

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, SEPTEMBER 21, 1838.

By the arrivals from England this week, we received our papers up to the 14th July.

The coronation of Her Majesty our Queen, took place on Thursday, the 28th June. We are merely able to give the outlines of the ceremonies on the occasion.

The ceremonial, as stated by the papers, to have been the greatest and most splendid, the country ever witnessed.

The ceremony took place exactly twelve months and eight days after Her Majesty's accession to the throne; thus permitting the full period to elapse, according to usage, since the death of His late Majesty King William IV.

The influx of visitors, on the occasion, was extraordinarily great; and among them were a great many foreign Princes and others, besides the foreign special Ambassadors.

The Queen being placed, and the anthem concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal, made the recognition thus:

"Sirs! I here present unto you, Queen Victoria, the undoubted Queen of this Realm, wherefore all you who are this day come to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

"Stand firm, and hold fast from henceforth the Seat and State of royal imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you in the name and by authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us, the Bishops and Servants of God, though unworthy; and as you see us approach nearer to God's altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour and protection."

Then followed the homage, and the further solemnities having brought the ceremonies to a close, Her Majesty returned from the Abbey to her Palace, among enthusiastic acclamations and manifestations of joy, wherever she passed.

The veteran Marshal SOULT (Duke of Dalmeat) was the Ambassador Extraordinary to represent Louis Philippe at the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen; and Baron VON DER CAPPELEN, the late Governor of the Netherlands, to represent King WILHELM of Holland.

Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, our distinguished and scientific visitor since 1834, and who left us this year, has been raised to the rank of Baronet.

There is no news of any importance, or at least of any decisive character.

The Spanish affairs are still the same, and bloody skirmishes and conflicts are going on as before between the two engaged parties.

The Hollando-Belgian question was not likely to be so soon amicably settled as was anticipated some months ago.

The Graham's Town Journal has been received, but contains no news of importance.

The Criminal Court would commence on the 17th instant. The Criminal Roll contained 49 cases, nearly all the prisoners being persons of color.

The Government Gazette of the Eastern Province, contains a Proclamation for a limited period, (until further Proclamation be made), prohibiting the exportation of all goods and articles whatsoever, from any part in this Colony, to any port or place between the mouth of the Great Fish River and Delagoa Bay, both places inclusive; and to prevent the exportation of gunpowder, fire-arms, and other munitions of war from any one part of this Colony to any other part of the said Colony.

lying in the harbor at Port Elizabeth, on her voyage to Port Natal, having on board gunpowder, lead, fire-arms, and other munitions of war, destined for Port Natal, shall not be suffered to proceed on her voyage, until the above-mentioned articles be first landed there.

The Trial of the Captain and First and Second Mate of the "Blake," which we last week erroneously stated as having been referred to England, will take place here in the early part of next month.

The following letter, addressed by the Secretary of the Committee for administering the funds subscribed for the emigrated farmers on the occasion of transmitting to them the purchased articles, has been handed to us for publication:

TO THE EMIGRATED COLONISTS.

Cape Town, 7th August, 1838. Much esteemed Countrymen,—Deeply affected by the calamities in which you are all plunged by the treacherous attack of the sanguinary Tyrant, and especially by the horrid massacre of the brave Retief and his followers, the whole Colony has lamented the sad and fatal consequences of your emigration, and the brutal cruelties inflicted on your dear relatives, have created the most acute sensations in the hearts of your friends, and horror was depicted on every countenance on the intelligence of such detested atrocities.

This feeling did not only vent itself in loud exclamations, but a generous sympathy was manifested everywhere for your deplorable condition,—every one vied to alleviate your sufferings, and most nobly tendered the means for your relief. This feeling, fostered by the public Newspapers, did not characterize and confine itself to idle talk, but proved its sincerity in creating the necessary funds to meet your wants; almost every district displayed these acts of benevolence, and afforded the transmission of the necessities to a Committee appointed for that special purpose.

But, esteemed countrymen, we will not conceal from you, that your dangerous enterprise has filled the hearts of your friends with the greatest anxiety—surrounded by savages—far removed from all civilization—not able to afford education to your dear offspring, to which they are justly entitled—aware that bloody scenes will insensibly harden them against the impressions of milder virtues—roaming about in an unknown country, at the mercy of your blood-thirsty enemies—bereft of the most urgent necessities of life, and the means to render proper medical aid to your sick—exposed to the inclemencies of a severe winter—noxious to the future—in one word, doomed, perhaps, by one combination against you, to general destruction.

These are only a few of the sensations which cruelly rent the bosoms of your friends; while your enemies already actually rejoiced in anticipating the failure of your plans; and with infernal joy beheld you wailing in your blood; nay, even the sham friends who incited you to this hazardous enterprise, and have enriched themselves with your possessions, have viewed your sufferings, without extending an helping hand to your succour.

But, therefore, dear Friends, that this picture is not drawn, in order again to rip open your recently healed wounds, and cause the same to bleed anew, but only to make you attentive to your dangerous condition; spied in your camp by thousands, who lay in wait to destroy you, and in the colony, if you persevere in your plan, by dangerous enemies lent upon your general destruction.

We, therefore, who have no other object in view but your welfare, and have sincerely sympathized in your sufferings, take the liberty to remind you of the p-ternal, and as we trust well-meaning letter of His Excellency the Governor, of which we have caused, at our own expense, one hundred and fifty copies to be printed and transmitted to you, kindly requesting to take the same into serious consideration.

Animated with friendly feelings, His Excellency has neither wished to cast you out, or to listen to infernal advice, but stretches out his friendly hand to alleviate your grief. Should there be difficulties which you cannot now get rid of, state them humbly to His Excellency, and do not allow yourselves to be imposed upon by the evil disposed, to reject the well-meaning advice; at all events, whatever your future resolves may be, let them be such, that the reproaches of your dear offspring may never pierce your hearts, or that none of you may exclaim in bitter anguish, "I have, through foolish obstinacy, plunged my offspring in the greatest misery, from which no human power can save them."

We have deemed it expedient to remind you thereof, and to impress upon you, that though your friends, by transmitting you the articles above-mentioned, have signified their sympathy, you can easily conceive, that such transmissions for your support cannot continue.

Much esteemed countrymen, let us, therefore, by alleviating each other's sufferings, and by complying with the generous object of true philanthropy, likewise remember, that all of us, as members of society, are obliged to alleviate the general sufferings; there are also poor in this Colony, who, by your emigration with your cattle, and the subsequent scarcity and high price, have also been exposed to want. Reflect, on that account, at the consequences of your emigration, and let us all join in future, to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, and promote the happiness of our fellow creatures.

Trusting you will not censure our advice, We have the honor to be, &c. Your affectionate friends, By Order of the Committee, J. H. WICHT, Secretary.

Original Correspondence.

Stellenbosch, 10 Sept. 1838. Sir,—On reading your valuable paper, I found therein a letter signed "Nabob," in which the writer justly expresses his indignation at the dismemberment of the bones of the dead in our burial ground; this pleased me very much, as such proceedings have long since shocked me, and nothing has hitherto been done to remove the annoyance.

Stellenbosch, 10 Sept. 1838. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in which you request me to be the bearer of a memorial to the Governor, in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the Eastern Province, and to be the bearer of a memorial to the Governor, in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the Eastern Province.

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has acted as Instructor. When was the last meeting of the School Commission?—Certainly not during the last few years. How many scholars attend the school of Mr. Saunders?—Not twenty I believe. And what progress have they made?—I have not as yet seen the fruits thereof. Whether this is owing to the inability of the Instructor, I cannot judge; but it is strange that no good fruits of his labor have as yet been reaped, though he has been Instructor at Tulbagh, the Paarl, Caledon, and now here. That so few children attend that school, cannot be attributed to the unwillingness of the parents, to have their children instructed in the English language, for though they can have them gratuitously instructed here, they rather pay monthly £1, and even more, than neglect the education of their children. It were therefore better, instead of this spending money out of the Colonial Treasury, to dispense with the School Commission and Instructor.

I write this, in hopes that it may meet the eye of Government, and that proper notice will be taken hereof. It is believed that every thing is properly conducted here, but I will occasionally state the irregularities going on, and am, An Inhabitant of Stellenbosch.

Cape Town, 7th August, 1838.

Grand-Reinet, Sept. 7, 1838. Sir,—Having read in the Zuid-Afrikaan of the 17th ult. a letter signed Antonio Chiais and Giovanni Batista Pizzala, respecting two letters which appeared in your paper of the 25th May last, touching the supposition that the persons murdered were Maritz and his wife,—and as the said persons content therein, that the account of such having been reported by them is false and untrue,—we beg to ask, what advantage we could have derived from amusing the public with such falsehoods, at their expense, if they had not commented thereon, but that, according to the statement of Chiais and Pizzala, the Zoolas had supposed that it was Maritz and his wife.—They related to us, in the presence of other persons, and even to the Civil Functionaries, their escape from the camp; and that Maritz was, on their leaving it, still alive, as easily made out, from his having handed to them a bill on his agent, Mr. J. J. Meinjes, which we believe they fully presented to them; we did not hear of letters, brought by them, having been delivered.

We are no creditors, nor agents of creditors, to induce us to amuse the public at their expense with untruths. We wrote nothing more than what they related to us, and not even all with regard to the scarcity of provisions; in respect to which they also told us.—We do not know whether these persons, if still alive, have anything to eat. They further stated, that Mr. Jan Hammet was a clever man, and that if all the farmers were like him, many Zoolas would have been killed; for when the Zoolas rushed upon them from the mountains, Hammes had told Pizzala—"This is our last hour; come let us go and drink a glass of brandy at my cart." And these persons complain of a scarcity of salt, wine, and brandy, while it appears that Pizzala got a glass of brandy, the moment the enemy rushed upon them. And how did he know that the articles were so scarce? They were obliged to fly, for fear of the enemy, and in order not to die from hunger.—Shame cover their faces!

Of Madame Esterhuysen we will only say, that several ladies, moved by her deplorable state, and believing the accounts given by them to us and others, to be true, provided her with the necessary clothing.

What was the object to make us believe about their wagons, is also untrue; for a few days ago one of them passed this village to Cape Town, with their friend whom they left behind. The above we are ready to verify on oath.

J. PICK, G. J. BROEKHUIS, J. H. SCHMIDT, H. DE JONGH.

Koeburg, 30 August, 1838. Sir,—Calling upon a friend of mine, who had just finished reading the "Mediator," I asked him, not being a subscriber myself, what news it contained? My friend answered, "with the exception of the Action for Label against Fairbairn, who had again been fined, the paper is not worth a farthing;—will you read it?" and before taking the spectacles out of my pocket, my eye fell on a Notice taken from the Zuid-Afrikaan, and inserted in such prodigiously large type, that there was no necessity for me to use them, and immediately thought, that a kind of excitement must have prevailed in the office of the Mediator. I further perceived a most wretched, very childish and odious article, the first part of which would well suit the puppet-show of Jan Kwaazend, were it still performed here, to learn the puppets to converse together, for the amusement of little children. I also saw mention made therein of "stupid tricks," and "blockheads," and had he added "Assassins," and "Baboons," and more of those epithets, it would then exactly resemble the scribbles of the famous Editor of the Advertiser, who some time ago, was—as the Editor of the Mediator now is,—full of bile, and made use of such vulgar expressions.

One thing struck me particularly, namely, that the Notice in question was signed by three Africans, one Enyashama, and one Frencama,—three nations, and notwithstanding of one opinion! And, are those five individuals not to be supposed to have more sense than a childish and satirical Editor?—I must reply in the affirmative.

I am, A FARMER.

(From the Times) PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 10.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone rose to call the attention of the house to a petition from the inhabitants of Albany, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, presented by him on the 15th of June last. That settlement, he stated, had been founded as a frontier post, for the protection of our colony against occasional predatory incursions of the Caffre tribes, previously bordering on the inland parts of our ancient settlements.

The tract of country inhabited by these advanced colonists, had received additions from time to time, and was denominated the ceded territory. It was peopled by British subjects of an honest and industrious character, who conveyed thither their skill and capital during the government of Lord Charles Somerset, and they remained there on the faith of receiving protection and support from the British Government. The colonists complained that faith had not been kept with them, and made various representations of the losses they sustained from being immediately in contact with a barbarous enemy. These representations had been neglected by the Government at home, and the interests of the colonists had been sacrificed, so much so, that the ceded territory had been entirely given up to the Caffers, who now mingled with the farmers, to the great prejudice and injury of the quiet and peaceful subjects of Great Britain.

Four or five contests were of frequent occurrence, sometimes attended by bloodshed and consequences of the most lamentable character. The feeling of insecurity thus generated among the colonists caused many of them, and particularly the Dutch, to emigrate. The resources of the colony were thus left without employment, and great part of the land remained uncultivated. Agricultural produce had greatly risen in price, and as regards the great staple of corn and wool, to the extent of 300 per cent. Faid collisions with the natives constantly occurred, and in 1837 from this cause the colonists sustained a loss of 22 of their own number, besides 344 horses, and 2,800 head of cattle. The Dutch, however, disheartened by their misfortunes, withdrew from the colony into the desert, and placed themselves beyond the pale of society. Such was the present and usual position of the eastern portion of our South African territories, the evil attending which it was the bounden duty of Parliament to remove. He should therefore more an address to Her Majesty praying Her Majesty to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate on the spot the past and present state of the relations of our colonists on the eastern part of the Cape of Good Hope with the Caffre tribes, together with the best means of preventing a recurrence of the recent emigration of the population beyond the frontier.

The discussion was interrupted at this point by the arrival of messengers from the House of Lords, who brought up the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, as amended by their lordships. Sir George Grey said, he had looked into the petition presented some time ago by his hon. friend (Mr. W. E. Gladstone), praying for a commission of inquiry to investigate the charges brought against the conduct of the petitioners. On a careful consideration of the circumstances, he could not see that any advantage would be gained by appointing a commission, or that the character of any individuals implicated by statements made in this country, could be cleared by their inquiries. There had, undoubtedly, been a series of continued aggressions by the British settlers on the Caffers and the neighbouring tribes, by which the frontier had been from time to time enlarged, under pretence of obtaining additional security, the only results being, that numerous outrages were

perpetrated by both parties, committing much bloodshed and loss of property. It was only within the last few years that any effectual remedy had been applied to a system so destructive to the prosperity of the colony. An inquiry before a competent committee on the spot, and evidence had been heard from witnesses who were able to rebut any unfounded statement, tending to the prejudice of the colonists generally, or any individuals among them.

An hon. Member here moved that the house be counted. The gallery was accordingly cleared; but it being found that more than 40 members were present, was immediately reopened.

Sir G. Grey, in continuation, expressed his confidence that no effort had been left untried by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope to carry into effect the measures recommended by the colonial administration here for, establishing a better system of policy and remedying existing evils. The aggressions of the colonists could not be justified or sanctioned by Parliament or the Government; and he trusted that these excesses, which were only disgraceful to the British name, would in future be prevented. He must, on the grounds he had stated, oppose the motion.

The house then divided. The numbers were—Ayes 32 Noes 41 Majority 9 So it passed in the negative.

According to the Morning Herald, Sir George Grey expressed himself thus:—The case before them had already been sufficiently gone into by means of the inquiry instituted, and the documents submitted in consequence of the inquiry to the consideration of the House. It was a lamentable fact, that the state of that part of the Colony could hardly be worse than it now was, and that the aggression of British Subjects upon the Aboriginal Inhabitants, and their endeavours to extend their territory in this quarter for selfish and interested purposes.

The pretence for these enlargements of territory, from year to year, had been the presumed necessity of increasing the security of the Colonists, by placing our intermediate territory between them and the Caffre Tribes; the result was aggression on the part of the Colonists, often careless and unprovoked, and the part of the Aborigines irruption and massacre. Bloodshed had been the feature of this attempt at acquiring that which the aggressors had no right to, and it was not till within the last two years that measures could be taken by the Colonial Government there, with a chance of success, to put a stop to this sanguinary contest.

Having said thus much, he might also confess he could not see that any advantage could be derived from substituting a fresh inquiry into the causes of these transactions, so disgraceful to the British name, and prejudicial to British interests. A full investigation had already taken place; the Report was before the House, and the Colonial Government had taken steps which encouraged Lord Glenelg to hope that there must be a speedy end to a state of things so much to be regretted. Where then was the necessity for the Government to incur heavy expenses by consulting the Scotch Commission of Enquiry? For his part, he must express the most perfect confidence, that no measure in the Colony would be left untried to carry into effect the recommendations of the Colonial Government, for establishing a system of bona policy in this Colony, which might prevent a recurrence of evils which had taken place by a departure from such a line of policy hitherto. General Napier had been sent out to this portion of our territories, with full instructions and ample powers, to restore the affairs of the colony to a wholesome condition. He now trusted he had made out a case to convince the House, that this was not an occasion upon which the British Parliament could be induced to sanction, under any pretext, the application of persons who had placed themselves in trouble and peril by means of their aggressions (hear! hear! the charge against the Government, that it had surrendered the territory called the Ceded Territory to the Caffers, was a charge, which though true, was redounded to the credit of the Colonial Government, which had insisted upon the relinquishment of a territory acquired by arms and unauthorized hostilities (hear). The prompt cessation of the Ceded Territory, was calculated to show, that whatever had been the conduct of individuals to its subjects, the Government of Great Britain would be just when appealed to, and respect the rights of property, with full instructions and ample powers, to restore the affairs of the colony to a wholesome condition. He now trusted he had made out a case to convince the House, that this was not an occasion upon which the British Parliament could be induced to sanction, under any pretext, the application of persons who had placed themselves in trouble and peril by means of their aggressions (hear! hear! the charge against the Government, that it had surrendered the territory called the Ceded Territory to the Caffers, was a charge, which though true, was redounded to the credit of the Colonial Government, which had insisted upon the relinquishment of a territory acquired by arms and unauthorized hostilities (hear). 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