









## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

for me"—Cafferland was tranquil—the Caffers had heard, "we claimed horses which they were sold to have stolen; they were very much alarmed, and were actually sending into Fort Beaufort some of their own horses, with a view of pacifying us"—Witnesses then discovered that Zeeko and his people had been **STANDARD IN COLD BLOOD**; "had also" then "found out the affair of Schapero," and two other cases, "the names I cannot recollect at this moment;" wrote to the Governor, who disapproved of the Commandant, and found fault with him for not having stopped it.—Had no military authority over Coloured Somersets, witness thinks he ought to have full command, when means could be made on Caffers. His instructions received from Government (the Colonial) not so well defined to prevent shooting with the Commandant, who was justified in writing his sentiments to Cape Town, when the Governor's orders "against the opinion of the Commissioner General would prevent his further interference." 1822, 1826.—Taking Caffer horses or cattle from the Caffers subsequently to 1829 was in violation of the understanding between the Government and Caffer chief, 1827. The military Commandant proposed to shoot the Caffers whenever cattle were distinctly traced to their kraals. Witness refused to concur in such a system, and immediately made up his mind to withdraw himself from all connection with the frontier rather than sanction such a plan. "It was quite bad enough, that when the Caffers found their own cattle to be taken away from them, and they tried to prevent it, then to shoot them, but merely because the trace led to a kraal, to shoot them, it would be awful. I rejected the proposal at once." 1826.—Galka did not seize with Sir Rivington Donkin that we should not seize the cattle in the Caffer territory as a compensation for cattle stolen, the point of the treaty were, that the people should not go about unarmed, nor their cattle to run wild, as has always been the case from time immemorial, which we led to so many misfortunes, as every we pleased; Caffer was then tempted to take cattle which invariably leads to Commandants of last, 1829. Is not certain of the intent of the Commandant of 1831, cannot speak of the extent of the seizure of cattle, except from report; he never heard any thing of that Commandant except from Cape papers—no report was made to him—He was satisfied **1830, 1831**. Left the frontier at the close of 1831; did not then resign his place as Commissioner General; waited to see what orders would be issued in consequence of his remonstrance against the Commandant's proposal, 1830.—About the end of 1831 offered his services to Government, in consequence of a great alarm that the Hottentots and Caffers intended to attack the farms, and that the farmers were going to exterminate the Hottentots. Received no answer; subsequently when some **1830 (?)** Griquas and Coranans attacked the northern frontier, was required to report upon the suggestions of the Civil Commissioner, Mr. van Nuyneval, which witness did, observing that he believed it was not his duty to do so, but that the report of the Commissioner should come through him, and that he should have the entire management of the affair; was told by the Governor it was not requisite he should proceed to the scene of action; when clearing up the cause of no sort of use he officially bound himself to go to Durban, "**having made up my mind never to come back under the same circumstances**" 1832.—His salary paid him to the abolition of his office at the end of 1832, 1832, 1837.—His exertions resulted in his representation of its insufficiency, because his powers were neutralized, knowing nothing that was going on in his department, the correspondence being directly between the Colonial Secretary and every branch of his department, "or what we considered his department," only once mentioned was, as William Allen, an active police officer, was on his way to Port Beaufort, he stopped when near the end of his journey, to refresh and rest his horses. The day had nearly closed, and having knee-haltered the animals, he allowed them to stray a short distance in search of pasture. He shortly followed them, intending to resume his journey; but the horses were not to be found, and after wandering about in every direction night came on, and he had no other resources but to remain in the field till the next morning. Fortunately, the returning light enabled him to discover the spoor, and in spite of Treaty or any call upon a *pasaka* for assistance, he crossed into the Caffer territory, following up his researches until he actually came upon his own property, quietly grazing with several other horses. It was very evident the stolen animals had been ridden, as they were tied together, were still warm, and the reins with which they had been knee-haltered were in their mouths, by way of bridle. Mr. Allen saw no person near them, but at the edge of the bush he observed a single Caffer, apparently watching him. Satisfaction, however, with having found his horses, he immediately mounted, and rode to the spot where he had left his saddle, and which it took him two hours to reach. On his way he was stopped by a Caffer, who was clamorous for tobacco, and on Allen telling him he had none, the fellow began very unmercifully to search his pockets. At length Allen produced a pistol. This had an immediate effect—he instantly lowered his tone, and departed.

"About the same time Mr. Bear lost two fine horses. One of them he had only purchased two days before for Rds. 130 (£9. 15s.). He found the spoor with the traces of a Caffer, but owing to the dry state of the country, and the thickness of the grass, he was not able to trace them any great distance."

"On the night of the 20th ult., six Caffers were seen prowling about near the residence of Hendrik Rensburg, within a mile-and-a-half of the military post. On being discovered four shots were fired at them, which were distinctly heard at this place, but it is supposed the marauders escaped unharmed."

In addition to the above, we have been informed of the undeniably real robberies:

From G. Webster, living on the Gonapie, 5 head of cattle.

From John Rogers, at the Kroonen, 1 ox, which was taken from the herd in the day-time.

From the farm of Mr. Human, 4 oxen, which were traced over the Kai River into Cafferland, Caffer police on the spoor.

A farmer named Nel, living on the Gonapie, lost 10 oxen and 4 horses, but they were followed near the Blinkwater.

**LAW PROCEEDINGS.**

CAFFER DEPRADATIONS.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, 26TH JUNE, 1837.

The following case will serve as a good illustration of the remarks which we have been led to offer on the difficulties which our farmers have to contend with, in obtaining the best redress for the robberies committed on them:

It appears that on Sunday, a Caffer chief named N'Kasa, stopped on his way to Graham's Town at the military post of Hermannus Kraal, adjacent to which resides Mr. L. G. Van Rooyen. This person immediately recognized a fine mare, on which the chief rode, as an animal that had been stolen from his farm, together with a horse, nearly two years ago; Van Rooyen of course claimed it as his property, but the chief refused to give it up; hence Van Rooyen was compelled to follow him to Graham's Town, a distance of 18 miles, where the master was brought before the Resident Magistrate in the usual course of business.

Capt. Stockenstrom left the Cape in 1833, months after this disaster.

Captain Stockenstrom was not nominated in England to this office of Commissioner General, he was appointed by Sir Lowry Cole, at the recommendation (it is understood) of an influential person in the Colony.

There can then be no lack of *regretful* Caffers, since the annual loss by the Colonists has been above 2000 head of cattle for very many years past!

About 18 months after he had left the Colony at the rate of £1000 a year!

We cannot charge our memory with any remarks made by the public.

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

### Extracts from English Papers.

#### RIOT AT KINGSBIDGE.

On Saturday last Mr. White, the governor of the union workhouse, brought up Mabin, one of the paupers, before the magistrates for abusive and disorderly conduct.

The case being fully proved, Mabin was ordered to find security for his future good behaviour, or in default was to be sent to Bridewell.

The Chairman of the bench of magistrates had scarcely finished the sentence when Mabin made a desperate rush on the governor of the workhouse, and with his clinched fists struck him several blows, which nearly felled him to the ground, as he was altogether unprepared for so ferocious an attack. The constables, however, immediately interfered. Mabin was immediately taken into custody and committed to Bridewell for the assault. Mabin was then transferred into the hands of Brown, a constable who contracts for the removal of prisoners to the gaol. As usual, Brown took the prisoner to his own house, with an intention to start for their destination the next morning. No sooner was the magistrates' decision known at the village of Westalling, where the union workhouse is situated, than the labourers and paupers determined on a rescue. By 6 o'clock the labouring men began to congregate, and by 9 o'clock there was not less than 150. By this time White, the governor of the workhouse, who had returned to the village, was leaving it again, and proceeding towards Kingsbridge, when a signal was immediately given, and a regular chase commenced: and before White had proceeded far he was knocked down by a bludgeon, and by this and subsequent blows he was almost deprived of his life. The mob then proceeded towards Kingsbridge, increasing as it went, the war cry being "Down with the unions." Arriving there, they gave three cheers and proceeded direct to Brown's house. On arriving outside they instantly demanded an entrance; but being refused, they broke in the doors and rescued the prisoner. They then paraded the town with a cap on a pole, and from another pole streamed a red flag. After perambulating the town for some time, they returned to Westalling, and demanded an entrance to the union workhouses, with which demand the inmates felt themselves compelled to comply. As soon as they had disposed of Mabin, by seeing him in bed, the mob retired to the outside of the building, and gave three cheers and separated.

Early the next day (Sunday), a messenger was despatched to General Ellice, at Devonport, for the assistance of the soldiers. At 3 o'clock on Monday morning a party of the 29th Regiment of Foot proceeded en route, and arrived at Kingsbridge, a distance of 26 miles, by 10 o'clock the same morning. During the Sunday the rioters were very active in organizing themselves into a formidable body at Westalling, and had ripened their plot so far as to send deputations to all the surrounding parishes, with orders to take down the names of all those who would come to fight for their country. Westalling was also decided on, to be the place of rendezvous. So far had their plot succeeded, that in the course of the forenoon of Monday the Captain, for leave to dig. The Captain was a Scotchman, and likely as superstitious as the writer of this—*at all events* he believed in dreams, and readily granted permission to dig. Many of the prisoners who knew the Italian, declared that to their knowledge he had frequently found out concealed treasure by dreams, and eagerly volunteered their services. When they had dug to the depth of 18 feet, a quantity of females hair was found, in perfect preservation, and nearly 3 feet long. At the depth of 22 feet a large key 14 inches long and 2 inches in circumference, was dug up; and at the depth of 24 feet, a bag containing several thousand coins was found. The Italian, however, declared that the money he had dreamed of was not found, which was generally believed. The communication (J. C., Esq.) of this curious circumstance was an eye-witness. —*Scots Times*.

**The Mammoth.**—Among the natural curiosities preserved in the Museum at St. Petersburg is the skeleton of a mammoth that was found buried in an iceberg in Siberia. As the ice gradually dissolved, in a summer more than usually warm, bears attacked the flesh, which was in a state of preservation, and destroyed the skin; but the skeleton was secured, with the exception of a single foot. It now stands close to that of a large elephant, and though the one is not much less in height than the other, a comparison of their joints shows how superior the mammoth must have been in strength and bulk. From a part of the skin, which has been preserved, it appears that the animal was furnished with long hair, a fact affording strong presumptive evidence that it inhabited the cold latitude in which the body was discovered, and that it was not, as some theorists have supposed, the native of a tropical region.

**A Good Story.**—A worthy friend of mine, of the legal profession, and now high in office in the colony, once when a young man, lost his way in the woods, and, seeing a high stump, chambered up with the bone of looking around him. While standing on the top of it for this purpose, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the hollow of the tree, beyond the power of extricating himself. Whilst hanging here his bare fate, and seeing no prospect before him, save that of a lingering death by starvation, the light struck his head was suddenly extinguished, and his view of the sky, his only prospect, shut out by the intervention of a dense medium, and by it he lost the faint intuitions of a bear descent upon him. With the courage of despair, he seized fast hold of a branch, and by this means was dragged once more into upper day. —*Statistical Sketch of Upper Canada*.

**EDUCATION.**—The Rev. JOHN PLASS, A. M., respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his School from No. 18, Long-street, to his House, Bulwer-street, just off Long-street, near the Orphan House, where he gives instruction in English, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, and Mathematics, on moderate Terms. He has also accommodated, for a few more Boarders, in whose health, moral, and improvement, the utmost attention will be paid. His House is airy and commodious, and the situation healthy and retired. —*Bulwer-street, 13, 1837.*

### SOUTH AFRICAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established March 1831.

Capital £20,000.

**ANTONIO CHIAFFINI**, Esq., Chairman.  
**G. E. OVERBERG**, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
**DANIEL JACOB CLOOTE**, Esq.  
**JOSEPH SIMPSON**, Esq.  
**JOHAN CORNARAO GIC**, Esq.  
**SAMUEL OLIVER**, Esq.  
**R. A. ZEERBERG**, Esq.  
**W. J. MACKRILL**, Esq.  
**HERCULES ALEY**, **SANDENBERG**, Esq.  
**JAMES SMITH**, Esq.  
**J. T. JUBENS**, Esq.  
**D. W. HERZOG**, Esq.

**AUDITORS:**  
**F. G. WATERMEYER**, Esq.  
**A. H. HOFMEYR**, Esq.

**PHYSICIAN:**  
Doctor **SAMUEL BAILEY**.

Present Rate of Fire Premiums:

First Class, .....	2s. 6d per £100
Second Class, .....	4s. 6d per £100
Third Class, .....	6s. 6d per £100
Fourth Class, .....	17s. 6d per £100

**SPECIAL ASSURANCES according to the nature of the risk.**

"That the Shareholders shall not receive any Interest or dividend until the actual Stock shall amount to £2,500 and then not exceeding a dividend of 5 per Cent per annum on the sum deposited; until such Stock shall amount to £10,000, exclusive of any call or calls that may be made on the original subscription; and that under no circumstances whatever shall the accumulated Stock aforesaid be diverted from its purpose, which hereby declared to be for the undivided additional security of the Company to the Public."

P. S. WATERMEYER, Secretary.

No. 10, St. George-street.

Notice to Creditors in the Estate of the late HENDRIK HECKRODT, Sen.

THE Undersigned having received Letters of Administration, requests all Persons having Claims upon the said Estate, of whatsoever nature, to forward the same in writing, within three months from this date, to the Undersigned, at his residence, Widow Leteon, Hottentot-square, or at his residence, Greenpoint. —*H. HECKRODT*.

June 24, 1837.—Test. Executor.

**CAPE BAZAAR,** 21, HEERENGRACHT.

6-4 English Merinos, 2s. and upwards.

6-4 French Ds. 3d., 4s. 4d., 6s. and 2s. 6d.

4-4 Red Welsh Lambs, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d.

7-8 Soft Swansdown, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s., and 3s. 6d.

Black and Coloured Gros de Naples, 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and upwards.

India and Europe Shaws.

Genoa's rich black silk Satins and Stocks.

Black and coloured silk Velvets.

Pink and Blue Silk plush.

Ladies' and Children's Danstable, Tuscan, and Fancy Bonnets.

Gentlemen's Cloth, Cambric, and Plaid Cloaks.

Ladies' Silk and Merino Cloaks.

Boy's Fald and Patent Cloaks,

and a great variety of Simple and Fancy Goods on the most reasonable terms.

J. D. GREGORY.

**OCT.** on Sunday Evening last, a red knitted Purse, containing a few Shillings, and a Check on the Discount Bank, drawn by Mr. M. L. NAYLORING, Jun. for £10.—any person returning the same at the Office of this Paper will be rewarded.

J. G. WOLHUTER and C. J. ABRAHAM hereby give notice, that they have removed their Carpenter's Shop from Castle-street to No. 8, Longmarket-street, next to the house of Mr. C. CRAV.

**YOUNG STALLIONS & GELDINGS.**—On WEDNESDAY, the 6th of September next, the Firm of Breda, Joubert, & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their farm, Riemsterfontein, situated at the Breede River, District of Swellendam, a number of excellent young Stallions and Geldings. —*Elliott's Letters from the North of Europe.*

F. GODF. WATERMEYER,  
Bookkeeper to the Firm.