

VOORDEELIGE KOOPJES.

HEDEN MORGON,
DINGSDAG, 24 SEPTEMBER,

ZAL de Heer L. P. CAUVIN 'sens' Verkooping houden op de Parade, van de volgende Goedkope, onder Reserve te weten:—
Witte Hemdenstukken, onschokkende Ponjums, gevlochten Calicos, witte Linnen Drilling, tot aanspreken Dordt, Ruitjes Garen, groene en rode Best, Blauwste Best, Hosen witte Hemden, Dijers Workshirts, etc. verhoogd handels artikelen, is veel van te wachten.
N.B. Te gelyker tyd als verkoop worden dat recent Aardewerk, bestaande in Melkpannen, verschillende groottes, Bloempotjes, enz., Almanac & Koffie Franseke Wijl en patent lederen Damess Schoenen.

BESCHADIGDE

Suiker en Koffy.

Op anset. VRYDAG NAMIDDAG, den 27 deser, ten 3 ure, aften aan H. M. Douane Magazynen worden verkoop, voor rekening van wie het tangat,

Omtrent 1000 zakken JAVA SUIKER,

50, JAVA KOFFY, en

TE GELYKERTYD, ZONDER RESERVE,

150 Kasten elk ontrent 80 lb, zwarte Thee,

5 do. Indigo,

5 Kasten Bamboe Hoeden,

7 do. Java Handvuller.

Met een verantwoording van de koper.

W. ANDERSON & CO.

Aan Aanfokkers.

Op aanstaande ZATURDAG, den 28 September, zullen, by den Heer JONES, op de Parade worden verkocht,

PRECIES TEN 11 URE,

TWEE OPREGTE MERRIES,
Juist ingevoerd per "HOPE," van Mauritus.

HAMILTON ROSS & CO.

N.B. Dese Merries kunnen gezien worden aan de Huur stallen van de Heeren NOGERT & BROWN.

TE KOOP

DE FRAAYE SCHOENER

'GEORGE HENRY HARRISON,'
136 Tonnen last,

In alle opzichten volkommen toegerust, bykans nieuw gekoerd, is zeer geschikt voor den Kasthanel, daar deselve vlek op het water ligt.—Voor byzonderheden adres by BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

PRODUKTEN

VAN CHINA EN DE STRATEN.

NU landende, de Ladung van de 'George Henry Harrison,' rynde een algemeen assortiment van bovenstaande Producten, waarna de byzonderheden nader zullen worden bekend gemaakt,—te koop by BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

Aan Stads- en Buitenhandelaars.

THOMSON, WATSON & CO.

BIEDEN TE KOOP

Aan hune Pakhuizen op de Heerengracht

EEN UITGEFREIDE VOORRAAD

Britsche en Fransche Manufacturen,

TEGEN BILLYKE PRYZEN.

No. 13, Heerengracht.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING,

Van Wagenhout, geelhouten Balken en Planken, stinkhouten Blokken en Planken, enz.

In den Insolventen Boedel van JOHN REX.

Op DONDERDAG MORGEN, ten 10 ure precies, zal op het Zaider Ziehofford worden verkocht, de ladung Timmerhout, enz. juist, geland uit de Jans Cumming, bestaande in:

176 Geelhouten Balken,

9 Dito Planken,

3 Stinkhouten Blokken,

62 Dito Planken,

1. o. Assen, 9 Schanels, 40 Draaborden, 93 Achtertangen, 12 Ossenwagen Voortangen, 91 Paardenwagen Tingen, 100 Dierelbommen, 84 Leerboomen, 31 Beachot Pierken, 70 Naven, 1259 Vellingen, 1659 lange Speken, 793 korte Speken, enz.

H. J. DUNNELL, Gez. Curatore.

E. THOMPSON, Co.

AAN AANFOKKERS VAN PAARDEN.

TE KOOP op goede voorwaarden en waarvoor in gedetailleerde beschrijving zal worden aangegeven, twee of meer goede Reuns dan wel jonge Paarden.

Een extra goed getrokken Hengst, tussen 6 en 7 jaren oud, ongetekend en geletsel roodbruin van kleur, bykans 16 palmen hoog, is gelegenheid sterk naar zyne grootte, vol van vuur en in een goede conditie;—waarvan het Geest Register zien en verdere byzonderheden te verneuen zyn by den Ondergeteekende, Hoelandstraat, No. 28.

W. F. BERGH.

KOSTSCHOOL.

De Heer P. du TOIT, onlangs van Engeland, alwaar hy zich in een voorname Instituut uitsluitelijk met het onderwijzen der jeugd heeft bezig gehouden, hier aangekomen, heeft een Kostschool aan de Paar geopend, alwaar hy Onderwijs geve in de oude en nieuwe talen, almede de wetenschappen welke tot een goede oproeding vereisch werden.—Voor termen en verdere byzonderheden verwys ik u op den Heer D. G. de Jonge, Strandstraat, op de brief postvry, geardroegd aan P. J. S. de TOT, Paarl.

Paarl, den 17 September 1844.

Transporten en Scheppenkennis.

De Ondergeteekende verwittigt het Publiek, dat hy, uit kracht van de Ordonnantie, No. 14—1844, gerede zal zyn, gedurende kantoor uren, tot het opnemen en prepareren van zoodanige Transporten en Scheppenkennis als verecht meegen worden, tegen betaling van ditzelfden prys als ten Kantore van den Registrateur van Acten gevorderd wordt.

C. J. BRAND, Advocaat.

TE HUUR,

De Zomerplaats genaamd Buffels Vallei, gelegen achter de Hanglip Berg, groot 3200 morgen, hebbende gesunde weide voor Ossen en Paarden.—Adres by den Ondergeteekenden aan de Koerberg.

A. J. LOUW.

Uitgegeven te No. 99, Walstreet, Kaap, Estad, allen Dinsdag en Vrydag Dikterdag en niet de zondagmorgen post naar de Buiten Districts versenden.

Termen: In de stad per jaar Rds. 25; per huurtaal Rds. 5; 4.—In de Buiten Districts voor de twee nummers in huurtaal per jaar Rds. 25 per jaar; per huurtaal Rds. 5; doch waar al de stof van den Dingsdag Courant (in een taal) by myns Supplement tot de Vrydag Courant wordt bepaald, Rds. 25 per jaar of Rds. 5; 4; per huurtaal.



Published at No. 99, Walstreet, Cape Town, every Tuesday and Friday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first sailing post.

Terms: In Town Rds. 25 per Annum; per Quarter, Rds. 5; 4.—In the Country, (for the two Papers), Rds. 25 or Annum; per Quarter, Rds. 5; 4; but where the whole of the matter of Tuesdays Paper (in one language) by myns Supplement tot de Fridays Paper, is preferred, Rds. 25 per Annum, or Rds. 5; 4; per Quarter.

Algemene gewoonten dat de volgen de alle landelijke berrekende ten minste 100 man, en dat de bewoners gescreven in dat land worden brengt. Wij koopen niet men enige 50 ambachtschapsgewerken heeft gesteld onder ons party van 500 man van Sonja behouwende. Veel hunnen doopt men, kunnen eenen kogel met de grootte mogelyke juistheid afschieten. Een oorlog daaronder met zalk oesten vindt, en te midden van zulke rotsachtige kloven en boschen als zekere docht van Kaffeland vertoont, is een ernstige onderneming. Zy zouden zich zeker in niets, maar eenen geredelijc oorlog avowende, wagen met de troepen, maar zy zouden trachten hen te kruisen, te verrassen, en te vernietigen door eenen aktere soort van guerrilla-slangen, en wanhoop ay het kwade gedaan hadden dat in hun vermogen was, zouden zy door hungerzaad gedrekt wordende, hunne wapens neederleggen; of, indien het in hun vermogen was, zouden zy naar de binnelanden die wy niet, oorlog en verwoesting onder de vredzame volkstanmen aanrichten, en van de overblyf van de Britsche troepen een onbevolkt grondgebied achterlaten.

Genoeg bewijging der troepen heeft plaats gehad, en ik heb reden te geloven, dat men geen voorname heeft sulks voor al nog te doen plaats hebben, en verder, dat men verlangen heeft om de oorlogsgedachte demosaakelyk al maaken, zogint dat ik tot morgt dat hoeren en dienigen die er al zijn, en dan, werkzaamheid dat de voorloper van vrede mocht beschouwen, melden, dat kolonialen Romantiek schuldachtig vinden dat een komponent niet gehaft. We mocht er dag toe eenen officier besoecht worden, en ditale middels door denen onderstuurlyken officier genomen en in het werk gesteld syn, op var-rasing voortekomen, en de veiligheid syn troepen in hunne posities te verzekeren. Ik mask hieraan geen melding oen paendigt vrees te verwoeken, maar om eineslanden op hunne hoeden te stellen tegen verlaaging in hunne maatregelen ter bescherming van hunne huiseigenen en eigenmannen. Wy leven thuis op den rand van ons' kasteel, dat is voorzigt noedzaakelyk; indien er geen inval plaats heeft, kunnen onze behoedmiddelen ons niet beheersen, maar zo ja, en wy onvoorbereid syn, wees ons dan.

Ik weet niet watoren het Gouvernement gene instructie heeft uitgevaardigd aan de Veldkorpsen om hunne districten voor het ergste voortberiden, als een bloot heidsdaad, maar ik vertrouw, dat de boeren zulke zoodanige maatregelen nemien zullen als strekket kunnen om de gevolgen van eenen onverwachte inval en het volslagen gebrek aan schrikking, in eenen zekeren grad te verzyden.

De Kaffers bezekden den kamp, handelen met de troepen, en dragen in alle opzichten by tot het gemak der troepen en hun eigen voordeel. Nu heeft er een doodsche stille. Gheleue syn schadelijk, maar voorzag, onder bestaande omstandigheden, is noedzaakelyk.

E. R. BELL

(Uit de "Graham's Town Journal," van 12 Sept.)
Wij hebben oulangs veel moeite genomen, om uit de meest authentieke bronnen van narig de waarschynlykheid van eenen anderen Kaffer inval te voorberechen. En wy hebben uit alle oorden verzekeringen ontvangen dat men in den tegenwoordigen staat van Kaffeland geen vrees behoeft te koesteren voor eenen gecombineerde aanval der opperhoofden op de kolonie. In de dagen van Gaika en Slambie kon dit gemakkelijk gedaan zyn. Maar de tyden zyn veranderd. Geen opperhoofd bezit deser daag magt of invloed genoeg, om de Kaffers in eenen algemeenen aanval op de kolonie te vereenigen. De afstammelingen van dese twee opperhoofden syn al afgescheiden—hebben te veel gezeide belangen waarmede hunne gedachten worden bezig gehouden, en zyn te verachting op de magt van elkaander, om gezamenlyk een verbindestaan aantegan tot een gemeenschappelyk doel—hoewel dat doel de plundering der kolonie mogte zyn.

De opperhoofden begrypen, maar al te wel dat sy niets te winnen maar veel te verliest hebben in een gevecht met het Gouvernement. Zy herinneren sich dat hunne magt verneerd en hun gezag gefrustert werd op het einde van den jongsten oorlog. En zy duchten de gevolgen van eene soortgelyke proef—wel wetende dat het gevolg hun bestman als opperhoofden in gevaar soude stellen. Zy hebben reeds overvloed van al hetgeen dat volgens hun inzien het leven verkiest maakt.—Hunne kudden veen zyn tamlyk. Zy hebben geen gebrek aan vrouwen. En wanneer zy geneigheid gevoelen om eenige hunner kwade driften of slechte eigenschappen, zoo als welslust, wraak, boosheid, haat, of eenige anders leideloosheid tot vieren, dan hebben zy schelmatige toover-dokters by de hand om het ongelukkig slagtoffer van des opperhoofds belaiddiging, te beschuldigen; en er zyn barbaarsche snoodaarts—duivels in menschelyke gedachte—die gerez zyn gewelddadig handen aan hem te slaan, hem leven te vullen, en aldus eenen langzamen maar sinarckelyk dood te doen ondergaan. En, zo lang het Gouvernement toetaat dat de grens-aangelegenheden op de oude wyze worden bestuurd—dat is, zo lang hetzelfde toelaat dat de kolonie afgeloopen en uitgeplunderd wordt, is een Kaffer oorlog het laatste van alle dingen dat een opperhoofd verlangen soude.

Het is ons doelwit geweest het beste narig intewinnen in opzigt tot de handelingen en ontwerpen van de Kaffers op dit ogenblik, en de middag is eene overtuiging dat ons Gouvernement slechts bedaird en met standvastigheid te handelen heeft—niet alleen om de tegenwoordige rust te bewaren, maar om den vrede der grenzen voor het toekomende in eenen groote mate te verzekeren. Overhaaste of geweldadige handelingen zullen eenen oorlog doen ontstaan, welken te vreezen is, voor zoa vry de hitte daarvan vallen soude op een onbeschermde grens-boeren.

Het is gelukkig voor de publieke rust dat het Slambie Opperhoofd Umhala thine krank is.—Zy ongesteldheid, en zyn afstand van den onmidelyke grenzen, maken hem geneigd den vrede te bewaren, en hebben hem genoodzaakt alle sanctoen aftewyzen—welke by hem gedaan zyn om zich in een vyandelyke beweging tegen de kolonie te mengen. Dat zoodanige aanzoeken zowiel wy, met regt verdacht gehouden wanneer eenen soortgelyke beschuldiging gedaan wordt; maar wy geloven dat hem by de tegenwoordige geleghenheid meer aangewreven is dan hy regtvaardigheids halve verdient. Hy heeft genoeg aan zyne eigen misdaaden, zonder dat die van zyne stief-broeder Sandilla ook nog op hem geworden worden, die eenen hoogen graad van staatkundige magt bezit en uitoeft onder dien stammen welke hem afzonderlyk als hunne opperhoofden erkennen. Dat eerstgemelde genegen zoude zyn deel te nemen in eenen inval in de kolonie, trekken wy voor geen oogenblik in twyfel: maar dat laatstgemelde even kwaadgezind is, en werkelijk zyn invloed heeft aangewengd om de andere stammen tegen de kolonie oterrijen, zyn daadzaken die naer ons inzien even zeker zyn.

STAAAT VAN HET WEDER.
Wy hebben uit alle oorden de gunstigste berichten ontvangen over den landbouwkundigen staat des lands. Onse boeren hebben nimmer eenen beter oogt verwacht. De geheele afdeling van Winterberg is met koorn bezaid, en men gelooft dat de prys van meel binnen kort zeilen dat. De haoverhoog oogt wordt gezegd in Oliphante Hoek veel groter te zyn dan elders.

Extract uit eenen brief van Colesberg, dd. 2 September:—

"Wy hebben II. week zware regens gehad, het geen een grote zegen was. Het gras begin uit te botten, en de boeren verheugen zich in het uitzijs op eenen overvloedigen oogt—alles niet ofwel belovend uit,—maar het spyt my te zeggen, dat er van een groot 'trek' gesproken wordt, en men verwacht, dat vele huiseigenen uit George en Swellendam zullen vertrekken ten gevolge van de weg-belasting."

De uitslag van den krygsraad, in December II. te Grahamsstad gehouden over Luit. C. B. Crause, van de Kaapsche Scherpschutters te Paarl, welke met de post van gisteren ontvangen is, is gunstig—zynde het voornis van ontslag tegen dezen officier uitgesproken, door de Koningin opgeheven, ten gevolge van de sterke aanbeveling van den Raad.

Vaandrig Frazer, Kaapsche Scherpschutters, die omtrent dienzelfden tyd voor eenen Krygsraad werd tergetesteld, is uit de dienst gezet.

Droogeryen en Chemicalien.

ONTVANGEN per "ROBERT INGHAM," een verschijf voorraad Droogeryen en Chemicalien, Almeda Patente Medycines, als Johnsons en Butlers Extract van Saraparella, Dalbys Camomias, Murrayas Fluid, Medicina, Brandijs Alcaline Solutie, Wrights Pare, Zalf, Amerikaansche Snapsstroop, enz., Elastische Ringen voor Kinderen.

To koop oprochte Patrys Perfumerie. Versche Olyfolie en geluid ex "EMMA."

C. H. BOSENBERG, Boersplein,
Op de Hoek van de Kortemarktstraat.

EQUITABLE

Brand en Levens Assurantie en

TRUST MAATSCHAPPI.

aan Intekenaren te Clan-william.

DE H. HENDRIK JOHANNES LIND, het Agentschap van dit Blad te Clan-william op sich genomen dat dezen dinsdag, ten einde van het kwartaal beginnende met den 1ste October aanstaande, weder Intekenaren wenschen te worden toegestaan om te verkozen, dien Heer daarvan zoo spoedig mogelijk te koesteren.

aan Intekenaren te Clan-william.

AGENIEEN

VOOR DIT DIJD IN DE BUITEN-DISTRICTEN.

Bearfort.....	De Urs. A. P. Meiring,
Caledon.....	J. J. Tesselar,
Clanwilliam.....	H. J. Lind,
Cohesber.....	James Walker,
Graaff-Reinet.....	B. Fincham,
Port Natal.....	J. D. Haapt,
Swellendam.....	B. Poortman, M. D.,
Stellenbosch.....	P. Korsten,
Malmesbury.....	J. D. A. Freihleb,
Somerset.....	C. Moller,
Tulbagh.....	H. F. de Lange Vos,
Tygerberg.....	F. Uys,
Driehoek.....	J. Bosh,
Wagenaar-Valler-Achter-Poort.....	J. Adday,
Worcester.....	J. Meiring.

26 Volle Maan 2a 27m. 's Voormiddags.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 24 SEPTEMBER 1844.

Wv dwaalden niet toen wy in ons harsste zinspeelden op het groot belang betrekkelijk kolonist stellen moet in de algemeene opvoeding van de inwoners deser kolonie. De publicatie door ons van een gedeelte van het verslag van den Superintendanten van Opvoeding, heeft zulke bewezen, voor zoo ver dezelve aanmerkingen heeft te weeg gebracht welke blyken dragen van de overweging aan het onderwerp besteed.

Onder anderen heeft men gevraagd—staan de Predikanten, in de Buiten-Districten in verband met de publieke scholen? Wy staan eenigzins verwoed over de onkunde in dat opzigt. In elk district bestaat eenne plattelijke School-Commissie, waarvan de Resident Magistraat en de Predikant mede-leden zyn. De Predikant heeft daartom het middel een der noodzakelykste plijten te vervullen jegens het aankomend geslacht—de toekomstige ledenten zyner Kerk—nämelyk, het opzigt over hunne opvoeding.

De Predikant stelt ziel bloot aan ernstige berisping, wanneer hy dien pligt verzuimt, en by zonde het vertrouwen dat in hem gesteld wordt; niet verdien, indien hy een lydelyk omerker bleef, of toeliet dat men volhardde in handelingen welke volgens zyn gegeven verkeerd of schadelijk zyn. Het is pligt zoö lange euvels aan den Hoofd Superintendenten van Opvoeding te rapporteren, en, indien door laatsgemelde over het hoofd gezien, aan het Gouvernement, en indien daarop zelfs dan geen behoorlyk acht wordt gegeven, dan heeft hy een gewijzigde pligt te vervullen jegens de ouders, vooral dijgenen die ledenten van zyne gemeente zyn,—hy moet zyne aanstelling als lid der School-Commissie opegeven. Wy willen zels verder gaan en zeggen dat by zyne gemeente, met de onzaligheidens behoorde bekend te maken dat hy langer gen lid van de School-Commissie is; want want moet de gemeente niet in het denkbeeld doen verkeeren, dat over de opvoeding van hare kinderen door den Predikant wordt gewaakt, wanneer zulks het geval niet is.

Op hetzelfde grondbeginsel moeten, de Predikanten niet gedogen dat men hen als bloote stomm beleden by de plattelijke School Commissie voegt, om alleen den naam en niets te zeggen te hebben. Hunne aanstelling tot zoodanige collegien kan alleen diel in het oog hebben gehad—om door middel van hen genoegzaam en bekwaam toezigt te hebben over het onderwys aan de kinderen te worden medegeleid door de Districts Onderwijzers.—Indien dit doel niet bereikt wordt,—indien men hen zegt dat, zy geen ander toezigt hebben dan hetgeen de Onderwijzers hen toestaan wil,—of indien ze geen ander beheer hebben dan dat hetwelk de onderwijzer hen gedoopt uitteoeften, behoorden zy zichselven en hunne gemeente niet aldus te doen misleiden, maar moeten zy of remonstreren of resigneren, en zich niet doen gebruiken als de werklieden van het bedrog dat op de ledenten hunner gemeente wordt uitgeoefend.

Wy vermen dat een Predikant eens naavaard neemt den arden zyn plijten en zyne magt als lid van de plattelijke School Commissie,—maar dat hem geen antwoord werd gegeven. Wy zeggen dat een Predikant die geen stelling antwoord ontvangt, of die niet genoegzaam onderwerp wordt ontrent den arden van zyn plijt, of die niet voorzien wordt met behoorlyk gezag—zyn naam niet langer als lid van de Commissie behoeft te doen voorkomen, maar eenne betrekking neder te leggen welke slechts in naam bestaat.

Maar, hebben de Districts Predikanten aan hunnen kant de regtgh uitgeoefend welke zy bezitten en behooren te befitten? Hebben zy nu en dan de Scholen bezocht? Wy spreken van bezoeken—niet by gelegenheid van examination, of wanneerzy daartoe door den onderwijzer uitgenodigd worden—maar van bezoeken onverwachted gedaan, zonder voorafgaande kennisseling aan den Onderwijzer. Zoo niet, dan zeggen wy, dat zy grootelyk gezag, en zoodanig misget in het begrip huner verpligtingen, daar zy, als ledenten der School-Commissie, mede bezoekers der Scholen zyn—en zy hebben daardoor alle regtgh klaghen verberd.

Indien iemand, dan is het my, der berder der gemeente, wiens heilige pligt hem gebiedend daarmode heeft behart, die een inniger gevoel van de noodzakelykheid van eenne zedelyke en godsdienstige opvoeding behoorde te hebben,—en van zyne verpligting om deselve zoo veel in zyn vermogen is uittebreiden. Hy kan veel doen, en behoort nu opzich om de oproeping van de onderneming te besteden.

In de Buiten-Districten vooral bestaat er nog grote behoefte in dat opzigt, en wy zullen daarom in ons volgende publiceren de Gouvernement's Minute, welke—zoo de Predikanten in de Britten-Districten deselve willen oproepen, en daarin voorgan—grootelyks strekken kan om de uitbreiding van opvoeding door de geheele kolonie te bevordeien.

ZENDING VAN DR. WOLFF NAAR BOKHARA.

Uit berichten te Calcutta met de overlandse maal tot den 10 July, uit Constantinopel, ontvangen blijkt het, dat Dr. Wolff in eenen brief aan den Kolonel Sheil te Teheran gerigt, de droevige ware had medegedeeld, dat Kolonel Stoddart en Kapitein Conolly reeds in Jany of July 1842, in dat opnbaar waren geëxecueert.

DE NIEUWE GOVERNEUR GENE RAAL VOOR INDIE.

Sir Henry Hardinge, de nieuwe Gouverneur General voor Indie, is op den 23 July te Calcutta aangekomen en heeft daerlyk de tenuels des bodes winds aangevaard.

“DE NIEUWE KERK.”

Men heeft op gisteren eenen aansang gemaakt met het ziel lang gestaakt werk der opbouwing van onze tweede Kerk! Welk een aangename bekendmaking voor u, mede-leden der Kerk, die reeds gewantwoord hebben aan den verderen ophouw derzelver. Nu toch kan men niet langer zeggen dat er niet gearbeid wordt; en deselken die er nog aan twyfelen, roepen wy toe: “gaat, ziet, en overtuigt uzelf!” Laten zy dan die reeds ingeschreven hebben, hunne bydragen in de offerkist brengen, en de collecteurs van de moiste ontheffen om deselve optehalen. Laten zy onder de ledenten die nog niet ingeschreven hebben, nu niet langer op twee gedachten binken, maar bedenken dat de Heer eenen blymoedigen gever lief heeft, en hunne beurten voor de heilige zaak onzer gegevenen godsdienst openen, opdat han gebed, “uw Koningryk komo,” deselve vervulling erlangen moge.

“De arbeider is zyn loon waardig,” dat wordt ons geleerd in de gewilde bladen; en dat dan ook nu van ons afhangen den Bouw-Commissaris en de middelen te verschaffen, ten einde op dat instant te stellen ook dien pligt te vervullen omstrent de bouwlieden die aan het werk arbeiden, en zy niet door gebrek aan fondsen op nieuw genoedzaakt worden het aangevangen werk aandermale te staken. Gaan wy dan hand aan, bedenkende dat “eendragt magt maakt,” en bevorderen wy den ophouw van dit voor onze talryke gemeente zoo hoog noedig tweede Tempelgebouw, inet het heugelyk vooruitzigt dat wy deselven voltoining en plegtige inwyding te versperren.

Door eenne deputatie namens den Sultan van Pascha verkoemt, verscheet de Commandant der expedite initiatief ontrent deze geruchten en de beschikbaarstelling van een vaartuig en lousen ten einde op de rivier van Koetie de wareheid derzelver te onderzoeken. De tot dat einde in commissie gestelde officier keerde, na een gastry ontmoet den 21sten Maart terug, gevuld door enige prauwen die loopen tot de last van den half ton.

Den 22sten Maart werd het anker gelijt en in de achtermiddag van den 23sten weder voor de rivier van Koetie gestart, om de last van den half ton te lossen.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 24sten Maart ter hoogte van Tangarong gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 25sten Maart ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 26sten Maart ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 27sten Maart ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 28sten Maart ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 29sten Maart ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 30sten Maart ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 31sten Maart ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 1ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 2ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 3ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 4ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

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De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 8ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 9ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 10ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 11ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

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De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 17ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

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De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 20ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

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De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 22ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

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De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prauw op den 30ste April ter hoogte van Samarinda gescreven was.

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De gyzelaars beweren voorts dat daarop eenne prau

een : sout en
my gevorderde staete
en dieleks : staete
waerder te lokken,
Samarinda : konde
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dezen, op elke
yder gedurande de
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dat geworden ou-
en de Boeginees,
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stelling te ontstaan
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van sonder dat een
bestrijding. De
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Sultan ga deze

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bladen benden ons
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met onse gerioe-
men een Boeginees
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Verdu binne-
d' d' vingens en
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pote diess te sva ;
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eis rivier, en om
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gebraga personen;
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alvoers tot uiter-
dienaangaande is
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verdedigingsma-
tief aan den Sultan

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langscheeps zal
man zagen
verdedigingsma-
tief aan den Sultan

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Ficieren der beide

Sultant van Koetie

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ter vriendschap en
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de Kapitaine en
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Zallende de vier
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tertijf op de rivier
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de minister;

en wat te dooen kan
reicht.

conden worden in
te toonen dat dit

en nadelen, in den

de gyzelaars zullen
syf aa hoger van

J. E. MURRAY.

To Subscribers in the District of George.

MR. A. H. NIEPOTH, having undertaken the Agency for the *Zuid Afrikaan*, at George, those Persons desiring to continue their Subscription for the Quarter commencing 1st October next, are requested to give notice thereof without delay to the above Gentleman.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AT CLANWILLIAM.

MR. HENDRIK JOHANNES LIND, of Clanwilliam, having undertaken the Agency of this Paper, those Persons who may be desirous of becoming Subscribers for the Quarter commencing 1st of October next, are requested to make early application to the above Gentleman. "Zuid-Afrikaan," Official Sept. 13, 1844.

AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS,

Beaufort.....	Mr. A. P. Meiring,
Caledon.....	Mr. J. J. Tessaar,
Clan-Wilhelm.....	Mr. H. J. Lind,
Colesberg.....	Mr. James Walker,
Graaff-Reinet.....	Mr. B. Fincham,
Malmesbury.....	Mr. J. D. A. Frischale,
Paarl.....	Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Port Natal.....	Mr. B. Poortman,
Somerset.....	Mr. C. Möller,
Stellenbosch.....	Mr. P. Korten,
Swellendam.....	Mr. John Barry,
Tulbagh.....	Mr. H. F. de Lange Vos,
Tygerberg.....	Mr. F. Uys,
Uitenhage.....	Mr. J. Botha,
Wellington.....	Mr. J. Addy,
Worcester.....	Mr. J. Meiring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, SEPTEMBER 24, 1844.

We were not wrong in observing in our last upon the paramount interest which every Colonist ought to feel, in the general Education of the inhabitants of the Colony. Our publication of a part of the Report of the Superintendent of Education has proved it, in as far as it has elicited observations, which mark the consideration bestowed on the subject.

Amongst others it has been asked, are the Church Ministers in the Country Districts connected with the public Schools? We are rather astonished at the ignorance on that subject. In every District there consists a Local School Commission, of which the Resident Magistrate and the Clergyman are Members. The Minister therefore has the means, of performing one of the most necessary duties towards the rising generation, the future Members of his Church, viz.: the superintendence of their Education.

The Minister lays himself open to heavy censure, if he neglects this duty, and he would be unworthy the trust and confidence reposed in him, if he remains a passive observer, or whenever he allows any proceeding, erroneous or detrimental in his opinion to be persevered in. It is his duty to report such evils to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and if disregarded by the latter, to Government, and if not even then duly attended to, he then has a serious duty to perform towards the parents, especially those who are members of his Congregation, he must resign the office of Member of the School Commission. Nay we would go farther, and say that he ought to let his Congregation know the fact, that he is no longer a Member of that School Commission. The Congregation should not be led to think, that the education of their children are superintended over by their Pastor, when this is not the case.

On the same principle the Ministers of Churches should not allow themselves to be placed on the Local School Commission, as mere puppets, to have the bare name and *pretereo nihil*. Their appointment to such Local Boards can have had but this object, to obtain through them efficient and competent superintendence over the instruction to be imparted to the children by the District Teacher. If this object is not carried out,—if they are told that they have no superintendence but what the Teacher will allow them to enjoy, or if they have no control but what the Teacher will allow them to exercise,—they should not allow themselves and their congregation to be thus imposed upon, and they ought to represent or resign, and not be the instrument of deceit practised upon the members of their congregation.

We are told that a Minister once required to be informed, as to the nature of his duty, and his power as a Member of the Local School Commission,—but that no answer was given. We say any Minister receiving no pertinent answer,—or not being properly informed of the nature of his duty,—or not being entrusted with due authority, should no longer allow his name to appear in that Commission, but resign a trust which only exists in name.

But have the District Clergymen, on their part exercised the rights which they have and ought to have? Have they occasionally visited the Schools? We allude to visits made,—not on occasions of examination, or when called upon by the Teacher, but such as are made unexpectedly, without any notice to the Teacher. If not, we say, such Ministers have sadly sinned against their flock, they have egregiously mistaken the sense of their duty, when as Members of the School Commission they are also visitors of the Schools,—and they have thus forfeited all right of complaint.

If there be any, it is the Pastor of the Congregation,—whose sacred and holy duty imperatively charged him with it,—who ought to feel more intensely the necessity of moral and religious education, and his obligation to extend it, as much as lay in his power. He can do much and he should never cease in employing all his energies for that purpose.

In the Country Districts in particular much for that purpose is still wanted, and we will therefore publish in our next the Government Minute, which, if the Church Ministers in the Country Districts will follow up, and take the lead, may materially assist in extending education throughout the Colony.

STATE OF THE FRONTIER.

(From the "Graham's Town Journal," Sept. 12.)

There is little alteration in the state of our frontier affairs since the date of our last. There is an evident lull—the Caffers watching the movements of our Government, while the latter is no less jealous of the designs of the former. We do not learn that the whole of the parties charged with attacking the colony is to be feared. In the days of Gaika and Slambie this might easily have been

effected. But times have altered. No chief at the present day possesses sufficient influence or power to unite the Caffers in a general attack upon the colony. The descendants of these two chiefs are too much disunited—have too many separate interests to engage their thoughts, and are too jealous of each other's power to enter into alliance together for a common object—even though that object be the plunder of the colony.

The Caffers gain well, that they have nothing to gain and may lose much by a contest with the Government. They recollect that their power was humbled and their authority crippled at the close of the last war. And they dread the consequences of a similar experiment—well knowing that the result would place in jeopardy their existence as chiefs. They already possess an abundance of every thing which in their estimation makes life desirable. Their droves of cattle are numerous. There is no lack of wives amongst them. And whenever they are disposed to gratify any of the evil propensities or bad passions of their nature, such as lust, revenge, malice, hatred, or other uncharitableness, there are villainous witch doctors at hand to accuse the unhappy victim of the chief's displeasure, and there are barbarous wretches—fiends in human shape—who are ready to lay violent hands upon him, and by flaying him alive, make him suffer a slow and agonising death. And so long as the Government allow border affairs to be administered in the old way—that is, as long as they suffer the colony to be sacked and plundered in detail—a Caffer war is one of the last things which a Caffer chief would desire.

But there are thousands of young men in Cafferland, who, without wives or cattle, but having horses and guns, imagine themselves invincible, and are eager to show their prowess by attacking the colony. From the martial ardour of these youths danger is alone to be apprehended. The old people shake their heads at the valorous threats of the young, and the young in their turn, taunt the old with cowardice—with having forgotten the daring exploits of their ancestors. Nothing would better please these youths—who mainly constitute the war party in Cafferland—than to bring about a general war, if they could, hoping, that in the end, as they risked nothing by the struggle, they might find themselves to be gainers. They know that if beaten, no war of extermination would be carried on against them, and that they would only have to leave off fighting to place themselves pretty much in the same situation as they were before.

Such, as far as we can learn, is the state of feeling in Cafferland at the present time. Still it is very possible—many people would say probable—that an accidental or unforeseen circumstance, such as a collision with the troops, &c., might suddenly bring the whole of the border tribes upon the colony. Cafferland may be likened to a powder barrel, which is harmless until a spark accidentally falling into it causes it to explode. And if ever another Caffer war breaks out, it will be the consequence of some unexpected contingency acting suddenly and irresistibly upon the excited and irritated feelings of the natives, and not the result of any deliberate or premeditated design.

The possession of the neutral territory they would not certainly, we think, give up without a struggle. A short time before the Lieut.-Governor sent troops into the territory, a report was circulated in Cafferland that it was to be taken from them; and the matter having been discussed it was determined, it is stated, to make a stand if they found such to be the intention of the Government. And it does not seem improbable that most of the warlike preparations which have lately been made in Cafferland have been made more in self-defence against this supposed design of the Government than for the purpose of a general attack upon the colony.

Should there be unfortunately another outbreak of the savages on our border—unless timely precautions are taken and the most efficient means used to defend the colony—much more blood will be shed and much more property destroyed than on the last occasion. The Caffers are now well mounted and well armed. It is asserted and generally believed that at the very lowest computation they can bring at least five thousand mounted men into the field all armed with guns. We are informed that eighty double-barrelled guns were lately counted amongst a party of 300 men belonging to the chief Sonto. Many of them, it is said, can send a bullet to its destination with unerring precision. A war, therefore, with such a foe, and amid such rocky jungles and fastnesses as parts of Cafferland present, is a serious undertaking. They would not, of course, engage in anything approaching to a regular warfare with the troops, but they would seek to annoy, harass, and destroy them by a species of guerilla attacks, and when they had done all the mischief they could, they would, if pressed by famine, lay down their arms, or if in their power they might perhaps plunge into the interior, carrying war and devastation amongst peaceful tribes, and leave to the survivors of the Teacher will allow them to enjoy, or if they have no control but what the Teacher will allow them to exercise—they should not allow themselves and their congregation to be thus imposed upon, and they ought to represent or resign, and not be the instrument of deceit practised upon the members of their congregation.

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In the Country Districts in particular much for that purpose is still wanted, and we will therefore publish in our next the Government Minute, which, if the Church Ministers in the Country Districts will follow up, and take the lead, may materially assist in extending education throughout the Colony.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

(From the "Graham's Town Journal," Sept. 12.)

No movement of troops has taken place, and I have good reason to believe that it is not intended that any shall take place for some time—and further that it is not desired that any warlike demonstration may become necessary; yet for the information of farmers and those remote, who may deem the present inactivity the precursor of peace, I may state that Col. Somerton has placed around his camp soldiers who are visited night and day by a commanding officer, and every means has been taken by this experienced soldier to prevent surprise and to secure the safety of his troops and their positions. I do not state this to create unnecessary alarm, but to caution our countrymen against slackness in their arrangements for the safety of their families and property. We are living at present on the brink of a crater, therefore preparation is necessary; if an eruption does not take place our precautions cannot injure us if it do, and we are not prepared, we are not safe.

I do not understand why government has not issued some directions to Field Cornets to place their districts in a state of preparation for the worst, as a mere precautionary measure, but I trust the farmers themselves will concur in such measures, as may defeat, in a certain degree, the effect of sudden incursion and the total absence of arrangement.

The Caffers visit the camps, trade with the troops, and in every point concur to the soldiers' comfort and to their own profit. Now there is a dead calm. Surprises are futile, but caution, under the circumstances, is essential.

(From the "Graham's Town Journal," Sept. 12.)

There is little alteration in the state of our frontier affairs since the date of our last. There is an evident lull—the Caffers watching the movements of our Government, while the latter is no less jealous of the designs of the former. We do not learn that the whole of the parties charged with attacking the colony is to be feared. In the days of Gaika and Slambie this might easily have been

Lange, or the whole of the cattle claimed as a penalty for his death, have yet been surrendered, and very much doubt whether they ever will be.

It has been our aim to acquire the best information in respect to the proceedings and designs of the Caffers at the present moment, and the result is a conviction that our government have but to act steadily and firmly—not only to preserve the existing tranquillity, but to secure to a large extent the peace of the frontier in future. Rash or violent proceedings will precipitate a war, and which is to be deplored, inasmuch as the brunt of it would fall heavily upon our defenceless border farmers.

It happens fortunately for the public tranquillity that the Slambie Chief Umhala is pacifically disposed. Severe indisposition, and his distance from the immediate border, incline him to remain at peace, and have induced him to reject every overtone, which has been made to him to engage in some hostile movement against the colony. That such overtures have been made both recently and aforetime, may we believe, he easily established, and may convince—if anything will convince—our Ruler of the utter faithlessness of some of the most influential Caffers in our immediate neighbourhood. Macombe is, we are aware, and not without reason, usually suspected whenever a charge is made of such delinquency; but at present we have reason to think there is a larger amount of culpability attributed to him, than he is brought in justice to bear. His own offences are quite sufficient to overwhelm him, without having laid upon him those of his half-brother Sandilla, and who enjoys and exercises a higher degree of political power than he does amongst those tribes which acknowledge them severally as their Chiefs. That the former would be willing to join in a foray into the colony, we do not for a moment doubt that the latter is equally ill-disposed, and that he has actually used his influence to excite the other tribes against the colony, are matters of fact, which in our apprehension are equally certain.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

An express reached Graham's Town on Tuesday morning, announcing the arrival in Algoa Bay of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, with his suite,—and also the Honorable Secretary to Government, John Montagu, Esq. This arrival is quite unexpected, though not the less welcome. The cause of this haste is supposed to be the disturbed state of the frontier, and the rumours which have been circulated as to the warlike designs of the neighbouring Caffers. We have no immediate hope, from the well-known dictio-

nary and ability of His Excellency, and of his conductor, the Secretary to Government, that their visit to this frontier will be attended with its most important and beneficial results.

At present it may not be out of place to say that there will be need for the exercise of all that penetration, for which the public give our present Executive liberal credit. The Caffers are incredibly crafty, and their address in covering their actual designs is so perfect, that no Colonial Governor has ever yet visited them with success. We have no information, from the well-known dictio-

nary and ability of His Excellency, and of his conductor, the Secretary to Government, that their visit to this frontier will be attended with its most important and beneficial results.

Such an arrival of vessels as the *Charles*, *Arundel*, and *Arend*, and the *Janus*, *Zephyr*, and *Egypt*, and the *Arend* proceeded up the river, that the Shabandar of Samarinda, who had learned on the river *Koetie*, that a brig and a schooner had proceeded up that river, the commander of those vessels had requested leave of the Sultan to enter the entrance of the river *Passei*. On the 18th they endeavoured to open a communication with the people along the coast by means of boats. The latter returned on the 19th, with intelligence, that after having met with a friendly reception, they had not been able to learn anything to the fate of the *Charles*; but a native who had come on board related that he had learnt on the river *Koetie*, that a brig and a schooner had proceeded up that river, that the commander of those vessels had requested leave of the Sultan to enter the entrance of the river *Passei*. On the 18th they endeavoured to open a communication with the people along the coast by means of boats. The latter returned on the 19th, with intelligence, that after having met with a friendly reception, they had not been able to learn anything to the fate of the *Charles*; but a native who had come on board related that he had learnt on the river *Koetie*, that a brig and a schooner had proceeded up that river, that the commander of those vessels had requested leave of the Sultan to enter the entrance of the river *Passei*. On the 18th they endeavoured to open a communication with the people along the coast by means of boats. The latter returned on the 19th, with intelligence, that after having met with a friendly reception, they had not been able to learn anything to the fate of the *Charles*; but a native who had come on board related that he had learnt on the river *Koetie*, that a brig and a schooner had proceeded up that river, that the commander of those vessels had requested leave of the Sultan to enter the entrance of the river *Passei*. On the 18th they endeavoured to open a communication with the people along the coast by means of boats. The latter returned on the 19th, with intelligence, that after having met with a friendly reception, they had not been able to learn anything to the fate of the *Charles*; but a native who had come on board related that he had learnt on the river *Koetie*, that a brig and a schooner had proceeded up that river, that the commander of those vessels had requested leave of the Sultan to enter the entrance of the river *Passei*. On the 18th they endeavoured to open a communication with the people along the coast by means of boats. The latter returned on the 19th, with intelligence, that after having met with a friendly reception, they had not been able to

too apparent to be disregarded, especially by our small force. Every one knows that as soon as you betray any fear to a Belligerent, it is equal to having his knife placed on your throat at once; and that if you are placed in jeopardy by him, no other course is left but to kill him. If we were to exhibit any fear, it would be the signal of attack; it would tend to our great injury, if, in our retreat down the river, either the brig or the schooner should be thrown on shore by the current. To penetrate farther into the interior among the Delijkakers, would be the safest and best means to avoid the Belligerent, and at the same time to be of the greatest service to this poor tribe; but this we cannot now effect with our scanty supply of provisions, as the delay in proceeding up the river is too great. Here we must remain and act with firmness until we are enabled to pass down the river unmolested. What has been thrown up against us in the neighbourhood, we can see; but what has been erected at some of the narrow passages of the river, and especially at Samarinda, can only be conjectured.

I therefore intend to demand hostages for our security during our stay on this river, and also to demand the liberation of the Europeans and others, who have been captured at sea and are now kept in slavery here; as also compensation for the losses we sustain in consequence of their conduct towards us. There is no doubt that we are bound to make these demands. The first we owe to the crews, and to ourselves, the second to our fellow men, and the third to ourselves, that through the conduct of British authority, such wicked deeds as those committed by the people with whom we are now negotiating, cannot remain unorganized, though they may appear to have remained unobserved for such a length of time.

In order to enforce these terms, I would propose to avail ourselves of all possible means, before proceeding to extremities; my plan to effect this object is as follows:—

To write to the Sultan, acquainting him with my views respecting his conduct towards us, and also with the necessity on my part to adopt means of defence (a copy of this letter to the Sultan is herewith annexed).

Please state the above to-morrow in my letter to the Sultan.

To inform the Sultan at once, that in case his hostages shall not be on board within half an hour after the receipt of my letter, I will open fire on his house and the town of Tangerang.

That in order to serve the Sultan, it is my desire to prevent bloodshed, though I have firmly resolved to obtain hostages for the safety of my vessels and their crews, I will, after the lapse of the half hour allowed for the arrival of the hostages on board, open fire on his house, and direct it to the upper story in which no people dwell, and where no one can be wounded, but that he may be enabled to form a correct estimate of what we can do, if driven to extremities.

That as soon as the baggage are on board, we shall immediately proceed down the river, and that those hostages will be well treated on board.

That a boat, containing the hostages, will be allowed to come alongside, but that it not contain more than ten men.

That every boat approaching the ship, will be fired into and sunk, unless provided with a white flag, signifying that it has a message from the Sultan.

These gentlemen, are my views and thoughts respecting this important matter; in case they may agree with your own, we will act accordingly, and, I presume not without success. We are only few in number, but determined, we safely arrived here, and with the best intentions; with the assistance of God we may leave this place equally so.

I am, Gentlemen,
Truly yours,
(Signed) J. ERSKINE MURRAY.

Tangerang, Feb. 14, 1844.

We concur in the above views.
(Signed by the Captains and Officers
of both vessels.)

Letter of Mr. Murray to the Sultan of Koetie.

Mr. Murray proceeded to the capital of the Kingdom of Koetie, offering friendship and the advantages of British commerce.

The Sultan of Koetie, in the presence of all his subjects, expressed his extreme gratification at the arrival of Mr. Murray, and hoped that ships of his nation would come to trade in his kingdom.

Mr. Murray can therefore place no confidence in the friendship of the Sultan, as he now desires him to proceed to Samarinda and to trade there, after having been stationed 10 or 12 days opposite the Sultan's palace, to conclude a treaty of commerce, and after having, by the desire of the Sultan, brought on shore several articles of merchandise; whilst the Sultan at the same time displays every appearance of hostility, by assembling armed people, by throwing up batteries in every direction, and by having already, during two separate foggy nights, endeavoured to surprise the port.

Matters having arrived to such a pitch, Mr. Murray convened a meeting of the captains and officers of his vessels, to consult them as to his further proceedings. The issue was, that, considering the treatment they had already experienced, they deemed it expedient for the safety of both vessels, to demand hostages. The four persons hereinbefore mentioned shall be sent on board as a guarantee for the good conduct of the Sultan and his people, during their stay in the river Koetie. The hostages are to be the Prime Minister, the Sultan's son-in-law, the Shabandar, and the Secretary; whilst all Europeans and others, now confined in the Kingdom against their will, shall be sent on board of the schooner.

As such Mr. Murray now demands that the hostages be sent on board within two hours after the receipt of this letter by the Sultan. Should the hostages not be on board within the specified time, Mr. Murray intends to fire a shot across the house of the Sultan, in order to show the Sultan what he can do with his ships, in case necessity demands it.

That the hostages shall be sent on board in a boat provided with a white flag, to indicate that this boat comes from the Sultan.

That all other boats approaching the ships will be fired into and sunk.

That all possible attention will be shown to the hostages during their stay on board of the schooner.

The foregoing is the determination of

(Signed) J. E. MURRAY.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The Courier *Elysianis* states—That the marriage of the young Queen of Spain is at present the object of serious negotiations and intrigues. There are two plans particularly which have called into action the most powerful springs of diplomacy. The first, which almost exclusively occupies the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, is to marry the Count Trappin to Queen Isabella, and the Duke d'Alma to the Princess her sister. Unfortunately this plan meets much opposition. The attempts of the French Government to obtain the recognition of Queen Isabella by the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have all failed. Prince Metternich has likewise given up. He proposes to marry Isabella to the Prince of the Asturias (the son of Don Carlos). The northern Courts wish to separate the younger from the old branches of the house of Bourbon. It is known that the Bourbons of Spain and those of Naples descend in a right line from Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV., whilst Louis Philippe is descended from Monsieur, the brother of the great King. This is n't all. Russia and England would decline in favour of a plan which would legitimate the position of Isabella. Such are the reports in political circles. If they be true, it may be asked, what advantage France has derived from her condescension towards Europe, and what is the value of the cordial understanding?—Times.

IRELAND.—STATE PROSECUTION.

DUBLIN, JULY 6. The Limerick Reporter of yesterday announces, that on the previous day the proprietor and printer of that journal were held to bail upon an indictment for a portion of an article which appeared in the *Reporter* about a month since. It is as follows:—

"Now that the first outburst of feeling, evoked from the heart of the nation by the incarceration of the Liberator and his fellow-travers, has somewhat subsided, and manly grief has settled into immovable resolve, it behoves the instructors of the people to teach them their duties at this awful, solemn hour. While we obey our revered Liberator in keeping the peace, we should never be ready for war. While we put our trust in God, we should keep our powder dry." Let us hope for the best, but be prepared for the worst. The volunteers who achieved the independence of the country in '89 were armed. An arms bill has been passed for the purpose of disarming you, but the effect has been to multiply

fire-arms in Ireland. Let every man who can afford it, purchase a musket or carbine, with powder and ball, and let the fire-arm be duly registered. Let the man who cannot afford to purchase a gun sell his coat and buy one; but if the coat should be too old and worn to bring the price of a fire-arm, let him procure (we dare not say a pike) a pitchfork, and that is no mean weapon. With arms in your hands you will more effectually plead for your rights; and if persecution should proceed further in its career (and it must either advance or retreat), you will have those means of self-defence which the constitution has provided. A nation unarmed is a nation of slaves, to be groaned down by a military despotism. And what Government, we ask, could resist the demand of a nation thus unanimous and armed for her rights?"—Times, July 8.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT GRAVESEND.

A conflagration, unequalled at Gravesend during the last century, broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night last, in the shrimp boiling-house of Mrs. Sandford, West-street, Gravesend, and was not extinguished before 26 houses, including three warehouses, four licensed victuallers' establishments, and 19 private buildings and shops, situated severally in West-street, Bath-street, and on Horncastle-ton and Elkin's quays, had been with the major part of their contents, entirely consumed.

West-street, is a narrow thoroughfare, stretching along the town of Gravesend, near to the bank of the Thames, from west to east, commencing at the Clifton Hotel, and intersecting a quantity of small avenues approaching the higher parts of the neighbourhood, and ending at the Terrace pier. About midway between those two points is a Carolina-place on the east, and the extensive yards of Messrs. Radcliffe and Fletcher, merchants on the west. On the north side of the block buildings within this area is the bank of the Thames, and upon the south side is West-street, the whole being inclosed in a polygonal 300 feet long by 190 feet deep.

The fire commenced at the northeast corner of the clump above described, from the accidental ignition of the wood building, caused by the chimney taking fire. Finding nothing to impede its progress the flames extended with frightful rapidity, and in less than two minutes the house was on fire from top to bottom. Contiguous to the boiling-house stood the extensive stores of the Star Company, several stories in height, fully stocked with ropes, oil, sails, timber, and other tools, of considerable value. This store next caught fire, and blazed with fearful fury. The Gravesend engines were procured, but they were so out of order that they were worse than useless when brought to the spot. Superintendent North, of the Gravesend Borough Police, assisted by Inspector Oxley, despatched mounted messengers to Dartford and Rochester, and as speedily as possible Mr. Batty, the agent of the Sun Fire-office in Rochester, and the engine from Dartford, were upon the spot; but by this time the flames had obtained, frightful ascendancy. The scene of destruction at midnight was awfully grand, the opposite coast being splendidly illuminated, and the vessels upon the river being visible for miles. Before 1 o'clock the fire had reached the extensive stores of the Star Company, several stories in height, fully stocked with ropes, oil, sails, timber, and other tools, of considerable value. This store next caught fire, and blazed with fearful fury. The Gravesend engines were procured, but they were so out of order that they were worse than useless when brought to the spot. 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