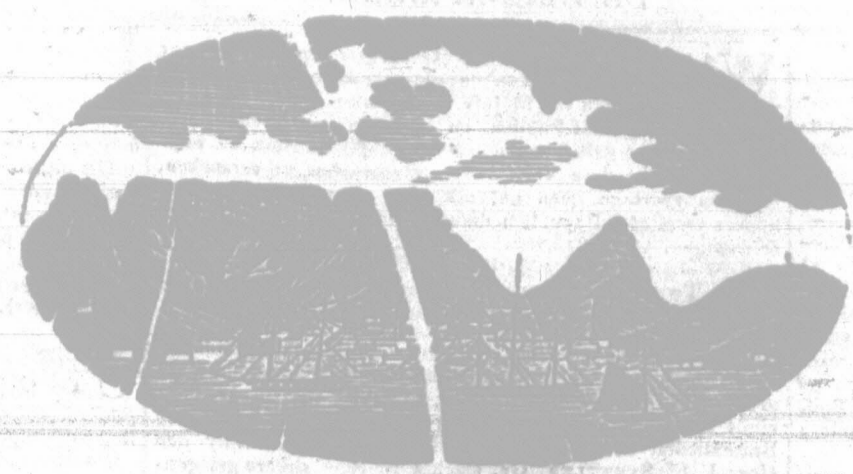


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Subscriptions and Advertisements to be paid in Advance.



De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyrusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—Virgil.

DEEL VIII.

VRYPDAG DEN 5 MEI 1837.

No. 370.

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN.—De Ondergetekende... Allen die eenige vorderingen van welken aard ook...

OPROEPING VAN CREDITEUREN EN DEBITEUREN.—Allen die eenige vorderingen van welken aard ook...

BERIGT.—Kantoor der Roomsche Catholieke Gemeente... Kaas en Kandysuiker.—Op morgen, zullen...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN.—De Ondergetekende... HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING te Klein Drakenstein.—De Ondergetekende...

AAN AANFOKKERS.—Zeven de Ezelhengsten van St. Helena... ZONDER RESERVE.—Verkoop van Vaste Goederen...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden gekocht door THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.

VORDERINGEN op het Compansie Fonds, worden gekocht door HEIDEMAN, HODGSKIN & Co.

Landbouwgoederen, als Ossen en Paardenvagens, Karren, Tuigen, Jukken, Trektouwen, Riemen en Stroppen...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden gekocht door W. ANDERSON, Sen. & Co.

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

De overtrekkene diensttijd van de wronlyke Apprentices LIZZ. JOHN STEIN, Provisionele Curator.

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

VERLOREN.—Op laatstleden Vrydag, den 21sten April, tusschen de plaats Boahof, en de Kaapstad, een roed...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

OPGEDROST, sedert het begin der maand January jl. myn Apprentice 'Hercules', oud 15 jaren, klein van gestalte...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

WAARSCHUWING.—De Ondergetekende, eigenaar der Plaatsen 'Spanjaardsch-bosch, (alias) Brakfontein' en Kleinberg...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

AN LANGENS VAN DE ONOUBTEERLYKE STOKERY VAN DE PAARL.—De heer J. VERHAAG, zal op Zaterdag den 20 Mei, per publieke Veiling doen verkoopen, syn Erfgenaam 'Nooitgedacht'...

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

DANSSCHOOL.—Des Ondergetekendens Dansschool zal weder geopend worden op den 17 dezer.—Adres in de Kasteelstraat No. 45. W. BOONZAALIER.

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

ROBBEN-VELLEN.—Morgen Ochtend te 11 uren, zullen op de Parade worden verkocht, eenige hoovehield Robbenvellen en Olie.

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden op voordelige voorwaarden voor kontant geld gekocht door Stoommolen, Kaapstad.

DE Ondergetekende in huuse betrekking als Executeurs des Boedel van wylen J. BOTHA, Sen. zullen op VRYPDAG en ZATURDAG den 19 en 20 Mei, 1837...

WEGGELOOPEN.—Des Ondergetekendens Apprentice 'Marthinus', een kleine jongen, oud circa 14 jaren, en veel gelykende naar eenen Bastard Hottentot...

FOR SALE.—By Private Contract. Those substantially built, airy, Commodious, and well situated Premises No. 69, Breez-street, corner of Wall-street...

CLAIMS ON THE COMPENSATION FUND Purchased by HEIDEMAN, HODGSKIN & Co.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS Purchased by THOMPSON, WATSON, & Co.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS, Purchased by W. ANDERSON, Sen. & Co. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General, Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Private Purse, testifies: 'I am honored with the King's command to express His Majesty's want of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger...'

WOODHOUSE'S ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

PATRON.—His Most Gracious Majesty.—His Majesty the King of Belgium.—And most of the ROYAL FAMILY. James Johnson, Physician extraordinary to His Majesty, Arthur T. Holroyd, Physician to St. Mary-le-bone Dispensary...

T. Hodgkin, M. D. Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy, at Guy's Hospital. Charles James Fox, M. D. 23, Billiter-square, R. Rowley, M. D. Physician to the Aldersgate-street Dispensary...

G. H. Woodhouse, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. T. Castle, Physician to St. Mary's Hall and to the Brighton Dispensary. Amos Middleton, Senior Physician to the Leamington Hospital...

D. Davis, Surgeon to their Majesty's Jonathan Pereira, F. L. S. Lecturer on Materia Medica. F. Tyrrell, 17, New Bridge-street, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. George Pipher, M. R. C. S. L. Lecturer on Anatomy, Webb-street...

J. Salmon, Consulting Surgeon to St. John's Hospital. J. Murray, D.D.S., Surgeon to the Royal Humane Institution. G. Millard, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the School of Webb-street...

John Hillman, Surgeon to the Leamington Institution. Wm. Middleton, Surgeon to the Leamington Hospital. J. Harrison Curtis, Artist to His Majesty. This above, and 208 other eminent Medical Gentlemen, have given the most flattering Certificates of the great Value and superiority of Woodhouse's Etherial Essence of Jamaica Ginger...

NOTICE TO CREDITORS & DEBTORS.—The Undersigned requests all Persons claiming from him, either on account of Bonds, Book-debts, Suretyship, or otherwise, to file the same within three Months from this date, at the Office of Mr. Notary W. N. Vos, at Tulbagh, while those indebted to him are requested to pay their Debts within the above period to said Mr. Vos.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Arrivals in Table Bay. 22. Madras, ship, R. Quinton, from Downs Feb. 3, to Bombay. Bargo, sundries.—Passengers, Mr. Smythe, Master Swinton, and 4 storage passengers.—Brings a mail.

22. Child Herald, ship, G. Willis, from Portsmouth Feb. 25, to this port and Bombay. Cargo general.—Passengers, Mr. Cape, Mrs. Cape, and Mrs. Lebia. For Bombay, Messrs. Lighton, Crebblow, Goslin, Busin, Delois, Misses Pans, Ogilvy, and Robertson, Major Cradock, Mr. Goslin, Lieut. Babin, Ensigns Pattison, and Dr. Black, Messrs. Dent and Raith. (Capt.) Mr. Delois, 1 child, and 2 female servants.—Brings a mail.

23. Aurora, bark, J. Cox, from Portsmouth Feb. 23, to Madras and Calcutta.—Passengers, Messrs. Cox, Boulton, and Crossman, Misses Bradshaw, Wrotterby, (2), and P. Jermine, Capt. Balkhouse, Lieut. Thatcher, and Crossman, Mr. Whittingham, Ensign Surenay, Mr. Holmes, Civil Service, Hill, 26th, Assistant Surgeon, Cadets, Messrs. Jermine, Bayley, Haughton, Young, Gibbs, Gibb, Jun. Holmes, Jun., Munton, and Munton, Jun.—Put in for refreshments.

23. Patriot, brig, J. Dunn, from London Jan. 12, to this port. Cargo, sundries.—Passenger, Mr. Gribble, and 1 Master Butchers.—Brings a mail.

24. Duke of Northumberland, ship, R. McCarthy, from Calcutta Feb. 28, to London. Cargo, sundries.—Passengers for the Cape, Major, Mrs. and Miss Devenham, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes. For London, Major Bell, Captain Brown, Messrs. Draper, and Campbell, B. C. S., Messrs. McClure, Falconer, Isher, Rousac, and son; Capt. and Mrs. Chester, and 2 children, Mrs. Knives, and 3 children, 1 European and 1 Native servant.

25. Watkins, brig, J. Whitehead, from Liverpool Jan. 20, to this port. Cargo, sundries.—Passenger, Mr. Thompson.—Brings a mail.

25. Hindu, bark, J. Louthian, from Liverpool Feb. 2, to Singapore.—Put in for refreshments.

Sailed out of Table Bay. April 20. Link of Argyle, to London. 20. Devonshire, to ditto. 20. John Lawson, to Halifax. 20. Emma, to Mauritius. 21. Skerne, to Algoa Bay. 23. Ligonier, to Bredre River. 25. Louthier, to Liverpool.

Vessels in Table Bay. H. F. M. S. L'Artimise. Ships.—Elizabeth, Madras, Wm. Jardine, Childs Harold, and Duke of Northumberland. Barks.—London, Egyptian, Champion, Aurora, and Hindu. Brigs.—Salus, Matilda, Delight, Patriot, and Watkins. Schooners.—Transit, Regent Packet, Wm. Forster, and Apprentice. Cutter.—Friends' Good-will.

Arrived in Simon's Bay. April 22. H. M. S. Thalia, (45) Capt. R. Wouchope, from the West Coast. Vessels in Simon's Bay. H. M. S. Flyden, and Pelican.

MARKT PRYZEN. Tot den 26 April, 1837. Ales per pond Ales per pound 5 — 6 St. Amandelen, per 1,000 Almonds, per 1,000 12 — 13 Rds.

Apples, per lb. Apples, per lb. 8 — 10 St. Atrikansen, per ditto Apricots, ditto 2 — 4 Aardappelen, per mud. Potatoes, per mud 74 — 84 Rds.

Asyn, per legger Vinegar, per leag. 50 — 60 Balken per stuk Boams, each 0 — 0 Boonen per mud Boons, per mud 14 — 20

Benjeswasch, per lb. Berry Wax, per lb. 0 — 0 Boter, ditto Butter, per lb. 30 — 36 St. Brandewyn, per legger. Brandy, p. leag 114 — 116 Rds.

Bokkollonen, per stuk Brak Skins 1 — 1/2 Droegs Omsphieden Druk Ox Hides 4 — 5 Eenden en Makouwen Ducks & Musc. do. 2 — 1/2

Erwtien, per mud Peas, per mud 23 — 25 Gaas, ditto Barley, per mud 7 — 9 Hoenders per stuk Hens, each 3 — 3/2

Gansen, ditto Geesse, ditto 11 — 14 Kalkooren ditto Turkey, ditto 18 — 4 Haver, per mud Oats, per mud 63 — 74 Hoop, per 100 ponden Hay, per 100 lbs. 34 — 4

Honing, ditto Honey, per lb. 10 — 12 St. Houtkolen, per sak Charcoal, p. sak 5 — 1/2 Rd. Kaf, per 16 saktes Chaff, p. 16 sacks 30 — 60

EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Heister Maria, deceased, Wife of Isaac Gerhardus Visagie, late of the Grand-Baai District, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Grand Baai, on Saturday, the 28 day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed, Executor or Executors Devise to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid, and Tutor or Tutors Devise to the Minor Heirs of the deceased, in the place and stead of her subsequent deceased Husband Isaac Gerhardus Visagie, and Testamentary Executor and Tutor.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Anna Elizabeth, late of Berg Rivier, in the Stellenbosch District, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said Anna Elizabeth, late of Berg Rivier, in the Stellenbosch District, deceased, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Tutor or Tutors Devise to the Minor Heirs of the deceased, and Tutor Devise to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid, and Tutor Devise to the Minor Heirs.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

EDICT.—The Paternal and Maternal Relations of Heister Margaretha Susanna Le Roux, Minor Child of Abraham Andries Le Roux, and his Spouse Heister Margaretha Susanna Le Roux, both deceased, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the Paternal and Maternal Relations of the said Minor, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Worcester, on Saturday, the 3rd of June next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Tutor or Tutors Devise to the Minor Heirs.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

STELLENBOSCH AMATEUR THEATRE.—(First Representation.)—Under the Patronage of D. J. van RYNEVELD, Esq. The Theatrical Amateur Company under the motto "Door Vier Prachtloos," will perform on SATURDAY EVENING, the 29th of this Month.

ARMODEE EN GROOTHEID; Drama in 3 Act, from the German by A. von Kotzebue. Followed by EPHRAIM, OF DE BEDROGEN JOOD; Vices in 1 Act.

The Doors of the Theatre will be opened at six, and the Curtain rise precisely at half-past six o'clock.

WAGON-WOOD.—Messrs Joseph & Daniel Hoffman & Co., of Stellenbosch, have now on hand a great quantity of Wagon-wood, with which they can supply Wagon-makers and others.

ON the 2d May next, the Undersigned will offer for sale, on his Farm at Franschhoek, 1000 excellent fat Sheep, and 20 or 30 slaughter and draught Ozen.

EXTRA FAT SLAUGHTER OXEN, COWS, AND TRAINED OXEN.—On MONDAY Morning, the 1st of May next, will be Sold, at the place of Mr. Roux, at Pampoenkraal, without Reserve, 135 extra fat slaughter Ozen, 72 do. do. do. Cows, and 6 span of fat trained Ozen, well worthy the attention of Purchasers and others.

STELLENBOSCH RACES.—The Undersigned have fixed the Race Days for TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, & THURSDAY, the 16th, 17th, & 18th May next, and the Horses are required to be entered on the 15th May, at the house of Mr. M. C. A. NANTHALL, when the Amount of the Purse will be fixed.

THE Ball will take place on the Evening of the 17th May.—Applications for Tickets to be made to the Stewards of the Ball, on the 15th & 16th May, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A.M.

PUBLIC SALE of the whole Stock of WINE, &c. &c. in the Auctioneers.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 1st and 2d May next, to commence at 10 o'clock, consisting of about 300 hogsheads of superior Cape Wine, from 5 to 10 years old, 300 hogsheads of best blue Staves, from 6 to 7 leagues each, mostly at present filled with old Wine, 60 Kegs of do. do. Wine Store Implements, &c., as also about 3000 stone bottles Gin, and 100 boxes Soap.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 19, 1837. F. M. BRINK, ANDS. BRINK, Co. Auctioneers.

er is overvloedig getuigenis voor handen, dat de Koloniale Minister, in zyne haast om de 40 stemmen der Buxtonianen te verzamelen, deze noodzakelyke verziechten over het hoofd heeft gezien; gevolgelyk is zyne menschlievendheid niets anders dan eene slaafsche ondergeschiktheid aan eene vryelovende party, en zyne wetgeving eene ellendige, walgelyke kwalzalverv.

En eenvoudige lezer moge misschien denken, dat ik Lord Glenelg te gestreng behandel, en zeggen, dat hy het wel meent en dat hy door zyn eigen hoofd te volgen, weinig kwaads doen kan; maar niemand dié verstand bezit, zal aldus redeneren;—zyne grondbeginselen mogen in het afgetrockene beschouwd, onschadelyk zyn, en zyne daad om eene party onondersteuning aan te hangen, over het hoofd worden gezien, missa binnen de palen van redelijkheid blyvende; maar, wanneer by gewaande menschlievendheid zonder onderscheid voorstelt, als een algemeen hulpmiddel voor het beheer der ganse wereld, is zyne staatkunde ongetwyfeld kinderachtig en vol van gevaar; en derzelver invoering op onze grenzen, om de plaats te vervullen van de oordelkundige en wakkerе schikkingen van het Gouvernement, eene daad van onrechtvaardigheid, omtrent Zyne Majesteits loyale en verdienstelyke onderdanen—indien zyn eene opschuwende staats gelyk aan het over boord werpen van den helmstok, het plegtanker, en al hetgeen de ondervinding geleerd heeft noodig te zyn voor de veiligheid van hun leeven en hoonde bezittingen.

Alvorens te sluiten, wilde ik het als myne stille opinie opgeven, dat het Gouvernement eene groote dwaling heeft begaan in het niet benoemen van eenen Militairen Officier van hoogen rang, kunde en ondervinding, tot de betrekking van Luitenant Gouverneur, in stede van eenen Civilen Ambtenaar; want, in geval van eenen aanval door de Kaffers, en het uitroepen van de krygswet (iuchrymas tenetis Abant!) wordt de Heer Stockenström, dadelyk nul in cyfer.

Het is zeer mogelyk dat geen Militair Officier van hoogen rang, dezelve zoude aannemen onder de vastgestelde bepalingen, om zich aan de Buxtonse radikalen te verkoopen (ik houde my overtuigd, dat noch Kolonel Wade, noch Kolonel Smith, zich aldus vergeten zoude hebben;) maar, uit de beledigende boodschappen van het Opperhoofd Tyali, het stoets karakter onzer wilde naburen, en hunne onverbeterlyke streoepende gewoonten, kan men afleiden, dat de beurt van den tegenwoordigen kwelgeest, bykans gecindigd is.

Tollitus in altum. Ut lapsu graviore ruat.

(Uit de Gouvernements Gazette van 28 April 1837.)

INGEVOLGE VAN EEN REQUEST van het Gouvernement door sekere Leden van de Kaapstad ingediend, klagende over den hinder die door den tegenwoordigen staat van de Stads Grachten veroorzaakt wordt, en versoekende dat middelen bevestigd mogten worden, om dat kwaad te stuiten, heeft het Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur behaagd te gelasten, dat de geheele disponible magt, onder de directie van de Stads Administratie staande, uitsluitelyk gebruikt zal worden, tot het schoonmaken der Grachten en Straten, tot dat gewenscht doel zal zyn bereikt.

Zyne Excellentie heeft tevens gelast, dat de Sluizen der Grachten in eene behoortlyk staat van reparatie g-bragt en gebruikt zullen worden, om de Grachten schoon te waschen; dat zoodanige additionele Sluizen als tot dat oogmerk sijn, materialen in gereedheid gebracht worden, om den hinder der Grachten te vooeren; en dat zoodanige de accumulate van vuilnis en staand water in deselve te vermindren.

En ten einde dat de voortgang van deze verscheidene werken behoortlyk gadergelegen en bevorderd moge worden, door zoodanigen die belang hebben in derzelver spoedige voltooying, heeft het Zyne Excellentie verder behaagd, uit het midden van die Heeren, die dié onderwerp aan hem hebben gecommitteerd, te benoemen en aanstellen van de volgende Personen, om Voorzitter en Leden te zyn eener Commissie tot het voorsch. doel, en die ook den hen opgelegde last hebben aangenomen, namentlyk:—

- De Heer CLERKE BURTON, Voorzitter. De Heeren R. W. EATON, JOHN REID, G. H. MAASDORP, J. LAING, W. BILLINGSLEY, JOHN DEANE, LAU TWENTYMAN, G. HERBERT. Leden.

De Commissie zal hare zittingen houden gedurende des voortgang van het werk, tot deszelve voltooying, en gedurende zoodanig tydperk als Zyne Excellentie noodig vinden zal.—of tot de oprigting van een Municipale Collegie in de Kaapstad. Zy zullen aan het Gouvernement zoodanige Rapporten en Suggesties oopens het onderwerp aan hunne oogen toebetroefd in zoodanige, als zy goedvinden zullen; en worden in het bysonder versoekt, hunne oplettendheid te vestigen op de 31, 32, 33 en 34ste Sectien van de Ordonnantie No. 48, die voorzieningen behelzen oopens seker localiteiten in de Kaapstad, ten einde eenig defect in deselve te herstellen, en om voor eene effectieve Superintendantie in die zaken te zorgen.

Koloniale Bureau, Kaap de Goede Hoop, 11 April 1837. Ter Ordonnantie van Z. E. den Gouverneur. (Get.) JOHN BELL, Gov. Secr.

GOVERNEMENTS ADVERTENTIE.

Woerd mit desen kennis gegeven, dat het Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur seker Kolonie behaagd heeft, de ondergenoemde Heeren aan te stellen tot Vrederegters, onder de voorstellen van den Advocaat van het Parlement van het Kaap de Goede Hoop, WILHELM DE VIENDE, C. ST. namentlyk:— Den Heer ALLEN F. GARDINER, " " C. L. STRETCH, " " J. M. BOWKER, " " H. P. FYNN, " " W. MCD. FYNN, Koloniale Bureau, Kaap de Goede Hoop, 21 April 1837. Op last van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur. (Get.) JOHN BELL, Gov. Secr.

Europisch Nieuws.

ENGLAND EN RUSLAND. Op eene vraag, in het Huis der Gemeente op den 14 February 18, door den Heer MACLEAN en Lord PALMERSTON, den Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken gedaan, of de regtsgeleerde Raadgivers der Kroon, aan wien de kwestie van internationale wet betrekkeleklyk het in beslag nemen door de Russen, in de Zwarte zee, van een Engelsch vaartuig, "Vixen" genaamd, op grond, dat hetzelfde de blokkade

van Cressida zou hebben geschonden, was gerefererd geworden, eene opinie nopens het onderwerp hadden gegeven, enz. zede Lord PALMERSTON,—"dat het een onderwerp van eene al te gewigtige en ernstige geartheid was, om onverschilliglyk behandeld te worden, en dat men niet gewoon was, om, wanneer eene soortgelyke kwestie onder de overweging en onderhandeling des Gouvernements was, aan het Parlement, en gevolgelyk publiekelyk aan de wereld, de opinie, welke nopens dezelve mogte zyn gegeven, en de stappen welke men noodig oordeelde mogt, te nemen, bekend te maken."

FRANKRYK.

De wapening der expeditie (van 25,000) tegen Constantyn, ging met de grootste wakkerheid voort. Wy vinden intusschen, dat Maarschalk CLAUSEL, uit het Gouvernement der Franse bezittingen in Afrika gezet is, en dat General DAMREMONT in zyne plaats is aangesteld geworden. De Hertog van ORLEANS, zou de expeditie als Opperbevelhebber vergezellen.

De uitzetting van Maarschalk CLAUSEL, schynt onder het Parysche publiek in het algemeen, eene groote opschuwing te wekken, en aanleiding te hebben tot Protesten van Maarschalk SOULT, MONTMORIN en GARRAUD, respectively; copien waarvan, door hoonde Aides-de-Camp, aan Maarschalk CLAUSEL gezonden zyn. Alles schynt derhalve, thans in Frankryk in waororde te zyn.

SPANJE.

Wat de zaken van Spanje betreft, is er sedert onze laatste berichten geene groote verandering in de positien van beide partijen.

De staat der geldmiddelen van het Gouvernement van CHRISTINA was wanhopig, doch men beweerde, dat de Heer MENDIZABAL dogvermeende instaat te zellen zyn eene belening in Engeland tot stand te brengen, onder eene aanbieding, om gedurende 20 jaren, te verbinden, de inkomsten van Cuba, en de Philippynsche Eilanden; ofschoon wy bemerken, dat de andere party in dezen maatregel swarigheden vooruitzag, met de Vereenigde Staten.

Eene verruying of lever disorde schynt mede te bestaan in het leger der Koningin. Het gedrag van ALAIX te Vittoria, hier gezege de voorgenome operatien van SARBFIELD, verdyeld te hebben.—Men zeide, dat ALAIX zelfs geweigerd had de bevelen van ESPARTACO, (den bevelvoerende Generaal te Bilbao), te gehoortzamen; alsmede, dat SARBFIELD gehoortzamenheid aan ESPARTACO weigeren zou.

De magt der Carlsten nabij Bilbao, bestond uit tusschen de 10 en 12,000 man. Het leger van ESPARTACO bedroeg 22,000 man. Don CARLOS had zyne hoofdkwartieren van Durango naar Tolosa verplaatst, alwaar hy op den 9 Feb. aankwam. Al de berichten, zegt het Jour-nal de Commerce, van eenen laten datum, van de grenzen ontrangen, spraken wanhopiglyk over den zedelyken toestand van het leger der Koningin.

Men verwachtte dat General EVANS, de Carlsten spoedig zou aanvallen.

De Groot Hertog, FRÉDERIK FRANÇOIS, van Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, voor meer dan 50 jaren regerend hoofd van de voornaamste linie, der oudste Europese dynastie, is op den 1 February 11, te Ludwigslust overleden, in den ouderdom van 81 jaren.

De ongelukkige ontroonde Koning van Sweden, GUSTAVUS IV., die sedert zyne rampsoepende den naam had aangenomen van Kolonel GUSTAVSON, is te St. Gall (Zwitserland) op den 7 February overleden.

KIEZING VAN DEN PRESIDENT DER VEREENIGDE STATEN.

Het blykt nu officieelyk, dat de Heer VAN BUREN, tot President der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, gekozen is geworden, met eene meerderheid van 26,180 stemmen, (Zuid Carolina uitgezonderd) en Zuid Carolina—er onder gerekend, eene meerderheid van 16,313). De Amerikaanse Dagbladen hebben aangemerkt, dat de Heer VAN BUREN, 54,417 stemmen meer heeft, dan eenige vorige Kandidaat voor het Presidentschap. In 1832, had JACKSON gezamenlyk 707,217 stemmen. De Heer VAN BUREN thans 761,632. Hy heeft thans ook 158,120 stemmen meer, dan voor hem in 1832, als Vice-President, gegeven zyn geworden. De Raadsvergadering der Vereenigde Staten, zoude op den 4 Maart j. eenen aanvang nemen, ten einde eenige aanstellingen, welke de gekozen President, de Heer VAN BUREN, aan hen mogte hebben voorstellen, in overweging te nemen; zynde dié gebruikelyk geweest, sedert de organisatie des Gouvernements, by den aanvang van elken Presidentialen term.

GROOTE BRAND TE ST. JOHN, NIEUW BRUNSWYK.

Volgens Amerikaanse Dagbladen van den 17 January j. wordt in "The Times," van den 16 February 1837, vermeld, dat er op den 14 January, een zeer vernielende brand is uitgekomen in de stad St. John, welke, voordat dezelve gebluscht kon worden, omstreeks 115 gebouwen had vernield. De schade wierd op 2,000,000 Spaansche-Matten gerekend.

STRAATSBURGSCHE OPSTAND VAN 30-OCTOBER.

GEREGTSHOF VAN DEN NEDER-RYIN.

ZITTING VAN DEN 18 DEZER.

ONTSLAG DER GEVANGENEN.

Te 9 uren was er nog meer volk in het hof, dan by vorige zittingen. Op de binnenplaats van het Hof van Justitie, werd de militaire menigte opgesteld, die zittingen tegen te stuiten wen.

President.—Hebben de gevangenen iets meer ter hunner verdediging in te brengen? De gevangenen bogen.

De President gaf toen te kennen, dat het onderzoek was afgelopen, en las de afgelegde getuigenissen op. Een aantal personen verliet het hof. Na de vertaling, las de President de punten op, die de Jury moest beslissen; bestaande dezelve uit 24, zes waarvan, betrekking hadden op Kolonel Vaudrey. De jury verliet de raadzaal te 12 uren, om te delibereren, en toen zy het hof verlieten, riep een uit de tegenwoordig zynde menigte,—"spreekt hen vry, spreekt hen vry."

President.—Doe elk, die de minste wanorde pleegt, het hof ruimen.

De Heer Parquin stond op, en zich wendende naar de plaats van waar de uitroep was gehoord geworden, zeide hy,—"Gylieden zult de zaak der gevangenen benadeelen, in stede van te bevoordeelen."

De Heer Thierret.—Wy moeten ernstiglyk tegen zulke uitroepingen protesteren. Deze gebeurtenis veroorzaakte eenige opschudding in het hof, daar het grootste gedeelte der aanhoorders het voorgevallene afkeurde.

In omtrent 22 minuten keerde de jury terug, toen de President verklaarde dat by alle personen overvrylyd zoude doen arresteren, die overvloedig goedkeuring of anderszins, aan den dag zouden leggen. De Voorzitter der jury M. VAIS, las toen de volgende declaratie op:—Op myne eer en myn geweten, voor God en menschen, bestaat de uitspraak der jury op al de in hen voorgelegde vraagstukken hierin.—"Neen, de gevangenen zyn niet schuldig." Zoodra de uitspraak was gedaan geworden, ontwaarde men door het geheele hof de ondbeliefjigste en blykbaarste teekenen van geuoogen. De gevangenen wierden toen binnen gebragt, en de glimlachende gezigten der hen omringende menigte, maakten hen dadelyk bekend met de uitspraak der jury. Madame Gordon heeft geweldig, ofschon haar crysprak haar terstond wierd aangekondigd. De andere gevangenen, bedwongen eelster, hunne gearwoordingen, tot dat de Griffier de uitspraak bekend maakte, toen zy elkanderen met—veel gevoel omliedden. Elk hooner drukte met warmte de hand van zynen Advokaat. Aller oogen waren vol tranen, en nietgeteugende de waarshouwingen des Presidents, weergalnde het hof met het geroep van "Vive le jury!" "Vive le jury d'Alsace!" Hetzelfde gevoel wierd toen gesteld buiten het hof, en in den omtrek van de geregtzaal. De jury had de grootste moeite om zich, door de menigte, die de uitspraak toejuichte, eenen weg te banen. Het gepeupel sloeg toen de straat door, en alle verdere verhooringen voor te komen, stapten in een ruytig, dat gevolgd wierd door aanhoudende vreesdakraeten en bereikten alzooy derzelve woningen. Gedurende het verloop van den dag had de stad het voorkomen van eene feestviering, en zelfs het garnieson, deelde in de algemeene vreugde. Men zeide dat de uitspraak der jury gedaan was, met eene meerderheid van 8 tegen 4.—January 23.

POLEN.

FRANKFORT, January.

Het "Journal de Frankfort," een Blad aan de Russische belangen toegewyd, bevat de volgende aanmerkingen betrekkeleklyk de zinnede in het Adres van de Franse Kamer, ten opzichte van de nationaliteit van Polen:—

"Men moge vragen, wat heeft Rusland aan Frankryk gedaan? Niets; denken wy, reschikt, om het aantevallen.—Heeft het geweigerd het Gouvernement van July te erkennen? Neen. Heeft het om eenige gewigtige redenen deszelfs Ambassadeur terug geroepen, of het Kabinet bedrogen? Het heeft er niet aan gedacht. Heeft het heimelyk eenige zamenzwering in het Zuiden of La Yende aangemoedigd? Geenzins. Rusland bemoeit zich slechts met hare eigene zaken. Wel het behaagt ons, in de zaken van Rusland tusschen beide te treden, en by gelegenheid van een Adres aan Louis Philippe, vinden wy reden den Keizer Nicholas te beledigen. Dit is de redenering van M. Odillon Barrot, en in antwoord, op eene zinnede in 's Konings aanspraak, waarin Zyne doorluchtige Majesteit, zyn voldoening te kennen gaf, op het sien, dat de vrede van Europa voor eenen hingen toekomstenden tyd verzekeerd was, stelt M. Barrot eenen amende voor, verklarende, dat de vrede van Europa nimmer volkomen verzekeerd zyn zal, tot dat dezelve gerestigd is op regten, door trakaten gebeheld, waaronder Frankryk altyd in de eerste plaats rekenen zal, de oude nationaliteit van Polen. En deze amende wordt aangenomen, door 189 uit 370 leden. Indien zulke eene handelwys ons eenig ongemak verschaft, geschiedt zulks voor het belang van Frankryk alleen; want, welke uitwerking veronderstelt gy te St. Petersburg te weeg te zullen worden gebragt, door een uitdrukking meer of min van M. Odillon Barrot en zyne vrienden? Men behoeft geene groote Staatsman te zyn, om te weten, dat men dezelve geene de minste opmerking waardig achten zal. Het geval is, dat de onderhavige uitdrukking tegen den Koning gerigt is, die beschuldigd wordt zelve te regeren tegen zyne Ministers, aan wien de liberale Dagbladen, onlangs eene geeneidheid omtrent de Noordelyke Hoven, hebben toegeschreven. Deze geeneidheid is in het geheel niet bewezen. Wat Rusland aangaat, bekommer u daar niet over. De kwestie die ons betreft, al niet bestaan, behalve op stukjes papier. Het lot van Polen is onherroepelyk gevestigd. De rust van dat land, thans aan het grootste ryk gekecht, kan niet meer door uwe liberalen, zoo als zy eens hebben gedaan, in gevaar worden gebragt, door eenen opstand te verwekken, die daders waarvan, gy uderhand, aan hun droevig lot hebt oorgeteeld. De ware vrienden van Polen, zyn zy, die haar toeroepen, onderwerp u, en vertrouw op eenen Vorst, die, hoe dat hy ook gelasterd is geworden, niet heeft opgehouden rechtvaardig en edelmoedig te zyn, en wiens veel vernomde wy alleen instaat is, het heil van zyn volk te verzekeken.—Times.

Byeenkomsten van Creditieuren, in Insolvente Boedels.

Jane Griffin—op Dingsdag, den 9 Mei, in de Kaapstad—speciale byeenkomst. Daniel Briek—op Dingsdag, den 9 Mei, in de Kaapstad—geenjaorwede eerste en finale byeenkomst. Coenrad Lohelyk Andrews—op den 9 Mei, in de Kaapstad—eerste en finale byeenkomst tot het bewyzen van schulden verkiezen van curatoren. Ellen Griffiths—op Dingsdag, den 9 Mei, in de Kaapstad—eerste byeenkomst tot het bewyzen van schulden. Hawkes en Bowles, (gezamenlyk en afzonderlyke boedels) op Zaterdag den 13 Mei, te Graham's-stad—eerste byeenkomst tot het bewyzen van schulden. Ellen Griffiths—op Dingsdag, den 16 Mei, in de Kaapstad—tweede byeenkomst tot het bewyzen van schulden en verkiezen van curatoren. Hawkes en Bowles, (gezamenlyk en afzonderlyke boedels) op Zaterdag, den 20 Mei, te Graham's-stad—tweede byeenkomst, mede tot het bewyzen van schulden en verkiezen van curatoren. Haver Collyer—op Dingsdag, den 23 Mei, in de Kaapstad—speciale byeenkomst.

In ab Intesto Boedels, en Boedels van Personen afwezig uit deze Kolonie.

Gerrit Petrus Beuvelinkhof, laat van "Gough" in het Distrikt Beaufort—op Vrydag, den 12 Mei, ten 10 uren, te Beaufort—byeenkomst van do. Christina, en Catharina Petronella van der Westhuysen, minderjarige kinderen, van Petrus van der Westhuysen, en zyne overleden huisvrouw Catharina Malles—op do, te do, tot het aanstellen van eene voogd of voogden dater. Anna Jacobina van Wyl, overleden vrouw van Jacobus Adriaan Louw, van het "Onder Reggeveld," in het distrikt van Clanwilliam—op Zaterdag, den 20 Mei, ten 10 uren—byeenkomst van de naaste bloedverwanten en creditieuren. Dannie Cary, laat van het distrikt Albany, overleden—op Dingsdag, den 16 Mei, in de groote jury kamer, ten 10 uren—byeenkomst van do. Johanna Elisabeth Meyer, overleden vrouw van Georgs Fredrik Botha, van "Klipfontein," Mosselbaai; in het Distrikt van George—op Wensdag den 31 Mei aanstaande, ten 10 uren, te George—byeenkomst van do.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 8, 1837.

HINTZA.

We have read with great attention and very considerable interest, the Pamphlet just published, containing the "MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY, held at Fort Willshire in the Months of August and September, 1836, to Investigate and Report upon the circumstances attendant on the Fate of the CAFFER CHIEF HINTZA." The brochure in question consists of nearly two hundred pages of closely printed and very important matter, and is illustrated by a well engraved sketch of the ground where that indomitable and treacherous Chieftain attempted his escape, and met the just and merited, yet "unavoidable" recompense for his perditions conduct. We recommend it generally to every native-born Colonist, to those who have taken up their abode within the country, either for their lives or for a time, as well as to every casual visitor—to the partial and partial—to the partial and partial—the friends or the enemies of the Colony and Colonists.

The work consists partly of documentary and partly of the viva-voce evidence of twenty-one witnesses. The documentary portion laid before the Court, and which occupies above one hundred pages of the pamphlet, is of exceeding moment; and we beg most particularly to call the attention of our readers to its very valuable details, and the interesting information it conveys. It exhibits the system of intimidation, the insolence and brutality with which the British Traders were treated, who had settled by the invitation, with the consent, and under the supposed and pledged protection of the-Caffer Chiefs—which neither shielded them from robbery (oftentimes perpetrated by the paramount authority of Hintza himself, as well as the subordinate chiefs), or from bodily violence, extending even to murder, and which outrages increasing in audaciousness and frequency up to the period of the bursting out of the late war, and unavenged by the Colony, we fear, was one of the many causes which led the barbarians to believe the life or property of a white was not cared for by his fellow men in this Colony, and that they might be assailed in Cafferland with impunity. It proves the precarious tenure on which even the Missionaries in that country held their lives and property, the little actual good they had been able to effect, and that their rescue by the British force was but just in time to save them from destruction. It shows the ingratitude of Hintza, his people, and the whole of the Caffer nation, who still professing to acknowledge the services derived from Colonial aid in 1829, when their existence individually, as well as national, was endangered by the recent defenders, and pillage and destroy so large a portion of the territory and persons of their voluntary and unsub-sided friends. It evinces not only the participation in, but the active encouragement by Hintza of the war, previous to its commencement,—his proffer of an asylum, in case of refuge, to the border-Chiefs, who were projecting the invasion,—his receipt and concealment of the cattle they had stolen,—his official denial of any share in the hostilities,—his refusal to join the British force to drive back the belligerents,—and evasion to give up the cattle, which were known to be secreted by him in his Territory,—and his cold-blooded and diabolical plot to assassinate Van Wyk, the Field-Commandant, who had been sent with a message from the Governor to him.—It proves the oft repeated, tho' as frequently denied, but nevertheless the indubitable fact, well known to the Colonial authorities, declared by MACOMO, TYALI, and numerous other Caffers, that the Hottentots of Kat River—(the Bastards) are, we must state, an honorable exception to the charge,)—were the original cause of hostilities, inducing the too ready barbarians to commence that career of blood, and rapine, which laid the most flourishing part of the Colony prostrate at their feet, it is to be feared never to recover; they 'assured' the Caffers they 'could beat the English'; they made them 'unhappy,' and held frequent communings together on the subject, they conspired to burn Fort Willshire, in order to precipitate hostilities, until the inflammable mass first collected at the Hottentot Settlement, fairly took fire and exploded.—It points out the excitement produced by the head, spiritual and temporal of the Kat River, the Rev. Dr. Philip, the Gentleman whom Macomo said, 'come to talk to him of grievances,' who told Tyali the neutral, 'hand was his,' and that he 'would write to the King of England, and speak to the Governor about it,' which representations, along with others that had been made years before by personal mission, and continued to be spread through the medium of the Anti-Colonial press, (for it is indisputable that every circumstance connected with the Caffer war, during its continuance, whether as fact or matter of opinion, that appeared in the "Commercial Advertiser," was most rapidly promulgated throughout Cafferland,)—had the effect, as acknowledged by Tyali on the 5th May, 1836, and to be seen by the documents, "THIS, and the Hottentots talking to us, set us on fire."

We might enlarge on this extremely interesting portion of the Pamphlet, particularly noticing the disclaimer on the part of the Caffer Chiefs and their principal Counsellors, or on the contrary a general and frank admission that he had been used with every leniency, and deserved the fate he had brought upon himself by his treachery and bad faith; but we hasten to state our sentiments on the viva voce evidence, on which latter testimony we think we are justified in arriving at the following conclusions, although the opinion of the Court is to us as yet totally unknown.

1. We see then it is proved that Hintza's attempt to escape was premeditated as well as concerted with his people, that having attempted to persuade the Governor to detach only a small escort with him to collect the cattle, while he had caused a numerous body of his tribe to assemble in the neighbourhood, there is every presumptive evidence, that had he escaped, he would have employed the force he had had in ambush, for the destruction of the detachment and the preservation of the stolen cattle, which by treaty he had bound himself to restore.

2. We believe there is reason to doubt whether he did not stab at Colonel Smith with his bundle of assegais before the Colonel snapped his first pistol—but the evidence clearly proves that Hintza did not stab with the bundle, and means used the assegais at Col. Smith in consequence of the threat issued by the Colonel, but from a determined resolution to kill his pursuer rather than be frustrated in his attempt to escape.

3. We consider there is great reason to doubt whether the wound in the body inflicted by G. Southey, was a mortal wound, or one that would even have disabled the fugitive.

It is proved that the effect of this wound and that in the leg were so slight, that many persons who witnessed Hintza's flight until he descended the bank of the stream, were not aware that he had been wounded at all, and that G. Southey and others who saw he had been shot, could not possibly be aware whether his wounds were slight or severe, much less whether they were sufficient to disable the Chief or prevent his resistance, indeed the strength with which he ran, up to the moment he was lost sight of, must have made them conclude that he was not disabled.

4. We can see that the evidence leaves it more than doubtful whether Hintza remained in the bed of the river, from inability (consequent on exhaustion) to pursue his flight, or from a hope of being better able to conceal his person, than on the opposite bank there to reach the expected rescue, and we do not find it at all shewn that he lay down in the stream, and much less that he did so from extreme fatigue, rather than from a wish for concealment.

5. We find it proved by the witnesses that G. Southey did not discover Hintza lying in the River—that he never saw him in the bed of the stream except in a standing posture, having an assegai in his right hand, and within a few feet from him—that he did not know at the time he fired whether the Caffer was Hintza or not—but whether that Caffer so placed was or was not Hintza, we certainly think it was the duty of a soldier, employed to prevent the escape of the Chief, and responsible for the security of his person, instantly to shoot that Caffer, rather than by exposing himself to the risk of being killed by him, to afford a possibility for the escape of Hintza; and more especially seeing it is proved, that the spot where he and Caffer stood was surrounded by armed people of that nation, and if he had not so fired he would in certainty have been wounded by the Caffer's assegai; the whole affair was indeed the effect of a momentary impulse, and creditable to George Southey's discretion in such an extraordinary conjuncture.

6. We discover it proved by the evidence that Hintza, up to the moment when he received his death wound, in his hands, was perfectly able to make effectual resistance by means of his assegais, that he still retained the bundle of these weapons, and at the instant he fell, he had one grasped in his right hand, (drawn from the bundle,) in that position in which Caffers hold assegais when about to employ them for attack or defence.

7. We think that after the treaty was made, and the Governor had in consequence suspended hostilities and altered his proceedings and the disposition of the forces, he was entitled, even if Hintza had not offered himself a hostage, (which it is fully proved he did,) to keep him and treat him as such; and he was the more entitled to do so, after that Chief had attempted to evade the treaty, particularly after the MASSACRE of the Fingoes. Hintza having induced the Governor to detach the force under command of Col. Smith, for the avowed purpose of enabling him to fulfil the treaty, and having offered to be and undertaken the offer of a guide, both the Governor and the Officers commanding that force, were, during its progress entitled to treat him as a hostage, for its safety and the completion of the object of its march. It is therefore evident, and proved by overwhelming testimony, that at the moment of Hintza's attempted flight, he was a hostage in the custody of the Officer commanding the force, whose duty it was to retain him in safe-keeping and prevent his escape. It is also fully and satisfactorily proved, that Hintza was repeatedly and sufficiently made aware of his position and the consequences he would incur, by any attempt to escape, and that he made no remonstrance on the subject, or made any claim to be considered or treated in any other character or manner.

8. We find it most distinctly proved by the evidence, that Hintza never called for or made any signs whatever for mercy in the hearing of eight of G. Southey, or of any of his pursuers, (notwithstanding the silence of Driver, when he declined to answer the question, if he had heard such request on the part of Hintza,) on the contrary, Hintza's retention of his weapons to the last, the position in which he put himself, our knowledge of the Caffer character of never surrendering alive, makes it equal to certainty he meant to defend himself as long as he held life, and the consequence of the rencontre between him and Southey depended merely on the question, whether the assegai or the bullet should first take effect?

9. We find it even very problematical if any mutilation of Hintza's body took place at all;—no direct evidence proves the fact,—a large majority of the persons present actually deny it. Dr. Ford's testimony is extremely vague, he found one ear off, the left ear, and does not think it was occasioned by the shot, while another witness states his opinion that it had been removed by the death wound; the Chief received his wound in the head. The Dr. evidently made a very hasty inspection, he acknowledges being twice disturbed by the recall bugle, and hurried off from his post mortem inspection as fast as he could, aware that there were a great number of Caffers in the neighbourhood, the ambush doubtless prepared by Umfiri, in obedience to the orders of Hintza. The gist of the inquiry, however, did not point to the mere mutilation of the body of the Chief, which by any single malicious or foolish individual under the excitement of the moment might, or even may have committed, for there is no proof of one or the other, although the probabilities balance on the side of non-mutilation;—but to the broad questions, whether Hintza was or was not murdered? whether such was not the common fate of the aborigines? and whether mutilation was not a usual practice of the advanced Colonists on the bodies of their dark neighbours and constant victims.

10. We should hardly think it necessary to undertake the task of exculpating Colonel Smith of any one of these charges—individually he is fully, completely and with honor acquitted; the mere supposition is incredible, the belief monstrous. But it would be unjust to this Officer, to dismiss him from the bar of public opinion, by a bare verdict of "Not guilty"; there is a debt due to him beyond all this from the Colony, and if we are not grievously mistaken, will be paid to him very shortly by the Government at home. We should say then, reviewing the whole evidence, (had we been on the Commission of Inquiry,) as we hope and doubt not the Court of Inquiry has already said in better words and stronger terms than we are able to make use of,—"Sir, the charge of your accuser will result on their own heads, it must rankle in their own bosoms and fester in their hearts,—they have not only vainly arraigned you before this tribunal, but proclaimed your guilt previous to trial, and enlarged upon its enormity, branding you as a vile assassin and a participator in the alleged criminal pursuits of the South African Colonists, who have been represented as hunting down the innocent, the honest, the abused natives, relying on British justice and protection—they have had the address too, to insinuate themselves into the closet and confidence of the Colonial Minister, and unfortunately working on his better nature, induced him by ex-parte and secret intelligence to credit their falsehoods and exaggerations, the result of which, our present invidious and disagreeable Commission, and

the circulation throughout the empire in every literary and other Journal, of the story of your infamy, accompanied by every extravagant addition—always unfavorable to you and the Colonists—and which has been (we cannot conceal from your knowledge) re-echoed in every part of the civilized globe where the art of printing is known, or the inhabitants possess any sympathy with their fellow kindred. May our verdict be as widely circulated as the accusation of your enemies has been actively dispersed. We declare you, Sir, on our faith and honor, guiltless of all and every charge brought against you, and with you the Government and the Colonists who have been wantonly, and cruelly, and infamously, maligned—but we do not rest here, Sir, you are not alone acquitted as a man, but you are deserving of praise as a Military Officer;—we consider your decision of character in following the stolen property of the Colonists—notwithstanding the extraordinary event of the death of Hintza, and the known concentration of the barbarian forces around you,—from the Kye across the Bashee, and almost to the banks of the Umfiri, in the very face of the enemy and against his continued resistance, in which expedition you captured and brought home 3,000 head of his cattle, without the loss of a single horse or a single life of your brave and devoted party, as entitling you to the strongest recommendation, your determination, the courage you evinced, and the success of your movement, if they cannot add to your former high position as a soldier, will at least shew, that you still possess those qualities which were necessary to the success of your fortune, but your humanity in liberating above one thousand poor oppressed Fingoes in your extraordinary march, whom you safely conducted to the protection of British arms, is a circumstance so honorable to you, that we shall not lessen its merits by any panegyric of our own."

It would be useless to enlarge on what we have already written—but we cannot help stating that above all we do not envy the feelings of the first gratuitous actor, who may have gained his own object notoriety, but has reaped a plentiful harvest of contempt and discredit. The witnesses he wished to have brought to prove his "case," all failed him—Klaas, his first worthy and readily credited informant, a Caffer, remembered to have been told by Julie Windfogel, or Nicholas Africa, that Hintza did call out "Taru" or mercy, but he could not say which of them told him so. Julie and Nicholas being interrogated, both declare they never heard anything of the kind.—Mr. John Phillips, also called by the Doctor, swore he was one hundred miles off from the scene of Hintza's death at the time it took place, and could not imagine by whose right Dr. A. G. Campbell had the impudence to mention his name.—Capt. Alexander, another witness, had no knowledge of the subject.—Major Dytton reported to have had the care of Hintza, (we wonder if they were as long or as capacious as those of the accuser,) in his possession, made an affidavit that he never had, or saw them, or knew directly or indirectly of any mutilation of Hintza's body.—Mr. Chase, a resident of Cape Town, also appealed to by Dr. C., states in a letter to Col. Bell, that all he knew of the subject was from letters of persons who supplied him with information from reports prevalent at the time. Is there no punishment now for the propagators of false reports?—If not then Cornelius Maas, who was publicly whipped for merely spreading the story of the arrival of a hostile fleet in 1806, was cruelly and unjustly treated!

We here conclude, assured in the existence of an all-wise and all-directing providence, and that the parents of this scandalous invention, with every one of its propagators and transmitters, made on Swatara, his dinner as well as its interest and visionary supporters here and at home, will shortly be held up to infamy and universal execration, along with every enemy—native-born or of foreign extraction—of this long abused and ill-treated Settlement.—God NASRAN VAN TILDE.

In the painful duty of announcing the death of Major ATTORNSON, of the Cape Corps, it is gratifying to be able to record the merits of this excellent Officer: His whole military life (nearly 28 years,) had been devoted to the service of this Colony, eighteen years of which had been constantly employed in the arduous and harassing duties of our Frontiers. The continued exposure and privations to which the nature of that service exposed him, for so long a period, had completely shattered his constitution; he had sought to restore it by a visit to England, from which he had just returned and was about to proceed again to the Frontiers, to assume the command of his Corps, when death put a stop to his useful career. It is on the Frontiers where the loss of such an Officer will be irreparable, his thorough knowledge of the country, of the Caffers and of the inhabitants, enabled him, together with his long experience, particularly well to fulfil the important duties of the command of such a Corps.—The good looked to him as their firmest support, the bad feared him—and the extraordinary energy, and acknowledged determination of his character, were well suited to the present critical state of the Frontiers.

The following General Order, published to the Army on the melancholy occasion of his death, will best convey the high estimation he was held in:—

Head Quarters, Cape Town, 29 April 1837. GENERAL ORDERS. It is with sincere regret, that the Commander-in-Chief announces to the Troops in this Command, the death of Major ATTORNSON, of

supported by eloquence and put forth with fervor, and in the presence of the sterner and less imaginative sex, who have generally, it seems, taken the superficially religious character of Tzatzoo's supporters and patrons as a sufficient guarantee for that deluded man's allegations of ill usage, neglect, cruelty, and wrong.

"THE CHRISTIAN CHIEF," as he has been very inappropriately called, unless precept and practice in the modern forms of the religious world be divorced, has been dragged over the greatest part of the kingdom, tricked out in splendid and costly costumes, to spread more widely (if it were possible) the fictions of the atrocities of the Dutch Boers and British Settlers, said to be perpetrated upon the unoffending and ill-treated Aborigines, and so to shut up the channel of human sympathy for the real sufferings of the latter classes, and to put a final and irrevocable seal on slanders, brought into existence by fraud, and spread by the never-sleeping efforts of the most industrious malice.

It is late, perhaps, too late, to resist the progress of the ever-active enemy, but the Colonist are determined to a man not to surrender to their tyrants without a closer grip and a deadly struggle for the mastery; they will use none but lawful weapons, but these, as long as they have arms to wield them and nerve to give energy to the blow, they will employ, convinced their quarrel is just, that victory is theirs by right, and that even defeat would be attended to with equanimity.

The following contrast of the falsehoods uttered by Jan Tzatzoo in England, with the statement of actual events in which he was engaged in South Africa, extracted from official records that have passed before the eye of the Writer, may perhaps even now, at the eleventh hour, not be totally useless in the contest we are waging.—I am, Sir, yours,

THE CAFFER CHIEF JAN TZATZOO IN ENGLAND.

Evidence of Jan Tzatzoo before the Committee of the House of Commons on the treatment of Aborigines in the British Colonies. No oath required.

SITTING JUNE 20, 1836.—Fowell Buxton, Esq. in the Chair.

4544. "Is a chief of Cafferland is two thousand people subject to him, including men, women, and children."

(Tzatzoo perseveres at a subsequent examination, question No. 4545, that he has 2,000 people subject to him.)

4547 to 4550. "Did not take part in any hostilities against the Colony—Saw quiet because he did not expect the invasion—thought it best to sit quiet—refrained from fighting against the Colony, because he is a Christian, and the word of God tells us not to fight or to shed blood."

4551. "The Caffers attacked him because he was neutral—he attacked only those who fell on him—had no wish to fight against the border Chiefs, except in self-defence—he joined the English because Caffers turned his enemies—did not offer to join the English—Pato might have done so—but he considered himself ordered by the Government to assist."

4552. "Gave four hundred men belonging to his own tribe to go to war (against the Caffers)." (See also replies to questions 4895-6, where the same number is given.) "He got 120 head of cattle only for the remuneration of his services. He himself divided these cattle, many of his people got nothing."

4582. "Never had any cattle stolen (from the Colony)," traced to his kraal."

4583. "Never had any cattle stolen (from the Colony)," traced to his kraal."

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THE CAFFER CHIEF JAN TZATZOO IN AFRICA.

Statement of Facts relative to the Conduct of Jan Tzatzoo and his People, and of their Treatment by the Colonial Government, &c. &c. &c.

An Oath of Allegiance sworn by Jan Tzatzoo.

Jan Tzatzoo, or Tzaba-chu, is the son of old Tzatzoo, a chief of one of the most petty tribes of the Amakosa nation, denominated Ama-Tinde; he is the child of a Hottentot female, and consequently of inferior rank amongst the Caffers, who despise connections of the kind. Tzatzoo junior, was educated and brought up at a Missionary Institution of the London Society within the Colony; and in consequence of the advanced age of his father, took upon himself the administration of the affairs of the tribe; he is, therefore, Regent, rather than Chief, and instead of either having two thousand warriors under his control, as he had the audacity to state publicly, in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Philip (and which was uncontradicted by him), in the lobby of the House of Commons; or, indeed, of even 2,000 people, as he has allowed to be put on the records of the Aborigines Committee, the numbers subject to his father are below 1,000, as appears from the following Census taken by order of the Colonial Government, when he and his tribe were about to be located anew in the Province of Queen Adelaide, in the month of Dec., 1835.

MALES. Men 197 Boys 249 ——— 446

FEMALES. Women 287 Girls 242 ——— 529

Total 975 (Signed) R. SOUTHEY, JAS. KIDD.

On the breaking out of hostilities, Jan Tzatzoo, with one-third of the Amakosa, Tzatzoo's tribe, joined in the war against the Colony. Tzatzoo himself, and the residue, it is true, remained undecided for either party, probably awaiting the issue of events; his knowledge of the power of the Colony making him, it is more than likely, fear the consequence, while his Caffer predilections induced him to throw into the hands of its enemies, to whom he evidently wished success, the very solid advantages of his neutrality.

The importance of which may be easily understood, by a reference to his local position, and the use he might have been to his ally, the Colonial Government, had he at once joined the people of Congo, and intercepted the savages, while they were carrying to his rear through the belt of country occupied by him and the tribe of Congo, their immense booty from the devastated Colony.

English gentlemen?—I heard that Dr. Philip was coming home to England; when I heard that, I took my horse and said, I will go where Dr. Philip is, and he can send me back if he pleases.

4754. Did Dr. Philip invite you to accompany him?—No, when I heard Dr. Philip was going to England, I was anxious myself to go.

4755, to 4767. "Asked Dr. Philip permission to accompany him—Sailed in the same ship—impertinent to Dr. Philip his intention to give information to the authorities in England—received Dr. Philip's advice as to the manner in which he should conduct such examinations—Read, Jr. came along with him—had conversations (lectures?) regarding the proceedings of Parliamentary Committees—was aware of a committee on the subject was sitting—(He cannot read them.)"

"Do you mean that no questions have been asked since you left the Cape of Good Hope?"

"Dr. Philip merely asked me, what case do you want to state; what is your case?—I merely said I would speak of this or that thing."—(Credit Justices.)

4806, to 4808. "I am a Field Cornet—I got permission from Col. Smith to go to Cape Town—I first heard that Dr. Philip was going to England when I was in Cape Town." Contrast answers to 4573-4.

SITTING JUNE 27, 1836. Fowell Buxton, Esq. in the Chair.

4865, to 4869. "A portion of my land has been seized by Government—My house is now Col. Smith's stable—I know of no reason why they took my land, I being an ally."—They did not tell me the cause—I considered it was a very great hardship when I was fighting on their side."

4873-4. "I did not complain of the hardship I suffered in taking my land away—Became the town was built without my being consulted—then I said I will stay near the town, and the Governor said, No, you must go to a greater distance from the town, and I thought this is enough."

4875. "I came to this country to complain of this—I did not complain to the Governor, he should have known I had not participated in the war—He would not have done me justice, as he took the ground without any right—I asked no advice whether to complain to the Governor or not—I made up my mind to come to England, because from the time Dr. Van der Kemp came to the country, he and the Missionaries used to tell us that the good people and right people were here, and that justice was here."

4875, to 4914. "I have heard that the Governor was very anxious to do me justice—but he did me no justice, he knew the country was taken from me, he was aware he was building his Fort upon it."

4911, to 4919. "The Governor never gave me any redress for the loss of my buildings—I never applied to him for redress—He took my own piece of ground which I had cultivated, my garden and fruit-trees, he gave me nothing in exchange—there were no buildings on the place to which he removed me, it was a wilderness, it was in my own territory, so that in fact he removed me from one spot in my own territory which was cultivated, to another spot still in my own territory, which was not cultivated—I am sure the Governor knew at the time he was committing this robbery upon me, and therefore I did not speak of him."

Tzatzoo as well as the people of Congo, Pato, and Kama, although repeatedly urged, not to spread, to commence hostilities, held back until the latter end of the year, when, about the beginning of June, they turned out amongst them about 1,000 men at arms; but wherever they were employed, they seem to have been either greatly deficient in courage, or had some secret correspondence with the enemy, as never any success attended the operations in which they were engaged. They were passive spectators, rather than active warriors.

In a combined movement made below the Amatolas and Buffalo range of mountains, these auxiliaries were placed under a company of provisions and baggage, at the late Lieutenant Charles Baillie; but such was their conduct, that that officer reported he could not get a single man of them to enter the bush where the foe was as usual concealed. The result of the operation was, however, the capture of about 1,200 head of cattle (by the troops), 400 of which were given to the confederate chiefs, our nominal and ineffective allies, as a share of the success, in which they had no hand whatever; and such was their scrupulous honesty and good feeling, the Coxoo, who had been detained a hostage in Graham's Town, for the fidelity of his people, had not a single beast awarded to him by the receivers, although the head of his tribe. Some time after the war, Col. Smith however, gave him 30 head.

When peace was concluded, in Sept. 1835, Tzatzoo's people resided with Pato and Kama, waiting to be located, as they were told they would be, in their immediate vicinity. Soko, one of Tzatzoo's most powerful warriors, who commanded about one-third of the clan, and joined the belligerents against the Colony, and burnt the Missionary Station, Jan Tzatzoo's own house, all the kraals belonging to Jan, then came back to his old kraal, close to the late Missionary Station, now the site of King William's Town, but was immediately expelled by Colonel Smith; and in reply to his question, "Where am I then to go?" was answered, very properly, "To those to whom you adhered during the war, to Masemo and Tyali, until you have asked your chief's pardon, and he shall have interceded for you to me."

It was intended to have settled Jan Tzatzoo and his people along with the tribe of Congo, to whom he had adhered during the close of the war, for the sake of his security against the other Caffers; but Jan memorialized Sir Benjamin D'Urban, to have as much of his old lands restored to him as was possible, which, with the exception of the spot occupied by King William's Town, was granted, and a considerable space beyond.

Col. Smith, as Chief Commissioner, received His Excellency the Governor's instructions, under date the 8th October, 1835, for "Locating and Regulating the Family of Jan Tzatzoo," of which the following is an extract:—"With reference to the enclosed Memorial, dated 22d Sept., 1835, from Jan Tzatzoo, who is desirous of an adequate location, wherever he himself may desire, within His Majesty's Province of Queen Adelaide, the Commission will proceed to locate him as nearly as may be practicable, in the place which he has therein desired; thus allotting to him an adequate location, upon the principles and according to the spirit of the Instructions of the 17th inst., for the location of the families of Uagabite, Nombi, &c."

Jan Tzatzoo visited the Commander of the Province, Col. Smith, at King William's Town, in the same month (Oct.), and was asked by the Col., "Where will you like to be located?" Jan said,

"My old kraal, and the Missionary Station has been burnt during the war, and is now held as a Military Post, and is to be, I am told, the site of an English Town." Colonel Smith said, "Collect all your Captains, and I will go daily with you until you are all located, every man of you." Jan did so, and a tract was apportioned and given them, of about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY square miles in extent, of the very richest portion of Caffraria, traversed by three constant streams, and having besides the ever-flowing and beautiful river, the Buffalo as its Eastern boundary.—In fine, the whole of their old domain, except four kraals, for which more than an equivalent was given them!!! they cannot, for he is in the hand of God.—(Hear, hear.)

And he concluded his very admirable speech in a similar strain, particularly eulogizing the nature, and recommending the practice of TRUTH!!!! (To be concluded in our next.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, Read at the Annual Meeting on the 29 April, 1837.

Your Committee in presenting their Annual Report to the Shareholders and Members, of the Establishment, have the satisfaction to state, that the Revenue derivable from Reats and Subscriptions continue uniformly with preceding years, to provide for the support of the Institution, and for the payment of a Dividend of £ 1 10, on each Share, they therefore recommend to the Shareholders to declare such Dividend at their present Meeting.

The want of customary conveniences on the occasion of Public entertainments having been strongly urged upon the Committee by many Shareholders and Members of the Rooms, they recommend to the immediate erection of a kitchen in Mr. Jones's yard at an expense of about £100, which sum your Committee have ascertained, will be adequate to afford all the accommodation required, and which may be rendered productive of income so as to prevent interference with the payment of future Annual Dividends.

With regard to the Commercial occurrences of the past year, your Committee have to express their deep regret, that the Establishment of a Joint Stock Bank, which subject occupied so large a portion of their predecessors Report at the last Annual Meeting, has not only remained to the present time unaccomplished, but that private information has been received by recent arrivals from England, which represents His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to have evinced a decided disposition, to destroy the hopes of the Colonists on that subject, and to sustain the monopoly of the Government Bank with all its inefficiencies. All therefore that will remain to be done, when this information shall have been officially confirmed, by the advice which are daily expected from the Chairman of the Cape Trade Society in London, will be, either to wait an appeal to Parliament for an extension to the Colony of those Banking privileges which are enjoyed by the community at home, or without waiting the result of such appeal, to proceed at once to commence Banking with the more limited advantages attainable under the existing laws.

In the course of the past year considerable funds have been subscribed, for the purpose of providing for the introduction of Steam Vessels upon our coasts, but the private letters from home lead to the conclusion, that the cost and maintenance of Steam Vessels in this Colony, will exceed the expectation of the Company.

The erection of a new Pier, which has been so long and anxiously desired by the Commercial and Shipping interests, and which is absolutely necessary for the successful employment of Steamers, still remain in abeyance. A letter addressed by Sir George Gray to the Chairman of the Cape Trade Society in London, has furnished grounds for hoping that Government intend to authorize the undertaking by the inhabitants themselves; but the Colonial Government has hitherto received no official information on the subject. In the mean time the inconvenience experienced in landing and shipping goods, from the state of the old pier, having led to a representation from your Committee, the Secretary to Government ordered an inspection to be made by the Surveyor General, a Copy of whose Report was forwarded to the Exchange, and whose plans for abating the inconvenience complained of were gratifying, both on account of their apparent eligibility, and of the evidence thus evinced of the cordial desire of the local Government to aid the object with promptness and efficiency, at least to the full extent of that very limited discretion which the Secretary of State for the Colonies thinks fit to extend to the Governor of this remote Settlement.

The disregard on the part of the Coolies, and of others who frequently ply as such without Tickets, of the Regulations promulgated for their government, has been represented to the proper authority, which was not wholly without advantage, but the general conduct of this incorrigible class of persons, requires a much more vigilant and strict enforcement of the law, than hitherto has been in practice.

(Here follows the Abstract of Imports and Exports, from January 1836 to 1837, which will appear in our next.)

By Order of the Committee, R. W. EATON, Sec.

(From the "Graham's Town Journal," April 20, 1837.) THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.

Within the last few days we have received, from a source on which implicit dependance may be placed, much interesting information respecting the Emigrant Farmers, and the attack on the notorious and rapacious Chief Matsilikate.

His father, it seems, was a chief whose territory lay at some distance to the N. E. of Natal. Being attacked and totally defeated by a neighbouring tribe, he fled, and sought and obtained refuge from Chaka, the late King of the Zoolas, and predecessor of the reigning Chief Dingaan. Here he remained till his death in a servile state, resembling that of the Fingoes amongst the Caffers. Matsilikate succeeded, however, in gaining the favour and confidence of Chaka, and in process of time was entrusted by him with the command of a kraal or out-station, and with the charge of a large number

of cattle. To this trust he proved faithless. He revolted, and fled with his people and the booty towards the North-west, attacking and utterly destroying successively in his progress numerous tribes which then occupied that Country. In this manner he soon became formidable, his very name inspiring terror throughout the vast region of Country. Having completely subjugated or destroyed every tribe from whose opposition he had anything to dread, he ultimately selected the Country near the sources of the Malopoo and other streams of the surrounding region, governing his people in the most despotic, capricious and cruel manner. Their principal weapon is the assegai, which however is not thrown as with the Caffers, but is used for stabbing, hence they never skirmish, but rush at once upon an enemy. This mode of fighting is so terrible to the unwarlike Bechuana and others, that they are affrighted at the very name of this chief, and one of his warriors is a match for a score of them. The Country over which he claimed sovereignty is of great extent, and of a diversified character. Water is rather scarce, except in the basin about ten or twelve miles in circumference, which contains the sources of the Malopoo and lesser streams, that flow into the Marica—a river which, after taking a course for some distance in a northerly direction, makes a sudden bend to the east, and is supposed to fall into the sea near Delagoa Bay. Near this spot is a ridge not remarkable for elevation or character, which separates the waters that flow respectively into the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. On one side of this ridge all the streams take a course to the north or west, and on the other to the opposite direction. The tract of Country comprised in the basin referred to, is supposed to be equal, either for beauty of fertility, to any part of South Africa. It was here that Matsilikate's principal kraals were situated, and consequently where the greatest number of his people resided. To this point the Emigrant Farmers were guided, in order to retaliate for the wanton attack, plunder, and massacre of their party, which had been committed by his order in the first instance. They reached the spot at day break on the 15th January, and attacked the several kraals in the most impetuous manner. These kraals contained numbers of the best and bravest of Matsilikate's warriors; but nothing could resist the attack of the farmers—and, it is supposed by an eye-witness, that not less than 1,000 of his most able men must have fallen in the three conflicts in which they were engaged. The booty carried off has been estimated at 700 head of cattle. The wagons which had been captured from the farmers were found on the spot, containing the clothes, pierced with numerous holes, of the men who were murdered on that occasion.

Fortunately for Matsilikate he was at the time of the attack at a kraal about 50 miles further to the north; but though he has himself escaped, it is supposed, that this defeat and loss have completely broken up his power, and which does not appear to be so formidable as was generally believed. The utmost amount of force which he could bring into the field is said to be 3000 men, and that upon one-third of these no dependance whatever could be placed. The men who have fallen in the encounters with the farmers were his picked men; the magic of his name is also gone, and hence it is considered by those who are best able to form a judgment, that his power is entirely at an end.

The farmers at the date of the last accounts had their main encampment near the populous Village of Thaba Uchua; and from this place a letter has been addressed by their leader, Mr. Maritz, to an inhabitant of Graham's Town; from this we have been favored with an extract of which the following is a literal translation:—"Blesburg, (Thaba Uchua) March 7, 1837.

"On the 3d of Jan. last, I marched against Matsilikate, with 107 Burghers, together with 40 Bechuana, and 60 men on foot of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Cape, in order to attack the enemy. I attacked them in the morning at 5 o'clock; they were very strong and numerous, occupying 15 kraals, which may almost be compared to Towns and Villages; but this did not daunt us in the least, we attacked them with vigour, and at half past 11 o'clock, a.m. the batt's war was won, upwards of 400 of the enemy being left dead on the field, without the loss of a single individual on our side. We took as many cattle as we could conveniently drive off, being 7,000 head, which were subsequently divided among the rained Farmers."

"As regards the report of our impoverished situation, I must state in a word that it is false;—we have more than abundance of every thing, and I wish I had the opportunity of sending you what we have too much of. With respect to the Country to which we are journeying, it is in every sense a land—overflowing with milk and honey;—the soil is fertile and the climate healthy, and the people are all that one can require on earth, may be had or made here. Our domestic arrangements are all in order, the civil and religious functions are already in full operation, Divine Service is regularly attended to. I therefore say, that all those who will ally us, are liars and slanderers. But what will it avail that I state facts, while our enemies are determined to set all down as untruths?"

It will be observed that, the number of Matsilikate's men who fell has been estimated at 400; consequently the others must have fallen when the farmers were compelled to act on the defensive. So complete has been the retaliation of the farmers, that, although the scene of the attack was the most populous part of this chief's territories, the American missionaries who were stationed there have quitted the country, as affording them no longer a field for usefulness. We are told that these gentlemen are decidedly of opinion, that Matsilikate, by the most wanton and cruel conduct, entirely provoked the farmers, and that from what they saw and heard whilst amongst the farmers, they believe that their object is to pass peacefully through the interior without being attacked by any of the native parties, that if the farmers be attacked by any of the native parties such aggressions will be punished by the most summary and decided manner.

On the whole subject we have come to this conclusion:—that if the emigrant farmers conduct themselves with becoming prudence, if they carefully guard against every thing which may lead to divisions amongst themselves, if they display in all their dealings with the natives a rigid adherence to justice, and if they exercise a spirit of humanity and forbearance they will ultimately find themselves in a situation of great comfort. The country to which they are journeying is known to be of the most fertile and beautiful description, and every thing appears to indicate, in spite of the lukewarmness of the government, that Port Natal must become shortly a populous and flourishing colony. Capt. Gardiner, who is now at Graham's Town, on his way thither, accompanied by some missionaries of the Church of England, has the best disposition to afford to the fit of his advice, and experience to all who may settle in that country, provided the demeanor of the colonists be such as to warrant him in affording them his countenance and support. The attention of Capt. G. will be primarily directed to the natives, his sole object in settling in that country being with the exalted view of raising this dark and degraded people

of cattle. To this trust he proved faithless. He revolted, and fled with his people and the booty towards the North-west, attacking and utterly destroying successively in his progress numerous tribes which then occupied that Country. In this manner he soon became formidable, his very name inspiring terror throughout the vast region of Country. Having completely subjugated or destroyed every tribe from whose opposition he had anything to dread, he ultimately selected the Country near the sources of the Malopoo and other streams of the surrounding region, governing his people in the most despotic, capricious and cruel manner. Their principal weapon is the assegai, which however is not thrown as with the Caffers, but is used for stabbing, hence they never skirmish, but rush at once upon an enemy. This mode of fighting is so terrible to the unwarlike Bechuana and others, that they are affrighted at the very name of this chief, and one of his warriors is a match for a score of them. The Country over which he claimed sovereignty is of great extent, and of a diversified character. Water is rather scarce, except in the basin about ten or twelve miles in circumference, which contains the sources of the Malopoo and lesser streams, that flow into the Marica—a river which, after taking a course for some distance in a northerly direction, makes a sudden bend to the east, and is supposed to fall into the sea near Delagoa Bay. Near this spot is a ridge not remarkable for elevation or character, which separates the waters that flow respectively into the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. On one side of this ridge all the streams take a course to the north or west, and on the other to the opposite direction. The tract of Country comprised in the basin referred to, is supposed to be equal, either for beauty of fertility, to any part of South Africa. It was here that Matsilikate's principal kraals were situated, and consequently where the greatest number of his people resided. To this point the Emigrant Farmers were guided, in order to retaliate for the wanton attack, plunder, and massacre of their party, which had been committed by his order in the first instance. They reached the spot at day break on the 15th January, and attacked the several kraals in the most impetuous manner. These kraals contained numbers of the best and bravest of Matsilikate's warriors; but nothing could resist the attack of the farmers—and, it is supposed by an eye-witness, that not less than 1,000 of his most able men must have fallen in the three conflicts in which they were engaged. The booty carried off has been estimated at 700 head of cattle. The wagons which had been captured from the farmers were found on the spot, containing the clothes, pierced with numerous holes, of the men who were murdered on that occasion.

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It will be observed that, the number of Matsilikate's men who fell has been estimated at 400; consequently the others must have fallen when the farmers were compelled to act on the defensive. So complete has been the retaliation of the farmers, that, although the scene of the attack was the most populous part of this chief's territories, the American missionaries who were stationed there have quitted the country, as affording them no longer a field for usefulness. We are told that these gentlemen are decidedly of opinion, that Matsilikate, by the most wanton and cruel conduct, entirely provoked the farmers, and that from what they saw and heard whilst amongst the farmers, they believe that their object is to pass peacefully through the interior without being attacked by any of the native parties, that if the farmers be attacked by any of the native parties such aggressions will be punished by the most summary and decided manner.

On the whole subject we have come to this conclusion:—that if the emigrant farmers conduct themselves with becoming prudence, if they carefully guard against every thing which may lead to divisions amongst themselves, if they display in all their dealings with the natives a rigid adherence to justice, and if they exercise a spirit of humanity and forbearance they will ultimately find themselves in a situation of great comfort. The country to which they are journeying is known to be of the most fertile and beautiful description, and every thing appears to indicate, in spite of the lukewarmness of the government, that Port Natal must become shortly a populous and flourishing colony. Capt. Gardiner, who is now at Graham's Town, on his way thither, accompanied by some missionaries of the Church of England, has the best disposition to afford to the fit of his advice, and experience to all who may settle in that country, provided the demeanor of the colonists be such as to warrant him in affording them his countenance and support. The attention of Capt. G. will be primarily directed to the natives, his sole object in settling in that country being with the exalted view of raising this dark and degraded people

of cattle. To this trust he proved faithless. He revolted, and fled with his people and the booty towards the North-west, attacking and utterly destroying successively in his progress numerous tribes which then occupied that Country. In this manner he soon became formidable, his very name inspiring terror throughout the vast region of Country. Having completely subjugated or destroyed every tribe from whose opposition he had anything to dread, he ultimately selected the Country near the sources of the Malopoo and other streams of the surrounding region, governing his people in the most despotic, capricious and cruel manner. Their principal weapon is the assegai, which however is not thrown as with the Caffers, but is used for stabbing, hence they never skirmish, but rush at once upon an enemy. This mode of fighting is so terrible to the unwarlike Bechuana and others, that they are affrighted at the very name of this chief, and one of his warriors is a match for a score of them. The Country over which he claimed sovereignty is of great extent, and of a diversified character. Water is rather scarce, except in the basin about ten or twelve miles in circumference, which contains the sources of the Malopoo and lesser streams, that flow into the Marica—a river which, after taking a course for some distance in a northerly direction, makes a sudden bend to the east, and is supposed to fall into the sea near Delagoa Bay. Near this spot is a ridge not remarkable for elevation or character, which separates the waters that flow respectively into the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. On one side of this ridge all the streams take a course to the north or west, and on the other to the opposite direction. The tract of Country comprised in the basin referred to, is supposed to be equal, either for beauty of fertility, to any part of South Africa. It was here that Matsilikate's principal kraals were situated, and consequently where the greatest number of his people resided. To this point the Emigrant Farmers were guided, in order to retaliate for the wanton attack, plunder, and massacre of their party, which had been committed by his order in the first instance. They reached the spot at day break on the 15th January, and attacked the several kraals in the most impetuous manner. These kraals contained numbers of the best and bravest of Matsilikate's warriors; but nothing could resist the attack of the farmers—and, it is supposed by an eye-witness, that not less than 1,000 of his most able men must have fallen in the three conflicts in which they were engaged. The booty carried off has been estimated at 700 head of cattle. The wagons which had been captured from the farmers were found on the spot, containing the clothes, pierced with numerous holes, of the men who were murdered on that occasion.

Fortunately for Matsilikate he was at the time of the attack at a kraal about 50 miles further to the north; but though he has himself escaped, it is supposed, that this defeat and loss have completely broken up his power, and which does not appear to be so formidable as was generally believed. The utmost amount of force which he could bring into the field is said to be 3000 men, and that upon one-third of these no dependance whatever could be placed. The men who have fallen in the encounters with the farmers were his picked men; the magic of his name is also gone, and hence it is considered by those who are best able to form a judgment, that his power is entirely at an end.

The farmers at the date of the last accounts had their main encampment near the populous Village of Thaba Uchua; and from this place a letter has been addressed by their leader, Mr. Maritz, to an inhabitant of Graham's Town; from this we have been favored with an extract of which the following is a literal translation:—"Blesburg, (Thaba Uchua) March 7, 1837.

"On the 3d of Jan. last, I marched against Matsilikate, with 107 Burghers, together with 40 Bechuana, and 60 men on foot of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Cape, in order to attack the enemy. I attacked them in the morning at 5 o'clock; they were very strong and numerous, occupying 15 kraals, which may almost be compared to Towns and Villages; but this did not daunt us in the least, we attacked them with vigour, and at half past 11 o'clock, a.m. the batt's war was won, upwards of 400 of the enemy being left dead on the field, without the loss of a single individual on our side. We took as many cattle as we could conveniently drive off, being 7,000 head, which were subsequently divided among the rained Farmers."

"As regards the report of our impoverished situation, I must state in a word that it is false;—we have more than abundance of every thing, and I wish I had the opportunity of sending you what we have too much of. With respect to the Country to which we are journeying, it is in every sense a land—overflowing with milk and honey;—the soil is fertile and the climate healthy, and the people are all that one can require on earth, may be had or made here. Our domestic arrangements are all in order, the civil and religious functions are already in full operation, Divine Service is regularly attended to. I therefore say, that all those who will ally us, are liars and slanderers. But what will it avail that I state facts, while our enemies are determined to set all down as untruths?"

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