

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

In the Estate of the late JACOBUS THEODORUS KRIEL, of Kerk-street, Stellenbosch.
PEREMPTORY SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 19th September, will be sold the whole of the Insolvent's Estate, 2 draught and Saddle Horses.

The remaining term of Service of the following clever Apprentices:

Roose, 57 years, Cook.

Adriana, 41 do. a complete Saddler.

Evert, 32 do. Saddler and Houseboy.

Sabina, 33 do. Housemaid and Washer woman.

With her Child Onverwacht, born 20th April, 1827.

And at the same time and place, by order of the Supreme Court, before the Resident Magistrate of Stellenbosch, positively to the highest Bidder, the fixed Property of the said Estate, consisting in a freehold Erf, containing a Dwelling House of several Rooms, with Out-houses, and a hire House having a large Garden, and constant supply of water throughout the year, and very pleasantly situated.

M. C. A. NEETHLING, Sole Trustee.

Mr. J. PIETERSEN, Auctioneer.

No. 1, Kerk-street, Stellenbosch, Aug. 18, 1835.

In the Insolvent Estate of NICOLAAS EVERHARDUS MOSTRAEP, of Koebry, in the District of Stellenbosch.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d September next, will be sold at the Place WOLVENDANS, the whole Estate and Effects of the above Insolvent, consisting of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on Bedsteads, Stretchers, and Bedding, Tables and Chairs, Mirrors, Wardrobes, all sorts of China and Glassware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

KITCHEN UTENSILS as Iron Pots, Pans, Copper Kettles, Chimney Chains, &c. WAGONS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—A Covered Horse Wagon, a three leaer Wagon, with leading Ropes, Yokes, and Straps complete; Ploughs, Harrows, and sets some of Harness; new chaff Bags, and 30 mud Sacks; an excellent Horse Mill; empty Leaguers, Tubs, Halfhams, &c.

Further, some SMITHS' TOOLS as a pair of Bellow Engines, a Gun Shelf, Saddles and Bridles, &c.

CATTLE—Draught, Saddle, and Breeding Horses; excellent good Oxen and Cows, Sheep and Goats, &c.

Further, the Crop consisting of 35 muids of Corn, 30 muids of Barley, and 4 muids of Rye, sown on the best ground of the place, and now in a most excellent condition.

Further, the remaining Apprenticeship of the following clever Apprentices, as—

Pumas, of Mozambique, Labourer, old according to Registry, 66 years.

Hector, ... 48⁰
Sepher, ... 35⁰
Silvester, ... 58⁰

Absalon, ... 48⁰
Abraham, ... 32⁰
Adonis, ... 61⁰

Rammas, ... 36⁰
Gohai, of this Colony, ... 31⁰

(1) Aphoon, ... Housemaid, 58⁰
(2) Aphoon, ... with her children, 25⁰

(2) Jacob, born 29th June 1829,
Flora, born 27th May 1831,
Lynt, born 1st March 1833.

Lca. of this Colony, Housemaid, 17⁰

Fortun, of Mosambique, Labourer, 47⁰

(1) Jacob, of the Cape, 58⁰
Lucas, of Mosambique, 50⁰

Saartje, of the Cape, Housemaid, 42⁰

And lastly will be Sold, on the Premises, on the 22d September, at 12 o'clock precisely, by Order of the Supreme Court, before a Special Commissioner.

1st. The well known and fertile Place Wolvendans, in extent 63 morgen, 189 square rods Freehold, and 1864 morgen, and 95 square rods Perpetual Quit-rent Land; the above being well known as an excellent Sowing and Cattle Place, especially for Merino Sheep, needs no further recommendation.

2d. Likewise will be sold at the same time and place, the right of the Insolvent on one-sixth part of the place Afonso's Dam, adjoining the above place Wolvendans.

The conditions of Sale can be seen at the Offices of the Master of the Supreme Court, and of the Trustees; and the Titles and Diagrams at that of the first Undersigned.

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq.
P. F. R. de VILLIERS, } Trustees.
C. A. VAN DER BURGH, J.

Mr. J. J. MATTYS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.—On the Place named "Avontuur,"

known by the name of "Stormvalley," situated at the River Zonder-Einde, District Swellendam, by the Auctioneer, Mr. JOSEPH BARRY. The Undersigned will, on the 1st of October next, cause to be publicly sold,

1st. The above mentioned well-known Place Avontuur, or Stormvalley, in extent 1810 morgen, planted with 20,000 Vines and all sorts of Fruit Trees.

2d. A piece of Land adjoining the same, in extent 210 morgen.

3d. The Place "Luipaard's Kloof," in extent 2818 morgen, near the above Place, at the River Zonder-Einde.

The above Places are well adapted for the pasture and breeding of Cattle, and particularly Merino Sheep.

Further, a number of breeding Cattle, 600 Merino Sheep of the 5 and 6 cross breed; as also Household Furniture, Cellar and Agricultural Implements, &c. &c.

These Places will first be put up in Lots, and afterwards jointly.—The greatest part of the Purchase Money may, if required, remain on interest on giving good Security.

RUDOLPH CLOETE, Esq.

Koebry, Aug. 20, 1835.

N. B. The above Places are in the mean time for Private Sale.—Apply to the Proprietor.

SALE OF TWO HOUSES.—The Undersigned, in capacity as Executors to the Estate of the late Mrs. Johanna Catharina Knockers, Widow of the late Mr. Willem Johanna van Oosterloo, will Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th of this month, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on the premises,—

Two Houses, situate in this Table Valley, at Caledon-square, measuring together 8 square rods and 37 do. feet.

The said Houses will be put up first separately by the rise and fall (op en afslag), afterwards together in one lot by the fall.

The Conditions will be made known on the day of Sale.

J. T. JURGENS, } Executora.

R. J. VAN DER RIET, }

COMMISSARIAT.—SUPPLY OF FRESH MEAT FOR THE USE OF HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, from such Persons as may be willing to contract to Supply FRESH BEEF and MUTTON to His Majesty's Troops in Cape Town, Wynberg, and Simon's Town (in the proportion of five days Beef and two days Mutton per week), from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1835.

The Meat to be of the best quality.—The Price to be stated in Sterling, at per 1000 lbs. English Weight.

Further, for the Supply of Meat at Robben Island, the Transport by water of the Sheep, &c. being found by Government.

The names of two Persons, who are willing to become Sureties for the due fulfilment of the Contract, to be stated in the Tenders, or other sufficient security to be offered.

Any further particulars may be known on application, Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Sept. 10, 1835.

ESTABLISHMENT of PALLAS & POLEMAN, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, & APOTHECARIES, In consequence of the death of his late Partner, Mr. Dr. PALLAS.—The Undersigned deems it necessary to communicate for general information, that the Business of the above Establishment will be continued by him as heretofore, without any alteration whatever, either in the name of the Firm of PALLAS & POLEMAN, or in the principle on which it has been conducted.

The Business of P. & P. having been managed entirely by the Undersigned ever since the year 1802, a period of 33 years, during which time, from a faithful discharge of the duties of his Profession, he has had the satisfaction of enjoying the confidence of the Medical Profession and the Public at large, he hopes by continued care and attention still to merit the favors hitherto conferred so liberally upon the Establishment.

P. H. POLEMAN.

Cape Town, 9th Sept. 1835.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 25, Strand-street, BRANCH, do. No. 14, Longmarket-street.

N. B. PALLAS & POLEMAN beg to intimate that they have just received a fresh supply of Medicines, &c. per the Fanny, and are expecting others per first arrivals from the Continent and England.

Z. CARNATIC, ship, w: Brodie, from Portsmouth July 27, to this port and Bombay. Passengers, Mr. Harvey, Miss Gibbs, Measrs. J. and W. Harvey, and Hunt; and 3 Masters Harvey. For Bombay, Meads, Brodie, Courtney, and Baker; Misses Sprag, and 2 Bakers; Rev. Mr. Baker, Measrs. Courtney, Horaby, Morgan, and Dr. Bowes, Master and Miss Baker, and 4 servants.

BALLED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

* Sept. 12, Blant, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.

Ships—Sachem, Colombo; St. George, Lord William Bentinck, and Carnatic.

Barks—Fanny, Hind, Adam, Augusta Jessie, and L'Atlas.

Brigs—Glenalvon, Courier, Elizabeth Taylors, Euphrasia, Margaret Hero, and Warblington.

Schooners—St. Clair, Temperance, Mary, and St. Helena.

ARRIVALS IN SIMON'S BAY.

Sept. 1. Robert Small, ship, W. Fulcher, from England June 21, bound to Madras and Calcutta. Cargo sundries.

Passengers, Meads, Barwell, Halhed, and Alexander; Misses Barwell, (2) Halheads, Greenlaw, (2) Sutherland, and Seymour; Measrs. Barwell, (2) Colquhon, (2) Bonafe, and Lewis; Capt. Halhead, and Lieut. Mercer, with 50 men Bengal Artillery.

—Exmouth, Ship, D. Warren, from England June 28, to Madras and Calcutta. Cargo sundries, Cosmopolitan, Meads, Wilkinson, White, Shuldhian, and Clacke; Misses Corrie, Tucker, Hostens, Wakefield and Clacke, The Right Rev. Bishop of Madras, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Brown, H. M. 16th Regt.; Ensigns, Oaley, Lawson, Hook, Waller, Bettis, Jennings and Clacke, Shuldhian and Oliphant, Esqrs.; 95 men, 3 women, and 3 Children, H. M. 16th & 13th Regts.

Sept. 2. John, Am. ship, A. Almy, from Ascension Aug 19, to this port.

15. John, Am. ship, A. Almy, from St. Augustine March 29, to whaling. Cargo oil.

16. Mary, schooner, J. Rodam, from Algoa Bay Sept. 1, to this port. Cargo colonial produce. Passengers, Mr. Boucher; Mrs. Crause and 4 children.

13. Hind, bark, J. Lowthorn, from Calcutta June 16, to London. Cargo sundries. Put in for refreshments.

15. Augusta Jessie, bark, H. Edinborough, from Mauritius Aug. 4, to London. Cargo general. Passengers, Capt. Bond; Lt. Critchell; Measrs. Horlore, Lowe, and Bond; 1 servant and 34 invalids.

17. Carnatic, ship, J. Mills, from Mauritius July 27, to this port. Cargo sugar and rice. Passenger, Mr. Weideman.

15. Augusta Jessie, bark, H. Edinborough, from Mauritius Aug. 4, to London. Cargo general. Passengers, Capt. Bond; Lt. Critchell; Measrs. Horlore, Lowe, and Bond; 1 servant and 34 invalids.

[In coming in during the evening of the 14th, (weather Foggy,) went ashore and floated off the following morning, without damage.]

16. L'Atlas, French bark, C. T. Testelain, from St. Helena Bay 8th instant. Cargo 460 barrels of oil. Put in for refreshments.

16. Lord William Bentinck, ship, from Madras June 21, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Meads, Coyle, Benny, King, and Dickson; Major Coyle, Lt. Deas, Vane, and King; Measrs. Benny, Stokes, Groudge, Bruce, Lovell, Norris, Summers, and Concile; Ensign Bourdillon; Miss and Master Macdonald; 6 children, and 5 servants.

17. Carnatic, ship, w: Brodie, from Portsmouth July 27, to this port and Bombay. Passengers, Mr. Harvey, Miss Gibbs, Measrs. J. and W. Harvey, and Hunt; and 3 Masters Harvey.

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duidend en verschelyk moet zyn, en derhalve door hen niet gescreedt of gevreesd behoeft te worden.

Op dese gronden ben ik van gevoelen, dat het by uistek onbetrouwlyk was, om de gemelde geveelens in het licht te goren, en de man die zulka wagen kon, onder de aangehaalde byzondere omstandigheden, moet een onbeperkt vertrouwen stellen op de integeloovigheid des publics, indien hy zichsel vermoent te verzuimchuldigen, door te zeggen, dat "Macomo en Tyali," (twee gesloten schelmen,) gezegd hebben, "dat wanneer gy geluisterd hadden naar hetgeen Doctor PHILIP en de Heer RUMS hem gezegd had, ny de Koloni niet sangevalen zouden hebben." Wanneer Othello acht geleaghen had op hetgeen Jago hem gezegd had, zonde hy zyne vrouw waarschynlik niet vermoord hebben. Het waren de afeelingen, de medelykende gedientheid, van Jago, welke de gekwelde geest van Othello, met verontwaardiging en jaloesie vervulden, welke geen plante overliet voor eenig ander geveel en wrak, die even noodlottig als onvervredigend was. Het is myne bedoeling niet, om, door dese opheldering, Doctor PHILIP, by eenen Jago te vergelyken, maar alle weigende menschen zyn van oordeel, dat, in aanmerking nemende, dat Doctor PHILIP de wilden op enigerlei wyse nad-wilten te regt brengt, of zich by deseze een zeker vertrouwen verworven had, het zyne gebiedende pligt geweest was, om te zorgen, dat syn schoon-zyne gevarieerde kerstelingen niet in het licht gaf, en dat wel op zulke een haechelyk tydewigert.

O. P.
[Het spyts ons, dat phatu's gehrek ons genoodzaakt heeft, het slot van denzen brief tot ons volgende Nommer niet uitstellen.—Ed.]

(Uit de "Graham's Town Journal" van 10 Sept.)
De Aangelegenheden der Grenzen.

In neene week, sedert den aantvang der vyandelykheden,—bylden wy enige der eerste dagen uitsonderen,—syn er mitschien meer strooperen door de Kaffers gepleegd geworden, dan sedert den datum van ons laatste Nommer. Zy schynen zich in kleine partijen verspreid te hebben, van de Zee-huys tot aan den Winterberg, en hebben, dikwerf met goed gevolg, een aanzienlyk getal vee van de Grensboeren geroofd. Eene kudde is van Elands Kloof, geroofd geworden, en staan drie mylen van Grahamstad gelezen, geroofd geworden. Te Manley's Vlakte, onstrekks tien mylen ten Zuiden van de stad, is de ryand geleden, om 400 stuks vee te nemen en weg te voeren; maar sy wierden specifiek door cene patrouille achtervolgd, bestaan uit vyf van de Grahamstad patrouille, en werden teruggevoerd. Hiervan tyding krygden, vervolghoede Luitenant Griffith, door eenen vry en nog vier anderen vergezelde, van de posten en kampen te begeven, en alle kleinere partijen moesten bestaan uit eenen Korps en drie kleine Soldaten, en kleine escorten moeten alle wagens verzegezen. 3 Het voordeelooze en barnhartige gedrag der troepen, gedurende den oorlog, is van zulk eenen aard geweest, dat de bevelvoerende Officier der Provincie, het ter nauwer hand nooddelyk oordiel, aantemerken, dat hy vertrouwt den nacht in deze schulpplaats doorgebragt, en-waren den volgenden morgen vertrokken, het overshot van het vleesch, met zich voerende.

Man is alhier, ten opzichte der huittengeschieden, hoe buitengewoon, dezelve ook mogen schynen, algemeen wy gevoelen, dat deseze goede voorboden zyn, van het herstel van vrede. De Kaffers koesteren eene opinie, dat bylden sy kunnen slagen, wie ts nemen, su huij eigen land niet hetzelte te heriken, sy bestelde dan kunnen behouden, daer het geen Commando veroorloofd sal worden, hen leed te doen; en van daar, syn verschiedene partijen uit, niet oogmerk om vee en paarden te stelen. Of dit al dan niet, de ooraak is van de jongste stoutmoedige bewegingen, is van weinig aandelang. Het zal genoeg zyn, onse Boeren te herinneren, dat zy thans meer dan immer, bediend en mannelijk zich teges de invallen des ryands moeten verzetten; te gelyker tyd de grootste voorsorg gebruikende, tegen eene plotselinge verrassing.

Tot op dit ogenblik is er geene officiele tyding medegeleid, omtrent den voortgang der ondernadelingen te Fort Willshire, tuschen Zyne Excellente den Gouverneur en de opperhoofden; maar uit private bronnen, syn de opgaven op verru na niet van zulk ene geaardheid, als om eenen volkome voldoening te kunnen geven. Het blijkt dat, na den aankomst van den Gouverneur aan het Fort, de Opperhoofden eenen groeten wearin betoonden, om hem te ontmoeten; en het was niet dan na een verloop van verschiedene dagen, dat zy hunne verechting maakten. Op Vyrdag avond verschenen sy echter aan het Fort. Het geselschap bestond uit Macomo, Tyali, Klukla, en twee andere zoonen van den overledenen Gaika, den ouder Eno, en syne twee zoonen; den ouderen zoon van Botma, genaamlyk met verschiedene verwanten en astamelingen van de familie van Gaika. Zy waren vergezel door Kapitein Alexander, en den Tolk, Klas Dirks.

Op den volgenden morgen wierden die Opperhoofden Tyali en Macomo, by voordeur in den Kamp van Major Cox, verblfyd te hebben gehouden. Men zegt, dat sy volharden te beweren, dat geene vyandelyke daad door hun volk is gepleegd geworden, maar dat het volk van Eno, tegenwoordig de Koloni bestelt. Wy gelooven van dit alle genoemd. Het volk van het gemeinde Opperhoofd kan misschien de plagers van het kwad in het lagere gedeelte van het District, in de ryand minder vooropdig geweest. Eene party van denselven, enig ves gevoelde hebbende, wierd door enige Boeren met sult eenen godess uitlaat achterna gezet, dat sy endelyk, na ene moedelyke vervolging, gedurende welke de ryand enen soelen terugtrok naar de Koloni, maakte, nabij de Bruina Poort, achterhuis, en vier van hen dood geschoten werden;—en van den ryand werd zwar gekeekt.

Gedurende dese voorvalen, schynen de Opperhoofden Tyali en Macomo, by voordeur in den Kamp van Major Cox, verblfyd te hebben gehouden. Men zegt, dat sy volharden te beweren, dat geene vyandelyke daad door hun volk is gepleegd geworden, maar dat het volk van Eno, tegenwoordig de Koloni bestelt. Wy gelooven van dit alle genoemd.

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measurable injury to the Colony?" I regret exceedingly that I have to answer Vinder in the affirmative. Yes, he has done infinitely more; he entered into the minutest details, not to be misunderstood by the most imbecile savage. Even the above quotation by Vinder limited and cautiously worded as it is, does not by any means correspond with Mr. Fairbairn's assertion to-day, that he "warned the Caffers against war in any shape with the Colony, as sure and inevitable destruction to their race; as bringing down destruction on their own heads by a wild attempt against the power of the British."

Vinder speaks of "Newspaper criticisms," and of "a Leading Article;" but this is an evasion as useless as it is unworthy—because every one knows that not "a" leading article, but a series of articles—that are mere "criticisms," but the plainest denunciations were issued by the *Advertiser*.

Indeed, I cannot conceive in what plainer terms the measures adopted by the Governor and his officers could possibly be detailed and denounced; and although nobody wants to make out that "50,000 Caffers drew their chairs, and critically per-

used as many Newspapers, while enjoying their pots of porter and their pipes"—yet it is reasonable to believe, that some

evil-disposed emissary approved them of the fact, that they were so stoutly championed by the *Advertiser*: for instance, what more powerful arguments and inducements "to attack the Colony again, and to hold out to the last," could be urged by any gunpowder-supplying traitors, to inform the Caffers that Mr. John Fairbairn—the son-in-law of "the King's great Counsellor, Dr. Philip"—"the Representative of England, and of the Impartial World"—perished in publishing, for the information of England and the rest of the impartial world, that "the Governor had committed the greatest error that any Governor ever did, or ever could commit—that he would have to answer for this erroneous conduct to a higher power—that the Caffer territory was taken improper possession of, because it was beautiful, well-watered, and fertile, and not on account of their bloody deeds and treachery, for they (the Caffer soldiers) only obeyed the commands of their respective Sovereigns, and fought in their defense"—that whenever Col. Smith marched, ruin and desolation marked his progress—that not one instance of forbearance, or one spark of generosity, has been exhibited on our side—that we have resolved to extirpate the Caffers—that the purpose of the phrenology of the dispatches is obviously to kindle an unquenchable flame of hatred, and to check all sympathy in the breast of mankind—but that their ultimate effect would be exactly the reverse—that England would never approve of His Excellency's irrational measure of expelling the Caffers—that it would ruin the Colony—that it would require more troops and money than she would be able or willing to expend on the measure—that nothing but peace, on any terms, will save the Colonies; if that, indeed, will even now save it—that our petitions should be meagre; and our women dumb, until they forced the gun to demand peace—that what was called obstinacy of the Caffers, would be in England deemed generous devotion to their country—that our conduct to them from the 9th of May called for detestation—that the war now waged by some wise purpose, to examine and humble ourselves before Almighty God, who, for some wise purpose, no doubt to punish us for our transgressions, has allowed one so apparently insignificant, to be so great a plague to us."

It very ill becomes him to accuse us of being "sycophants, flatterers, and adulators," because we conscientiously approve of the Governor's measures, in opposition to his (Mr. F.'s) dictates; for, in supporting our ever-to-be-revered Governor, in opposition to Mr. F., we are evincing our sincere devotion to the cause of Truth, and our readiness to suffer the tortures of hell for it;—and the ready answer would be—

"No, neither the one nor the other, we still live, and talk, and write away as unconcernedly as anybody." Now the Caffers, hearing this, must conclude that the unmitigated pro-mulgator of such sentiments must be a greater, wiser, and better man than the Governor—that he is, in short, the only great, good, and wise man in the Colony, and that if they can only persist in harassing, cheating, and exhausting the patience of the Governor until the order comes from England to Mr. Fairbairn, "the Representative of the Impartial World," to turn the foolish Governor away, and to give the good, forbearing, generous, persecuted Caffers, every thing they wish for, then all will be right. I say the Caffers must either conclude that Mr. Fairbairn was perfectly right in every syllable he advanced, hearing that the Governor allows him to live and be at large, or else, that if Mr. F. be wrong, then the Government, which allows him to forge such calumnies with impunity, must be imbecile, impotent, worthless, and contemptible, and therefore need not be respected nor feared by them.

Upon these grounds I am decidedly of opinion that it was highly improper, indecorous, and dangerous, to publish the foregoing sentiments, and the man who could publish them under the peculiar circumstances alluded to, must place immense faith in the easiness of Public credulity, if he thinks to exonerate himself by stating that "Macomo and Tyali" (two prevaricating rascals,) asserted, that if they attended to what Dr. Philip and Mr. Reid had said to them they would not have attacked the Colony." Had Othello attended to what Iago "said" to him, perhaps, he would not have murdered his wife. It was the *insinuation*, the *conning* officiousness of Iago that caused the tortured spirit of Othello to overflow with indignation and jealousy, which left no room for any other feeling but consequent Revenge—as fatal as it was undeserved.—By this illustration it is not meant to compare Dr. Philip to Iago, but all right-minded men are of opinion, that considering that Dr. Philip had at all tampered with the savages, or caused himself to be looked up to by those persons, it was his bounden duty to prevent his son-in-law's publishing his dangerous "doctrines," especially at the critical period in which he did publish them.

Vinder appeals to our candour that the Governor's assertion—"nor do they scruple even to pass over unnoticed, or to hold as trifling, the almost unequalled sufferings of their fellow-countrymen," is incorrect; and Mr. Fairbairn says we have in our hands, and can obtain proofs (meaning his Newspaper) of the said assertion being incorrect.

This being not a question of mere opinion, but a matter of fact concern, I can deal with it in an off-handed manner.—Nothing could be more true than the Governor's assertion,—nothing could be more bare-faced than Mr. Fairbairn's and Vinder's denial. The sufferings were originally denied, mocked at, and treated with sarcasm and taunts; and although Mr. Fairbairn did, as he says, re-print from the *Graham's Town Journal*, he took especial care to assert that he did so merely in the absence, and for the want of, more unquestionable intelligence, for that what was therein stated was not to be depended on or believed.

The blow of blitting hot and cold with the same breath,

and divergent shame as a public Journalist of being altogether silent upon the subject, together with the fear that he had ventured too far with his outrageous mockerys (as was clearly shown to him by the tide of popular indignation

which was fast setting in upon him), forced him at length to

say something about their sufferings; but he said that something in such a manner, as to tend to make the people of England believe, that this proceeded not from the merits of the sufferers, but from the overflowing benevolence of his own heart; for instance, while he affected to advocate their cause, he took mighty good care to mention (what he called) the "improper tone of some of the sufferers."

Now we have not to thank him that the people of England would not conclude, very naturally, that Mr. Fairbairn must be a paragon of beneficence to advocate at all the case of such an *improper* and unworthy object, and that shocking and unpardonable must be the obstinacy of these ungrateful wretches who could speak improperly of so exalted, so forbearing a character, and that their doing so was a convincing proof they had brought their sufferings upon themselves, and therefore, much good may it do them, that it were a prudential expenditure of money to write it upon them; and that if they had any money to spare, it would be beyond comparison better bestowed upon the amiable, forbearing, persecuted, Mr. John Fairbairn, who has lately complained so feelingly (we know how falsely) of the "Sword of Power," and so forth.

Six.—Having read in your paper of the 11th inst. a letter signed M. P. Moller, Sr., but which ought probably to have been H. P. Moller, Sr.; I have to state, in reply, that I am the person alluded to by said Moller, and that I am much surprised that that learned gentleman, *Elder of the Church of Tuliburgh*, has (if it be true) allowed one of my clerks or workmen to make him believe that the claims on the Compensation Fund could only be made out at my office, as the

Editor of the *Advertiser* is wise in his generation to the boast that "his doctrines are, and ever have been, the doctrine of loyalty, peace, justice, and humanity"; because, if he has not so advertised us, we never could discover all this of our own selves, but might rather conclude that he who

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W. N. VOS.

AFFAIRS OF THE FRONTIER.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal* of Sept. 10, 1835.)

Perhaps, in no one week, since the commencement of hostilities—if we except a few of the first days,—has there been more depredations committed by the Caffers than since the date of our last paper. They appear to have spread themselves out in small parties from the sea, nearly to the Winterberg, and have, with various success, carried off a considerable number of cattle from the frontier farmers. One herd was carried off from Eland's Kloof, a farm situated

between Forts Griffith and Burnside, up to within four or five miles of Graham's Town. On Manley's Flat, about ten miles S. of the town, the enemy succeeded in

capturing and carrying off about 400 head of cattle; but they were speedily pursued by a patrol, consisting of five of the Graham's Town mounted Volunteers, guided by Messrs. Driver and Manley—the owners of the major part of the stolen cattle—who succeeded in overtaking a part of them in

the same time the most careful precautions should be adopted against sudden surprise. The example set by Mr. Bowker, followed up generally, would soon free the country from these desperate marauders.

On Tuesday four horses, belonging to Mr. G. Dyason, were taken from the herdsmen, at no great distance from the house.

Pursuit was on the instant made by Mr. D. in person, and his servants; but being on foot, after great fatigue were obliged to abandon it as hopeless. A herd of cattle has also

been taken from the farm of Mr. Kestle, about 6 miles South of Town.

It is generally reported and credited, that His Excellency

has received dispatches relative to our Frontier affairs, by today's post, of the most satisfactory nature. From private communications we learn that the news of the peace with Hiatus Klaas Dirk,

On the following morning the chiefs Macomo and Tyali

were presented to His Excellency, who received them with

much ceremony, being accompanied by Col. Smith and other Officers of his personal staff. His Excellency informed them that in consequence of their expressed desire to see him, he had invited them to Fort Willshire. The Chiefs manifested

great satisfaction at meeting His Excellency, and immediately entered upon a detail of certain grievances to which they had been subjected, and to which he very patiently listened. His Excellency afterwards told them that it had been his intention

to drive them from that country beyond the Kei; but as the tribe of Gaika had expressed a desire to become the subjects of the King of England, he would give them a tract of territory

on this side of that River, subject to such reservations as it might be necessary to make. To this the Chiefs readily

consented, and assured the Governor that the Caffers now

belonging to them, should be called together

as soon as possible. It is said that the country these tribes are

to occupy comprises the Amatola Mountains, from whence it

stretches along the Keiskamma as far as Burn's Hill, from thence along the road to the Debe, and up that River to

the Tabendaba neck; thence along the left of the road to

Fort Beresford, and toward the Kaboubie.

It is also stated, that they undertake to deliver up their fire arms, and to make other concessions required of them.

Whilst, however, these amicable negotiations have been

entered on at Fort Willshire, the Caffers have been plundering

the Colony in a most daring and successful manner. Since

the truce they have carried off not less than two thousand head of cattle, besides horses. Amongst their other exploits they

succeeded in taking near 200 head of slaughter cattle, the property of Mr. Cock, the contractor, while on their way

from Cradock to the Kat River Settlement. Encouraged by

their success on this occasion, they made a second attempt a few days ago on a similar herd of cattle, proceeding to the same place. The attack was made in a most favorable situation for the purpose, in an acclivitous bushy dell, called

Bush-neck, toward the Winterberg—a large body of Caffers and Dingoes suddenly emerged from the thickets, and a skirmish ensued, the result of which was, that the party in charge of the cattle completely succeeded in repelling the assailants.

In they skirmish they fired two hundred rounds of ammunition, occasioning a loss to the enemy of three Caffers and one

Fingoe killed, and several wounded.

Subsequent to this, a farmer, named Klopfer, who had

returned to his home, situated under the Winterberg, at no

great distance from the scene of this affair, was attacked by

a party of the enemy, driven from his place, and his two

stacks of corn—which had been sated at great risk and labour—set on fire, and totally consumed. In the same neighbourhood, we have reports of the murder of three Fingoe herdsmen, and one Hottentot, and of the plunder of several small herds of cattle and many horses.

The lower part of Albany, the country is not a whit more

settled. At Mr. M. Bowker's, on the Kleinemontjes a

night attack was made on his kraal. The robbers had entered

the enclosure, and one of them was in the act of withdrawing

the bars of the gate, when a spring gun, which communicated

with the middle rail, was discharged, the contents of which

passed through the body of the Caffer who was engaged in

removing it. The marauders immediately fled, accompanied

by the wounded man, who was traced the next morning to a

distance of nearly two miles from the spot. He is supposed,

from his appearance, to be of the T'laubies tribe. A large

herd of cattle was also taken from the farm of Mr. Phillips,

situated west of the Kowie; but they were retaken, in the

dense thicket which lines the Fish River; but here

the trace was lost in the mazes of the jungle.

Thursday morning.

Since writing the above, we have received various

communications, all of which confirm the foregoing reports of

the audacious manner in which the Caffers have spread them

themselves along the frontier. From the farm of Lieut. Griffiths,

at "Vaal Krans," they carried off one hundred and seventeen

head of cattle, and two horses. The marauders were

followed over the mountain pass, called De Bruin's Poort,

and into the thicket which lines the Fish River; but here

the trace was lost in the mazes of the jungle.

We learn that on the embarkation of the 27th Regt., at

Algoa Bay, the *Romney* was found to have sprung a very

serious leak, and apprehensions were entertained at the

departure of the troops, that it would be necessary to run

them ashore. But we are glad to observe, that our shipping

intelligence just received is perfectly silent on the subject, and we therefore hope that the fears at first entertained of her loss will not be realized. The vessel is, we are informed, only kept

afloat by constant working at the chain pumps. She makes

it is said, from 18 to 20 inches of water per hour. The safety

of the troops and crew may be considered a remarkable

interposition of Divine Providence, as had the leak surprised

them at sea, the whole would, in all probability, have been

lost. We are informed that the cause of it may be attributed

to the severe gales which were encountered on the passage

from Simon's Bay to Algoa Bay. The gale continued for