. 6, 1853.

Mr. J. G. STEYLER, G. Son, Auctioneer.

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by the thoroughbred Blood Horse HUMPHREY, WILDRAKE

and WINCHELSEA, and out of thoroughbred imported Mares. No expense is regarded to improve the breed, and as the Undersigned's Stud is so well known, further recommendation is rendered superfluous.

Said Horses are entitled to run for all Public Purposes, and the Undersigned begs to inform the Public that at no previous annual Sale did he offer such a splendid set of Colts, so richly deserving the attention of amateurs of fine animals.—

There are pairs to

GRAAFF-REINET.—DE OVERBERGSCHIE WEG.
(Uit de Graaff-Reinet Herald.)

Wij vermenen dat de intekeningen voor de reparatie van dien weg uit de boven-districten, bykans £200 bedragen. Geen hulp is ontvangen van, of kan verleend worden door het Centrale Weg-Collegie; maar er loopt een gerucht dat een tolle gehaald zal worden aan den weg, als middel om genoegzame fondsen byeen te brengen om dezelve voor de toekomst in berybare staat te houden.

De INFLEUNZA.—Dese epidemie heerscht vry algemeen te Graaff-Reinet, niemand is dezelve bykans ontkommen, maar wy hebben van geen doodeleye gevallen gehoord. Er zijn echter vele bleeke gezichten en holle hoesten, en zy door de ziekte zyn aangestaan gewest schynen met moede derzelver gevolgen te boven komen.

De Commissie over Compensatie Vorderingen te huisvest thank te Graaff-Reinet. Men denkt dat hare bezighedhgh met het einde der week aflopen zullen.

Eene mededeeling van Whittlesea meldt: "De heer Robinson zal reeds beschikt hebben over omtrent 50 000 in de nieuwe stad; 20 000 zyn van de anderen afzonderd voor de Hollandsche Gereformeerde Kerk, maar ik wiet niet of zy dezelve zal nemen." Zy eer voor om zich alxander te houden en inschrijven om eene plaats te kopen, Haasfontein, voor 40 000 Rds., en erven te verkopen, en alzo daardoor de Kerk telbouwen en de renten te halten. Maar dit is eene wereldlyke manier om den huvel te bedriegen en zal op den einde niet zo goed beantwoord worden als zich dadelijk met de Engelschen te verbreden.

De heer Bayley.—Ik moet dus begrijpen, dat wy niet beschuldigd worden van een verkeerde ophaaf van daadzaken te hebben ingezonden, maar van het overzenden van den brief van den heer White, eene verkeerde ophaaf van daadzaken bevattende, en denzelven dus bekragtigd te hebben.

Kapt. Pilkington.—Door denzelven bekragtigd te hebben.

De heer Bayley.—Zeer goed, ik zal die uitlegging aannemen. Ik sprekk nu van den brief van Kapt. Pilkington aan het Collegie, waairvan ik een uittrek heb:

"De suspensie brug is ook een werk hetwelk my niet bevalt. Deze legt een verbaasd gebrek aan ontwerp en onkunde van zamenstel aan den dag. Dezelve is inderaad een suspensie brug, ondersteund door palen. Dezelve beantwoord echter aan het doel van den handel, en dus stapt ik daarvan af."

Kapt. Pilkington.—Niet heeft sterke aanmerkingen gemaakt omtrent het inzenden van verminkte rapporten; echter heeft hy in zijn eigen brief aan den Gouverneur ingebragt, en ik kan niet gedogen, dat gy er zoo genaakelyk van ontgaan wordt. Heer Voorzitter, het onderwerp, waaruit deze geheele onaangename correspondentie is voortgesproken, was een rapport door my gedaan, in de uiteenloping van mynen pligt, als bezoekende ingenieur van dit Collegie. Ik vind in de rekening, welke ik nu produceer, een verhaal gesteld, bedragend te zamen £30.—

De heer Bayley.—Ik geloof niet, dat wy gerepe zyn, om thans in zelke zaken te troeden.

Kapt. Pilkington.—Aha! Aha! Gy vreest daarvoor, mynheer Bayley; maar gy hebt echte zware beschuldiging ingebracht, en ik kan niet gedogen, dat gy er zoo genaakelyk van ontgaan wordt. Heer Voorzitter, het onderwerp, waaruit deze geheele onaangename correspondentie is voortgesproken, was een rapport door my gedaan, in de uiteenloping van mynen pligt, als bezoekende ingenieur van dit Collegie. Ik vind in de rekening, welke ik nu produceer, een verhaal gesteld, bedragend te zamen £30.—

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"Ik certificeer by dezen, dat de materialen enz. in deze rekening vermeld, niet werden opgebragt, welke nooit waren geleverd.

De heer Bayley.—Ik moet sterke aanmerkingen gemaakt omtrent het inzenden van verminkte rapporten; echter heeft hy in zijn eigen brief aan den Gouverneur ingebragt, en ik kan niet gedogen, dat gy er zoo genaakelyk van ontgaan wordt. Heer Voorzitter, hier is een rekening, gegeveerd als volgt:

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REGU DESPATCHES.

Notification — Fort William, Foreign Department, the 4th January, 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts from Despatches relative to recent operations in the neighbourhood of Pegu, shall be published for general information.

The Governor General in Council has to express his approbation of the gallant conduct of Major Hill of the Madras Fusiliers, and of the Officers and men under his command, in their defence of the position they held at Pegu.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General of India, C. ALLEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Extract from a Despatch from Major General Godwin, C. B., Commanding Troops in Ava, Arakan, and Tenasserim Provinces, dated 24 December, 1852 Mo. 22.

In my last Despatch from Pegu dated the 15th instant, after having relieved it from the enemy I had the honour of informing you for the information of the Governor General in Council that it was my intention to advance into the country and free that garrison from the near position of the Burmese army.

At the time I had been informed they were at Laphangon, but from subsequent information, I found them having entrenched themselves in great numbers on a plain, about four miles north of the Pagoda, at a place called Kalaet. It took till the 17th instant to procure what little intelligence was available for the Commissariat Stores, when eighteen Buffalo Hackers were prepared to contain six days provisions.

The Troops left the Pagoda about 7 o'clock A.M. on that date, to the number of about 1,200 men, consisting of about 603 of the Bengal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Colonel Tudor, 150 of the Madras Fusiliers, under Captain Renouf; 300 Sikhs under Major Armstrong, and 160 of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry under Capt. Munro. I had no guns, but we had no means of drawing them. We had to pass through a very thick jungle for about two miles when we debouched on a noble plain in extent covered with ripe paddy. We then had a good view of the position of the enemy and their probable numbers. They were admirably posted behind an entrenchment with a battery; large spires formed their breast work, and it appeared to be about a mile long filled with masses of men, a few hundred of the Cassay house, some elephants and a few guns.

It was from this position that the men were furnished to invest our garrison at Pegu. From my force I had to give a baggage guard of 200 men; with the remainder I quietly advanced on their position, inclining to my own right to threaten their left, which was open, their right being supported by a large body of trees and flanked by a thick jungle. They fired a gun occasionally as we advanced, and from their quiet and determined attitude behind their strong defences, with at least 10 men for one mine, I had great expectation that they would stand our assault. These men were from the garrison of Shweyong, Sittang, and Baling had been very active in giving constant alarms to Martaban and Moulinem, and had the character too of being men who would fight, and some of these men had been killed on the walls in their assaults on Pegu.

When I was within about 400 yards of their position, I detached 200 men of the Bengal Fusiliers, under Major Seaton, to drive in two outposts in front of the right of their position, for I changed my mind, and determined to attack them upon their right, in the hope of our meeting. Major Seaton very soon performed this service, the enemy retiring upon their main entrenchments, exchanging musketry.

I now formed the columns of attack, Major Seaton's party of the Bengal Fusiliers and Major Armstrong's column. I stopped Major Seaton's attack, seeing that they had loaded the jungle, which his left flank would have had to pass to gain the top, with hundreds of men.

I had strong reserves close up, and ready to assist in the assault. It was a very interesting sight to see our little column moving up to the attack of this host of people, so strongly posted, and in a plain where every object was visible. I was so confident we should get in amongst them that when the smoke cleared away after the impetuosity of the attack, it was like magic, their escaping us. The Sikhs at the top were like lightning at them, and Lieutenant Lambert, who had thrown his column in the very flank of the long entrenchment close to the top, would have prevented their fleeing except on each other, and I believe the rapidity with which the advance closed upon them, threw them off guard, and they considered flight their only safety.

After the action the troops rested in the shade of the top for an hour; we then proceeded on to Laphangon, a distance of 10 miles, which we reached at past 4 P.M., marching altogether about 14 miles. This is the largest and most village I have seen in this country, with a great many excellent farm houses in it. It stands on both sides of the river which is here fordable, and is surrounded by flat plains covered with grass.

We were aware that the enemy had retreated on this village, but they left it on our approach, and the force found good quarters for the night.

The village was totally abandoned; not a soul was seen, nor grain to be found in it, which I had trusted to for the followers; so they fell back on the Commissariat, which could with difficulty spare them and thus added to the breaking down of one of our carts with beef and biscuit, crippled me much.

The next day, the 18th instant, we marched to Montsano, ten miles, where we arrived about 12 o'clock noon, when the enemy had passed the night. It is an inconsiderate village, and we were in bivouac.

About 3 o'clock p.m., I was informed that some of the enemy were advancing towards us, and that they had passed us without observing us, but shortly they came down in large masses and formed in a line about two miles in front of us.

Our men were soon under arms, and I marched towards them in two separate columns of an equal division of the force under my command. Brigadier General Steel took charge of the left column, and Lieutenant Tudor of the right. Skirmishers were thrown out on both sides, but as we advanced they retired for about two miles further, when they took up an alignment close to a long range of Barracks, which they had evidently occupied on different occasions.

The two columns threw out advanced parties for attack, but as we neared them they again retired, leaving the Barracks in our possession. It was now nearly dark, and as they appeared to be going away along their road, we burnt their Barracks and raised to our bivouac, three miles, where our big guns and followers had remained under a strong guard.

The next day, the 19th instant, on inquiry into the state of the Commissariat, I found I had not quite three days' provisions left, and very deficient in some articles which it became imperative on me to return to Pegu, which I did that day. Had I had the means of carrying with me 12 days' provisions I would have pursued them over the Siang river, but I am sadly crippled everywhere for want of cartridges, except at Raungon, where I do not require it.

I propose to detach Brigadier General Steel with a force to Moulinem, where he will find every description of carriage in abundance for tents, and material of all kinds—to proceed to Baling, Sittang, and Shweyong, and crossing that river to return to Pegu by Rangoon, as he may deem practicable—which may force this Army north towards Profone—which I must think, as it cannot go to Pegu, and which will be the best course for us to take.

I embarked at Pegu on the 20th and arrived on the morning of the 22nd, leaving a reinforcement with the Garrison at Pegu, and strengthening their party of Sappers as a temporary measure to allow of their putting themselves in a state of strict defence.

Now, Sir, I have to ask the estimation of the Governor General in Council for a service that has been most harassing and arduous, and for which no force ever took the field so little prepared, but which was born with a cheerfulness and a gaiety—where the least chance of a contest with the enemy presented itself—that enterprising, and audacious, and extreme Radicalism. Its numerical strength was at 260 members. There was a third party from Ireland; these were the representatives of a catholic clergy, resolved to oppose any party which should not act according to their views. There was besides another party numerically weak but of great personal influence possessing very large official experience, and professing conservative views. It was evident that the moment these three parties should league themselves together they might overthrow by their coalition the Queen's ministry. People were not kept in doubt with regard to the intentions of these parties. Before the government had time to propose financial measures of a special nature, a member belonging to the extreme opposition brought forward a motion, couched in such terms that it might be accepted by three parties. I do not speak here from doubtful information. We have had strange revelations made by this very active baronet in the other house. He has drawn aside the curtain exhibiting the actors plotting the overthrow of the present ministry (laughter). On that occasion the intervention of a noble lord disengaged the intrigues.

To Captain Latter, my Interpreter, who had the Guides always under his charge, and who was present every where with his usual gallantry.

To Major Armstrong, with his Sikhs, conspicuous wherever they were called upon.

To Majors Gerrard and Seaton of the Bengal Fusiliers; Captain Renouf, Commanding a Detachment of the Madras Fusiliers, Captain Munro, Commanding a Detachment of the 10th Bengal N. I.; Captain Hawkes, Brigade Major; Lieutenant Lambart, of the Bengal Fusiliers; Lieut. E. L. of the Madras Fusiliers; and Lieut. Harris, of the Sappers, who rendered important services, I am much indebted.

The Governor General in Council particularly desires to record his high approbation of the gallant conduct of Major Hill of the Madras Fusiliers, and of the Officers and men under his command, in their defence of the position they held at Pegu.

To Surgeon McCosh and Balfour and the Medical Department, the service is much indebted.

The shaft interlaced between the time I received the intelligence of the investment of Pegu from Captains Tarleton and Shadwell, and the embarkation of the troops the same evening, when by 9 o'clock M. 1400 men, with their materials, were sent on board, under the eye of that valiant officer Captain Tarleton, of the Royal Navy, on its disembarkation near Pegu and its re-embarkation on return here was marked by wonderful exertion and arrangement, and that with the aid and assistance I rec'd from him, with the men of war's boats, calls for every acknowledgment.

To Captain Shadwell I also feel greatly indebted for his assistance and exertions on this occasion.

I forwarded to the Governor General in Council the detailed account of the investment of Pegu by the Burmese Army, and the noble defence made by Major Hill and his brave garrison, for the Government to select what in its wisdom they might think proper to publish.

I have this morning received the gratifying information from Major Hill that some thousand families are coming in, and which I hope is a future despatch to go forth positively. It is my intention to proceed to Prome in three days and to take the field immediately. I am happy to say that the general health of the troops here, as well as their conduct, is very satisfactory.

Our Peshawar correspondent writes as follows, dating 4th instant:—

"You will have heard long before this of the affair with the Wuzees, so I can give you no news on that subject. It is rather amusing to see the way in which the *Lahore Chronicle* records successful operations; it would be all very well except for the end of it. They say as many as 36 men of the 4th Punjab Regiment were cut up."

I should think there would be some enquiry into this affair. It will not do for us to be using 36 men every time we make a 'raid,' and shame upon us as Christians and Englishmen that we ever resort to such an abominable kind of warfare.—*Englishman*, Jan. 18.

From the Hazara country we have late letters, though they are without dates, from them we learn that Colonel Mackeson has beaten a large force of the Hu-susans and has rebuilt Jelanda Khan's fort. Our correspondent trusts that matters may be considered as settled in this quarter, at least for the present.

We have no details further than that there were three columns of attack led by Colonel Napier and Majors Abbott and Davidson, and that the first consisting of the Guides and 1st Sikh Regt bore the brunt of the work, and did all they had to do excellently well.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 18.

Major Nicholson's late affair against the Oneray Wuzees was a very successful one, and was admirably planned and carried out. The Babawur Khet column had twenty-two miles to move on through the hills from Lutumans to the Gerung pass, and yet the Banoo column, which had fifteen miles to traverse of the mountains, just as they reached the pass, gained just the head of the Lutumans column crowning the heights just in the nick of time. This was a rare combination certainly, but we must ever regret the loss of 22 men, said to be missing, as there was no necessity for it; the surprise being so very complete. There was no fighting, the troops bivouacked that night, and all they had to do excellently well.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 18.

The Duke of Newcastle protested loudly against the inscriptions contained in Earl Derby's speech on the subject of conditions having been formed against the latter, and declared that the conferences should have been undertaken to conciliate the suffrages of the whole opposition. After a reply from Earl Derby the house adjourned.

On the 2d instant, rejected the propositions of the Cabinet by a majority of 19 votes in each case. The House (Hans.) If the check had been sustained on any question of secondary importance, although fully comprehending that the position of the Ministry would have been weakened, I should not have thought myself bound, in consequence of such a check, to abandon my position. But the motion had been made ostensibly under the title of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. Under such circumstances the opinion of my colleagues and my own is that we ought to retire. The House of Commons, however, my colleagues and myself were unanimous in our resolve to adopt the only course which remained for us to follow. I waited upon Her Majesty to tender to her in my own name, and in that of my colleagues the humble resignation of our offices. Her Majesty was pleased to accept this resignation, and notified her pleasure (put in execution) this very evening.

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