





THE DAILY... ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 13, 1846.

The intelligence from India by the Prince of Wales...

It appears that the Sikhs, having crossed the Sutledge at Luddeesah in considerable numbers...

It will indeed be matter of gratification to the colonial friends of Sir Harry... formerly Colonel Smith...

The following is the intelligence above alluded to:

We have just received the following Delhi Gazette Extra:

It is a source of great gratification to us to find that the exclusive information we were yesterday enabled to communicate to our readers...

VICTORY AT ALEEWAL.

Although no particulars have reached us this morning, we cannot forbear publishing the following documents received from the Camp...

ARMY OF THE SUTLEDGE.

Detachment Orders, Head Quarters, Alieal, 29th January, 1846.

Major General Sir H. G. Smith has the heartfelt gratification to congratulate the gallant troops on the victory obtained over the enemy yesterday by the united efforts of all arms...

Such Victories are not achieved without loss from the enemy, excited by religious fanaticism, but the Major General, from all reports he has yet received, trusts it is comparatively small...

(Signed) EDWARD LUGARD, Capt., A. A. General.

The surmise of yesterday that the Governor General was with Sir H. Smith, turns out incorrect, as we know Sir Henry Hardinge was at Bootwallah on the 28th with the Commander-in-Chief...

The following is the loss sustained by the British forces on the above occasion:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Officers killed: 7; men: 151; horses: 147. Do. wounded: 31; do. 277; do. 79. Total killed: 158; do. 428; do. 226. Besides a considerable number of missing.

ADDRESS TO SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, G.C.B.

The public are informed that an address to Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, of which the following is a copy, lies for signature at the Commercial Exchange...

Cape Town, April 11, 1846.

TO SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, G.C.B. Sir:—We the undersigned, inhabitants of Cape Town, cannot allow you to leave these shores without expressing our admiration and respect for your character...

As Colonists we feel pleasure in recording our gratitude towards you for the zealous and efficient discharge of your duties as Governor; and with respect to your private worth, we feel that we can best testify to the sentiments of regard and esteem in which you are held throughout the Colony...

Subsequent events, and particularly the present unsettled state of the Frontier, more than ever confirm us, that the measures that were proposed by you in 1835, were based on wisdom, justice, and true benevolence, and were calculated not only to protect life and property on that Frontier, but also to ameliorate the condition of the Kaffir Tribes...

With sincere wishes for your happiness and prosperity, and in the hope that if consonant with your own wishes, Her Majesty's Government may again have the advantage of so efficient and distinguished a public servant.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble Servants.

SMUT IN GRAIN.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It must at all times be most gratifying to the Agriculturist when he is enabled to remedy certain defects in his produce. The Corn Farmers, in particular, have often endeavoured to prevent those two fatal defects—blight and smut—and meant that they were to be remedied by merely obtaining good seed, without considering, however, that that seed should undergo a certain preparation to ensure a good harvest...

Among those Agriculturists who distinguish themselves by good seed, we number the experienced Farmer, Mr. WILLIAM PROCTOR, of Droog Valley. His grain, we believe, is universally known, and if it be enquired how he obtains that seed, the following memorandum, which he has kindly handed to us for the information of the Corn Farmers, will furnish the requisite illumination...

To prevent Smut in Oats, Wheat or Barley, many corrosive substances have been recommended to steep the seed in such as blue Vitriol and Arsenic, and those steep will prevent smut; but the best thing is washing the seed well with plain Water, on with Salt and Water, and afterwards drying it with quicklime. This sufficiency destroys the germ of the smut and prevents its propagation. The most common steep in water in which so much salt has been dissolved, as to enable it to float an Egg; in this the seed may be kept for 12 hours or a little more, and then spread on a floor and mixed with as much quick lime as will absorb the moisture, and allow it to be sown without the grains adhering to one another.

W. PROCTOR, Droog Valley, 10 Maart 1846.

As a proof that the zealous efforts of the Vestry of the Dutch Reformed Church, in the establishment of Sunday Schools, already begin to display their salutary effects, a correspondent has directed our attention to the encouraging fact that among the number of members confirmed on Friday last, a Liberated Negro was included; being the first who, after learning the usual catechism, and making the confession of faith, was received as a member of our established Church.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The Frontier Post arrived on Saturday at 4 p.m., bringing the Frontier Times of the 7th instant, from which we extract the following:

His Honor the Lt-Governor left town yesterday morning about 9 o'clock for Fort Beaufort, attended by his aid-de-camp Capt. Cannon, C.M.R., and an escort of 4 privates of that corps. His Honor was accompanied out of town by the Graham's Town Yeomanry and Mr. Jarvis's corps, (of which Mr. O'Brien is Lieutenant.)

Expresses were sent from Somerset on Wednesday last to Graaff-Reinet, Cradock, and Colesberg, to call out the burgher force of those districts. The Graaff-Reinet burghers, under their respective Commanders, were ordered to assemble on Sunday last, and upon their arrival the Somerset burghers were to take the field under the command of the Civil Commissioner, E. M. Cole, Esq.

Seyolo has, we are informed on undoubted authority, sent a message to the officer commanding at Fort Peddie, daring the British to try and take from him cattle which have been tracked to his country. He states that he will fight and show us he has an army, and that he is a chief. He admits that he has got the oxen which he has tracked to him, as well as the horse, saddle, and bridle, belonging to Mr. Green, the missionary. Seyolo, we are informed, also sent to the diplomatic agent at Fort Peddie to say that he had the riem and sambok which the servant had when his people took the horse, but that he had all in his own arms, and he would never give them up. Nonibi and Umhala, it is said, have asked the Government to bring Seyolo to his senses, and to take the cattle and horse. The former has removed her people to make a way for the English, and says she will point out where the 'great front' Seyolo lives. This daring challenge of Seyolo we are informed, officially, communicated to His Honor the Lt-Governor yesterday morning, just before he started from town.

Seyolo, it is said, has great quantities of colonial cattle in his country. We have information from Fort Beaufort up to yesterday. A report had been received yesterday morning by the resident Justice of the Peace of that place, Mr. Borchers, that five bodies of Kaffirs had been seen in the neighbourhood, and that two of them had captured two lots of cattle in the colony. Mr. Borchers immediately directed Mr. Vaughan and a party of Burghers from Fort Beaufort, and a party of Hottentots from the Blinkwater, to occupy the neighbourhood for the purpose of intercepting the marauders and stolen cattle, and a detachment of the 91st was also ordered out for this service. We have not heard the result. One party of Kaffirs was seen at a spot called 'Schelein's Kloof,' about five miles north of Fort Beaufort.

Lieut. Col. Johnstone was at the Sunday river with his regiment on Friday, and reached Sidsbury yesterday morning, and is hourly expected. The river was up. There is no truth in the statement that he was ordered to fetch back some fugitive burghers and threaten them with martial law in case they refused. It appears, so far as we can learn, that a party of Oliphant's Hock or Bushman's river farmers were proceeding with their stock to Van Staden's on the Gamtoos, whether

with the intention of remaining away altogether, or of placing their families and property in a secure place, we are not informed, and in consequence the Civil Commissioner of Uitenhage, was directed to communicate with them on the subject.

The day on which the troops will cross the border into Kaffrland has not been fixed, but this movement will probably not take place until the close of the week.

The Governor had not arrived when the post left Port Elizabeth yesterday evening.

(From the "Grenada" March 28.)

We have during the past week made a short tour of 4 days amongst the Dutch Farmers along the Fish River, East River, Steenkampberg, &c., and were pleased to find that the Dutch farmers had determined upon assembling together in small parties, and to defend their property to the last. We trust they will continue in this determination, and that when the bill opens they will show what they can do. Let them at once, and without the least delay, take every precautionary measure in their power, to fortify and defend their kraals and houses, and should the Kaffirs enter the colony—which, however we do not believe they will do—let the farmers be prepared to give them a warm reception. They should assist each other, and if at all possible, send out small patrols in each ward to ascertain whether there are any Kaffir spears entering the colony. When such is the case, let them send an express to Graham's Town, if they want assistance, and we assure them that their English fellow-colonists will give them all the aid and assistance in their power.

We returned to town on Wednesday evening from our tour, and waited upon His Honor the Lieut-Governor the following morning, to whom we communicated the feelings and intentions of the Dutch farmers, at which His Honor expressed his gratification. We informed him that the only fear the Dutch farmers appeared to have was, that he would change his mind about punishing the Kaffirs, and that if they only expressed their sorrow, all would be well again. His Honor assured us that matters had gone too far, that as far as he was concerned he was determined to strike a blow which the Kaffirs would not soon forget, that he had recommended the strongest measures to His Excellency the Governor, and was only waiting for a reply. We informed him that we had seen some influential farmers who were willing at once to proceed across the Orange River to obtain the assistance of their countrymen there, if His Honor would request them to do so. The Lieut-Governor said he would be glad of their assistance, and that they would have his sanction to enter Kaffrland under their own officers when the troops went in, and they would not only have permission to take and retain their own cattle, but also such other cattle as did not turn out to be colonial and were not claimed.

We also informed His Honor that an impression had got abroad that every farmer who went into Kaffrland would be allowed to retain all the cattle he took, with which the Dutch farmers were very much dissatisfied. Very many of them, they say, would be unable to accompany the troops, in consequence of the great scarcity of herds, and although they had been the severest sufferers, they would get nothing, whilst those who had never lost anything, would by such a measure become rich men. The Dutch farmers only wished to recover their own, and if there be anything over as compensation, they would wish to see a fair distribution. His Honor said that he had been misunderstood, all he meant was that if a farmer unhorsed a Kaffir he should retain the animal, provided it was not claimed by the rightful owner.—C. F. Times, March 31.

CAUTION.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT. We have this moment received a letter, stating that a dreadful accident took place on the farm of Mr. Walter Currie, on the Fish River Rand, on the 26th inst. A young Englishman had a gun in his hand, and was instructing a Fingo how to fire when the gun was suddenly discharged, and the ball struck two young Fingo girls, who dropped dead on the spot.—Ibid.

THE LATE GALES.

The fearful gales from the north-west and north-east that have prevailed for the last week have occasioned the most distressing casualties off all parts of the coast. Already intelligence has been received of the loss of upwards of 30 coasting vessels, and many homeward bound foreign ships with valuable cargoes.

The gales commenced on the morning of Thursday week, and continued up to Wednesday. In the channel their effects were truly frightful. At Bidford, on Monday night, two vessels were totally lost within sight of the shore, and both crews, with the exception of one man, perished. One was a schooner, or a brigantine, named the Albion, belonging to Brixham, laden with iron. Her lost took place on the Bramstone Sands, and when discovered she lay on her beam ends, with her masts gone, and the sea sweeping over her deck. In a few hours she broke up, and totally disappeared. Another vessel, a large bark, was also driven ashore, and but for the prompt arrival of the life-boat, which took the crew off the rigging, and landed them, they would have met with a watery grave. In the vicinity of the coast of St. Mumble's Head, and Cardigan Bay, the casualties were of a most fearful character, upwards of 40 persons having, it is supposed, perished on board one vessel. All the information that has been received was from the coast guard, who state that fragments of a large vessel about 800 tons, were at daybreak, on Friday morning, discovered by them upon the beach a short distance from St. Mumble's Head, and they had every reason to believe it to have been the same vessel which they saw in the offing on the previous evening attempting to run for shelter. There were between 30 and 40 persons seen on her decks at the time, and should she prove to be the same, no doubt every soul has been lost.

Another wreck is known to have occurred near the harbour during the same night. The general belief is that the vessel foundered with all hands, and she is expected to be the Dora. Further along the coast to the north of Cardigan, a shocking sight was witnessed. At 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the wind blowing terrifically, the Victory, from Penmaudre, struck on the bar. The crew ran up the rigging and lashed themselves to the topmast, which was out of water, where the poor fellows remained, with the sea beating over them, for 16 hours before the life-boat could venture out to rescue them. When brought ashore they were in a miserable state of suffering.

About five miles eastward of Cardigan harbour, a fourth wreck occurred, viz., that of the Margaret and Mary, of Aberystwyth. It was discovered by one of the coast guard on Monday morning, who perceived a mast-head protruding from a cave under a high cliff, immediately proceeded to the spot, and found it to be a wreck. The master, Mr. Jones, was found on the rocks dead, and also a seaman dreadfully bruised; the rest of the crew were drowned. She was from Drogheda, laden with limestone.

A disastrous and total wreck took place on the rocks in Cemaes Bay, on the north coast of Anglesey, witnessed by more than 2,000 persons, who had been attracted by the firing of signal guns from the unfortunate vessel. She was bark-rigged, about 400 tons burden, and called the Frankland, Captain E. C. Friend, laden with hides, sugar, cotton, and other merchandise, and was lost within a few hours' sail of her destination, Liverpool, after a favourable passage from Bahia.

The vessel is a perfect loss, and the unfortunate crew lost

everything they possessed, with the exception of the clothes they had on. It is reported that the amount of the loss of the ship and cargo will exceed 50,000l.

The effect of the gale on the north coast, from the mouth of the Thames to Scotland, appears to have been as disastrous as is the channel. About 10 miles to the north-east of the North Point, an Indianman, called the Woodman, of the North Point, from Banchory, was driven on the dangerous rocks called the Kaitish Knock, in the height of the storm, on Saturday morning, her crew and passengers escaping in a very favourable manner. Had the weather abated there would have been some probability of getting her off, but the continuance of the gale caused her to become a total wreck between 40 and 50 miles of cotton belonging to her cargo landed but, which have been picked up and landed at Ramsgate and Deal. Her loss is said to amount to near 30,000l. Off Harwich, Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Bridlington, and on the parts along the coast, the traders and colliers sustained extensive damage. At Bridlington, the day presented a most animated scene, from the number of vessels running in for shelter. There were upwards of 200 at one period, the chief portion of which had lost anchors, cables, boats, bulwarks, and round houses, their decks being swept by the surf. Near the Scarborough light a brig called the Idea, bound to Limekiln, from the north, with a cargo of coal, drove on to the sands, when she immediately capsized, the crew barely having time to get away the boat and leap into it before the succeeding wave took her off into the deep water, and she immediately foundered. The crew were subsequently picked up and landed at Yarmouth, in the most destitute condition, having lost all their possessions.

At Beley, for three days, it blew with terrific violence; and on Sunday evening a vessel, supposed to be the brig Commodore, of Stockport, Mr. Lister, master, foundered in the southward of the harbour, and every soul on board perished. A vessel sailing her goods down to her in the hope of picking up some of the unfortunate crew, but was near where the ill-lated Margaret, Hull steamer, and all belonging to her, was lost on the Dutch coast, near Norden, where the gale was equally violent, and the vessel was blowing a character, occurred, viz., the total loss of an English vessel, supposed to be the Nelson, from Jersey. The vessel was discovered, early on the morning of Thursday, lying bottom upwards, on the sands of Norden; and, from subsequent inquiries, it has been ascertained that all her crew perished, and no portion of her cargo has been saved.

A steamer belonging to the port of London is reported to be missing, and it is believed that she was lost during the gale, with all hands, while on her passage from the river to Bremen. She is called the Tom Howling, and it appears that she left on the 11th inst., and nothing has since been heard of her.

The above, it is feared, forms but a small number of the disasters consequent upon the gales.—Times.

ARE WE READY FOR WAR?

The following are the remarks of the English Gentleman on the speech lately delivered by Mr. Webster, at a public meeting held in New York:

"Daniel Webster, the noblest and the best man in the United States, has stepped forward with a warning to his countrymen, which, however unavailing it may be, does honour to the statesman who at such a moment of excitement dared to counsel forbearance and placibility. He has told America, in a voice which she must hear though she may not heed, that should she rush into war upon this Oregon question, the cause is not one which will be hallowed by the God of battles. He warns her that in arousing the might of England to the conflict, America is engaging in no 'little war,' and that in all probability the conflict will become European. For the seas of blood which will flow Daniel Webster considers America responsible, and he obviously aims at clearing himself and his party (the Whigs—a name equivalent to our term Conservative) from all share in the guilt.

"America, however, must take her own course—England may regret that war is stirred up between two nations claiming the same ancestry, and speaking the same language, but she has nothing to fear from the other side of the Atlantic. Her dangers are nearer home.

"The state of our national defences has for some time occupied the attention of the press, and it would appear that the eyes of the Executive are lazily turning in the same direction. The change which the introduction of steam power has effected in navigation, has almost equally affected the art of fortification. In the days of our wooden walls, England was sufficiently guarded against the world—now that wind and tide are virtually abolished, we are open to the dash of the first brilliant pirate who has brains to plan, and heart to dare, an invasion.

"A very timely pamphlet, brief and forcible, from the pen of Lord Ranelagh, has just been published. It is avowedly an appeal to the country to look at the danger it is in. Taking the Prince de Joinville's letter as its basis, Lord Ranelagh points out the mode in which the invasion the Prince is long for can be most fatally conducted. It should be remembered that Lord Ranelagh writes not as a civilian, alarmed at the sight of a glittering bayonet, but as an active and daring soldier, who has seen and shared in precisely the kind of warfare which he describes as threatened.

"This is a short extract from Lord Ranelagh's pamphlet. The sound sense of what he writes carries conviction with it:—

"And if, in the emergency supposed, namely, a sudden declaration of war, we could not be prepared with any means adequate to the prevention of a French army from leaving their own shores, it would be no less impracticable, in the present state of our defences, to offer any effectual resistance to their reaching and landing on ours. I cannot too often or too fully admit the power of the British navy to cope with equal or with unequal forces in open encounter; but when an enemy who starts up suddenly, in the midst of an unsuspecting repose, whose strength lies in his dispersion, whose operations at sea are completed before he is described, whose brief visit is done noiselessly, and in the dark; the precision of his movements enables him to elude detection, and the speed of his course defies pursuit. Our coast batteries, such as they are, are without artillerymen, unarmed, and useless. We have no trained militia, and our yeomanry are few, and necessarily slow in collection. Our population, even if they possessed arms, are ignorant of their use—and our regular troops, which are scattered at great distances over England and Scotland, would not, were their disposal numbers collected, master more than 10,000 bayonets. To these we may add the very important and useful body of soldiers which have been enrolled from the pensioners, amounting to 10,000 men. But while this defensive strength, amounting on the whole to about 20,000 men, is being summoned from all parts of the country, our armaments, miserably deficient in fortifications, in soldiers, and in artillerymen, invite the enemy's attack; and, before we can give anything like shape to our preparations, he has marched upon and destroyed Chatham, Sheerness, and Woolwich—taken military possession of the Thames—and threatened, or laid, an embargo on London."

"His lordship afterwards instances the extraordinary success which the ill-planned and ill-provided expedition of the young Pretender met with, in 1745, as a proof of the panic which invasion always excites in the minds of Englishmen. Accustomed to conquer wherever we contend abroad, we are unused to even the sight of danger at home. Not so with France, who has seen enormous armies of aliens march triumphantly through her capital, its masters, and to whom a retaliatory invasion would carry no more than the ordinary terrors of war—perhaps even less, since the tremendous fortifications which have for some years

been springing up around her metropolis, and her principal harbours.

"There is one fact which ought not to be lost sight of, and although English gentlemen are not likely to be swayed by such a consideration, it may be worth noting. The nation is in the habit of trusting, perhaps too much, to the watchful wisdom of its Government. But should it discover, then too late, that it has been neglected, and exposed to danger, its revenge may be terrible. Let who will be in office at the time a French invasion is effected, it is impossible to say what may be the result of the wild injustice of a terrified populace.

"The national watchword should now be—stand on guard. This obeyed, we may laugh at the pamphlets of Joinville, as we do at the message of Polk."—English Gentlemen.

HOLLAND.—THE ENGLISH IN BORNEO.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20.—In the Second Chamber of the States General the discussion last Friday evening turned upon the settlement of the English in Borneo. One member, Heer Van Rijkevorsel, observed that the colonisation of Borneo by England would tend to disturb the repose and to endanger the safety of the Dutch possessions. He had read with feelings of anxiety in the Staats Courant that the English traveller James Brooke had, in the beginning of the year, proceeded from Serawak to Borneo Proper, accompanied by the Pangeran Monda Hassorem, and had met with a friendly reception. The Staats Courant had, moreover, announced that Mr. Brooke had received permission to carry on trade there; that he had been authorised by the Prince of Borneo Proper to settle at Serawak, and that in return the latter had been assured of the protection of the British government. The speaker then referred to the treaty of 1824, the provisions of which, he contended, were violated by the events to which he had alluded, and urged the government to furnish some explanation respecting the affair. Heer Rijkevorsel next alluded to what he termed the "Machiavelian explanations" of the English papers, and remarked that Holland ought not to permit the slightest inroad upon the treaty of 1824. "We must employ all possible means," he said, "to maintain our just rights and, in case of need, to prove that we have not yet degenerated from our ancestors. By manifesting this determination we may lay claim to the esteem of European powers. My own innate conviction is, that we must act with great circumspection, and I trust that the government will give such an explanation as will satisfy the entire nation."

The Colonial Minister, in reply, spoke as follows:—"The statement made by a member of this chamber respecting Borneo is mainly correct. The enterprise was at first merely a private one, and the government did not see any necessity for interfering. About two years ago another expedition sailed up one of the rivers of Borneo, and the persons composing it attempted to effect a forcible settlement on the island, but after coming into hostile collision with the natives they were repelled. Since that event it has been announced in the English journals that a naval force would be sent out from England in order to obtain redress. This announcement induced the government to require some explanation from the English cabinet, and the latter gave the most satisfactory assurances. It is difficult to ascertain the precise nature of the subsequent occurrences. There has been, however, an interchange of notes between the cabinets of London and the Hague, and I trust that it will lead to a happy result. You may rest assured that the government of the Netherlands will be on the alert to prevent the least encroachment on our rights, and above all, will firmly maintain those which relate to Borneo. We shall always know how to preserve the rights of our colonies, which are to the glory of our country, and to cause those rights to be respected." After some further remarks from Heer Rijkevorsel, the conversation, which appeared to excite much interest in the chamber, then dropped.

THE AMBASSADOR OF MOROCCO TO THE COURT OF FRANCE.

The Journal des Debats states that Sid el Hadj Abd-el-Kader, Ben-Mahommed-el-Achache, Pacha of Tetuan, Ambassador from Morocco to the Court of the Tuilleries, and who, as we yesterday stated, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th December, would leave Marseilles on the 20th, and pass through Avignon and Valence to Lyons, where he would remain a few days. The Ambassador has several times expressed a desire to reach Paris without delay, in order to present King Louis Philippe with the letters and presents from the Emperor of Morocco, of which he is the bearer. His suit is composed of four Moors of distinction and nine officers. The presents from the Emperor consist of six superb Arab horses, two magnificent ostriches, a lion, several antelopes, and some articles of Moorish manufacture. When he was solicited to assist at a representation of Charles VI., at the Grand Theatre, he replied, "I am not sent by my master for the purpose of visiting the curiosities of France, but to bear to His Majesty the assurances of the sentiments of friendship of my Sovereign for the King of the French." "The Ambassador himself," says that journal, "is a young man, of not more than 28 or 30 years. He is of an ordinary height, his features are regular, his eye expressive and benevolent, his beard, unlike the generality of the Arabs, he wears neatly trimmed. His hands are small and beautifully formed. He wears the Moorish costume. He is affable, lively, and generous, and greatly beloved by the population of Tetuan. More than 10,000 persons accompanied him to the place of embarkation, although it was two leagues from the town. As an instance of his generosity, we have only to mention that when he disembarked from the steamer at Marseilles, he gave 5,000 francs to be distributed among the crew for the attention which he had received on board. The officers who had visited him in his palace at Tetuan, speak with enthusiasm of the magnificence and cordiality which presided at their reception. A palace was set apart for their use, the whole of the apartments of which were covered with velvet carpets, one of the three brothers of the Pacha presiding at each of their repasts.—Times.

