

VOOR MOSELBAAI.

DE Schoener *Louisa*, 80 tonnen last, THOMAS MCNAUL, Schipper, sal dadelijk toe kies om daar te boren. Voor Vracht of Passagiers sal daar niet worden gevraagd. A. J. PHILIPS.

3. Herengracht.

WRAK VAN DE "Port Fleetwood," STRUISBAAI.

EENE Publieke Verkooping sal gehouden wor- den op het Strandgat Struisbaai, op DONDERDAG, den 8 October, van 't Haf, de Maties, Ruit, Tafel, Ketting, Provins, enz., van de gesneerde Schoener "Port Fleetwood," Kap. VIDLER; almede van de Ladung, bestaande in ontriet 7000 Buffel en Ossenkuilen, 6500 Koeleven, enz.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co., Agents.

Kapstad, 28 Sept. 1846.

Nieuwe Goederen.

LOUIS SPREIN,

HEFT JUIST ONTSTANEN PER "MAIDSTONE"
"ANNA ROBERTSON" EN "ELLENBOROUGH."

TWAALS, in Katzen, Lam, Zijde, Satijn, en Barega; Barega Sjerpen, Sluijen, Organdy Kleeden, Blauwkleur, gewatteerde Vensterordijnen, geborduurde Zadelkokers, Gros de Naples, Scherijnt, Gimpels, Zijden Fluwelen, Orleans en Alpacas, Lassing, zwart en gekleurde Satyn, Satinet in zwart en blauw-zwart, Paars, syden Konen, en syden Kousen met katooen Toppen, en katooen Kousen, dames lassing en marokko Schoenen, kinder schoot lassing en marokko Schoenen, heren Schoenen en Laarzen, hoema katooen Pantalons en Hemden, Was doek van goede kwaliteit, nieuwe patronen, Laken, ja zwart, blauw, bruin en gemaaid, Herders Geruit, Taftkleedien, in laken en laken, blauwe Petten, elastische Kruisbanden, kleedermakers Kleedien, syden en lassing Knopen, zwart en witte kleuren, Kruisband en metalen Knopen, East en Cologne, beste kwaliteit, Violets en vroo Saar, Reukfleschen, Brillen, Harmonicas, blikken en ander Spiegels, fancy Zep, Schoedoesjes, Schryfklaesjes, Kaffer Kralen, houten Poppes, Spiegelgoed in blak, glos en bout, Saufloogen, Duitse Luftrader, Groene Kas, koperen en metalen Kandelaars, Kleedmakers Scharen, Militaire Sporen, plated en Schoefsporen, patente Spoorbeenen, Percussie Geweren, enz. enz. enz.

Alles tegen verminderde pryzen.

St. Georgestraat.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.,

Hebben te koop tegen lage pryzen,

LIJG GEELE EN WITTE SUIKER,
Witte en bruine Ryst,
Koffy, Thee, Kandyzuiker,
Meel in vaten en halve vaten,
Liverpool Zout,
Graven, zilveren Potten, Kamp-ovens,
Staafyser van alle soorten,
Hagel, koperdraad Zeven,
Roosters, Brandpannen,
Zadelwerk, enz.

ALEX. CROILL,

ONTVANGT NU EX

"Gloriana," "Agincourt" en "Ellenborough," EEN assortiment Stabel Manufacturen, be-

vattende:—

Nieuwe patronen Voerchits
Starke gryze en witte Punjums
Do. do. do. Baftas
Hondenlinnen van 3 kwaliteiten
Moleskins en Corduroys, alle kleuren
Linnen en Katoenen Drilling
Koemrik Prints en Print Kleeden
Menbeklits en Geruit
Verona, Maleidse en Madrasche Doeken
Chambrays, enz. enz.

ALSMEDDE,

OK VOORHANDEN.

Koffy, Suiker, Thee, Zep, Cavendish Tabak, Paal Gort, Kandyzuiker, Broodzuiker, Chinsurah en Manilla Sigaren, enz. enz. enz.

VERKOOPING VAN
MEUBELEN, ZILVERWERK,
BNZ. BNZ. BNZ.

MEJUFVROUW de Wed. wylen den Wel-Ed.
Heer D. F. BURRANGE, zal op DIMSDAG, den 13 October, een publiekel verkooping doen houden aan haar verblyf in de Oranjestad, van enige overtuigde Meubelen, waaronder een set mahonyhouten Aanzettafsels, Spiegels, Schilderijen, enz. Almede een prachtig Diensterven, en een hoeveelheid Zilver en Plateerdewerk

De Verkooping zal beginnen ten 10 ure 's Voormiddags

DE PROTECTEUR,
Brand en Levens Assurantie Maatschappij.

ALGEMEENE VERGADERING

VAN DEELHEBBERS.

DE achtste Algemeene Jaarlyksche Vergadering van Deelhebbers der gesneide Maatschappij, sal ingevolge Art. 19 des Actus van Overeenkomst, gehouden worden op WOENSDAG, den 7de October aantandende, dat morgens ten 11 ure, aan het Kantoor van deze Maatschappij, ten einde van den Raad van Directeuren te ontvangen en verlag in staat der naken van gesneide Maatschappij tot ultimo Augustus desjaars; Directeuren alsmede Auditoren in de plaats de afstredende te kiezen, en over de algemeene belangen dazer Maatschappij te handelen.

De afstredende Directeuren syn:

De Heer Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr,
De Heer Andre Brink, Cx. (overleden),
J. G. Blanckenberg,
O. M. Bergh,
K. N. van Brede,
A. Brink, Jr.

En Auditoren de Heeren J. C. Gie, Mz., en P. A. Brand, die allen eerder weder verklaarbaar syn.

Namens President en Directeuren,
S. DE KOEK, Secretaris.

Kantoor van "De Protecteur," Kapstad, den 19 Augustus 1846.

NIEUWE VOLG-REEKS.

NU UITGEGEVEN

BY DEN HEER J. H. COLLARD.

No. 24, HERENGRACHT,

"De Konigby,"

Het Negende Nommer, van het Tweede Deel.

Op de Intekenaren worden verzocht om hunne Exemplaren te zenden.

Uitgegeven te No. 96, Waterstraat, Kapstad, elke Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en niet de verlopende post voor de Buiten-Districten verschijnen.
Termen.—In de stad per post Rds. 22; per huurtaal Rds. 5: 4.—In de Buiten-Districten voor de twee nummers in dergelyke gesels Rds. 28 per jaar; per huurtaal Rds. 7; doch waar al de stof van de Maandags Courant (in eenen taal) by wijze van Supplement tot de Donderdag Courant wordt bevoerd, Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 5: 4, per huurtaal.
• Prys Rd. per enkele Nommer.



Published at No. 96, Waterstraat, Cape Town, every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post.
Terms: In Town Rds. 22 per Annun; per Quarter, Rds. 5: 4.—In the Country, (for the two Papers) Rds. 28 per Annun; per Quarter, Rds. 7, but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds. 22 per Annun, or Rds. 5: 4 per Quarter.
• Single Paper 8 pence.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH BANK.

KAPITAAL £100,000.

Directeuren:

De Heer P. S. WATERMETER, Voorzitter,
De Heer P. M. BRINK,
De Heer J. TROMP,
De Heer R. C. HOETS,
De Heer ISAAC CHASE,
De Heer A. D. BRINK, Jr.
De Heer J. A. H. WICHT,
De Heer P. J. ROUX, Adm.
De Heer J. A. BAN.

ANZOEKEN om Discontos aangeboden en overigen details inzake 9 en 11 mrt.
G. RAWSTORNE, Kansler.

ADVERTENTIE.

Z. A. MAATSCHEAPPY

Van Administratie en Boedelberedding.

AN het Publiek wordt mitte diens kennt ge-
varen, dat de Directie van de Maatschappij voor dat levergelyk Maatschappelyk Jaar, eindgrediend den 30 April 1847 is aangevuld as volgt:—
De Wel-Ed. Heer en Mr. D. DUURZAAK, President,
R. J. LEONARD,
C. L. HURKES,
J. A. HICKE,
J. T. JONES,
J. DE WILDE, Secretaris.

Kapstad, Kurkplaat No. 8, den 5 Mei 1846.

VERBODEN.

OP gisteren (Zondag); eenne Acceptatie, d.d. 2 of 3 October, groot 2170 15, gepasseerd tot statua van den Ondergetekende, door den Heer P. Z. DE VILLIERS, Diezelvende en gedabordeerd door den Heer P. Z. DE VILLIERS. Die deseive tereit bezorgd by den Heer H. R. RIKER, Grootstraat, sal beloond worden. A. A. VAN WIJK.

Kapstad, den 5 October 1846.

OVERLEDEN.

VERLEDEN, op den 22 September, onse geliefde Meester Mejuff. MAGDALENA CATHERINA KRIPPE, Weduwe van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer KARL CLAAS DEKKER, in den ouderdom van 70 jaren, 8 maanden en 16 dagen, van wulk amstelikke telleinde wy by dese aen Nasstanten en vrienden kennt geven.

Uit aen den Grootonglyke Kinderen.

J. M. REYERS.

GEDOOPT.

In de Lutherse Kerk, Kapstad, op Zondag den 13den Sept. 1846.

Eene dochter van den Heer Johannes Leibnitz, met name Alida Johanna.

Eene dochter van den Heer Daniel Hendrik Meijer, met name Helena Hendrina Catharina.

16.—Een dochter van den Heer Lodewyk August Lichtwerk, met name Johanna Gysberta Bernardina.

20.—Een soor van den Heer Gerhardus Adam Willehain, met name Hendrik van der Poll.

20.—Een dochter van den Heer Carel George Smith, met name Johanna Caroline.

OVERLEDEN.

11 Sept.—De Huisvrouw van den Heer Carel Schwabe, id den ouderdom van 35 jaren en 28 dagen.

16 Sept.—De Heer Franciscus Josephus Leibbrandt, id ouderdom van 30 jaren, 2 maanden en 14 dagen.

STELLENBOSSCHE MARKTPRYZEN.

Tot den 26 September 1846.

VERKOOPING.

AAN BURGERS POST,

NABY GROENEKLOOF,

Met Ruim Strykgeld en Bonus.

TEN gevolge einer ontbinding van Vennootschap, is de Ondergetekende behoorlyk geauthoriseerd door de Eigenaren, eenne publike verkooping te houden aan Burgers Post.

OP DINGSDAG.

Den 13 October aangstaande,

WANNEER VERKOCHT ZAL WORDEN.

De Eigendoms Plaats "BURGERS POST," groot on-
treest 4,500 akkers, wel bewaerd, hebende een uitmuntend
Woonhuis, ander sterige Gebouwen, en uitgebreide Afslagen
voor schapen, een vruchtbare Tuin, en veel beloovende oogst
Koorn, Garst, Haver en Rog.

MEDE ZAL VERKOCHT WORDEN,

Een goedgeteide HENGST, 16 palmen hoog, 1,200 Merino Schapen, meestal van het best Ras, enige ingevoerde Sexiche Rammen en Oijen, een span uitmuntende Paarden, Ossen, Koijen, Paardenwagen, Ploegen, Huismebel en Landbougereedschap, alles onder Reserve, om de Maatschappij Verkoop te sluiten.

De verkooping sal precies ten 10 ure beginnen.

J. G. STEYTLE, Ge, Afslager.

• Ververschingen zullen gegeven worden.

BENODIGD.

EEN paar fatsoenlyke Jongelingen, ter opleiding in de Drukkerij.—Voorwaarden nannelyk.—Adres aan het Kantoor van dit Blad.

£1750 STERLING

zon op renten te bekommen onder goed gekeurde zekerheid.—Te bervragen aan het Kantoor van dit Blad.

STERLING

1300 Extra MERINO OIJEN, en 1400 Dito HAMELLES, 2 tot 4 jaren oud, uit heel Nieuweland.

DE Ondergetekenden hunne maatschappij ontbonden hebben, zullen op DINGS-

DAG den 6 OCTOBER, saast, zonder de minste staute doen verkopen, ter plaatse van den Heer JAN BRYERS, Stilkland, bovenop getal Schapen, geklystigd met die hechte hamer in dese kolosie gevestigd, en dus de aandacht van Speculatoren en Slagters wel waardig.

Daar gemelde Schapen het laaste saloen niet geschoren zijn, kunnen de Koopers dadelijk voordiel trekken uit de Wol.

Kapstad, 21 September 1846.

ROBB & MILLER.

De Heer J. G. STEYTLE, Ge, Afslager.

1,200 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN.

te worden verkocht op DON-

DERDAG, den 8de October aangstaande, ter Plaats van den Heer JAC. MYBURGE, Essohaam, voor rekening van P. D. MINNAAR.

Paarl, den 21 September 1846.

De Heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

250 EXTRA vette SLAGT- en TREK-

OSSEN, waaronder enige spannen (soed gedresseerd) opgebragt sal het Namaakland en Hantam. De Ondergetekende sal op DONDERDAG den 15 October aangstaande, op die ruime crediet laten verkopen van D'Urban, door den Heer DANIEL DE VILLIERS, boven-

genoemde getal Vee, welk verset wordt extra vet en stellig present te zullen sien.

D'Urban, 30 September 1846.

C. V. DE VILLIERS.

De Heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

90 BASTAARD TREKOSSEN en BEES-

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 5 OCTOBER 1846.

De grens-berigten op ll. Donderdag ontvangen zyn, wat de vyandelyke bewegingen betref, van een byzonder aansluiting. Maar, deze ruimte in de droevige schiklery, wordt volledig aangevuld door de hartverschrikende beschryving van den toestand waarin de ontslagene burgers de hoofdstad der Oostelike Provincie hebben bereikt.—Door eene pryzenswaardige zucht, om de lydende menschen ter hulpe te snellen en het Gouvernement uit deszelfs verlegenheid te reddien, verlieten dese braven hunne haardesteden en families, maar vonden, helms! voor al die oproerungen, gene— anderwaarts befoeling dan onverschilligheid omrent hunne dringandste behoeften, en de daarmede onafscheidelijk verbondene ongehoordste ontheringen. Velen hunner hebben niet gehrek tot beschutting, den gemeene soldaat toegekend, al de gauwheid van storm en plassegens moeten torschen, en dikwerf onder de folteringen van eenigen nypenden honger, al de ongemakken, vermoedenissen en gevaren van den rampoedigen veldtocht moeten doorworstelen.—De schrale toelaag van een pond gemeen brood en anderhalf pond mager vleesch,—minder dan het rantspoed der bannelingen op den onderscheidende staten—was het ret onthaal, bewaard voor die ooverschrokken verdedigers des lands. Suiken, koffy en ryst werden hen eerst in den lastste dagen met eenen evene karige hand toegevoerd; en toen zys uitgemeld en verborgend, als een daad van gewone menschlievendheid, eindelyk ontslagen werden, vonden sy zich genoodzaakt den weg naar huis, zoo goed sy konden zelve te banen, zonder dat zy, ter wier redding zy toegesneld waren, zich in het minst over hen bekommert schynen te hebben. Kortom, wat in onverschilligheid begonnen is, is ook in onverschilligheid geëindigt, en de schandelyke behandeling door onze burgers ondervonden, staat thans met onuwschbare letteren op die lange lyst van stellige bewaren walke vroeg of laat, maar eenmal zeker, ten aanzien van dien droevigen kryg, zullen moeten worden opgehelderd.

Of kan er niet mogelykheid, om van andere talryke gevallen niet te gewagen, eene verschouwing worden uitgedacht, voor de schrijende nalatigheid welke de Stellenbosche Burgers noontzaakt om den eersten nacht na hunne aankomst, in het gezicht der hoofdstad, zonder enige beschutting, zich door de felste stortregens, welke het reedloos gediert niet weerstaan kon, te laten doorwerken? Is er eene opheldering te vinden voor de gruwazame onmenschelykeheid der handelwyze, in onderstaande extracten uit het *Grensblad* mededegegeven, en volgens welke een gedeelte deser magt, in de nabheid gelegerd, gedurende den tyd van *zes dagen*, zonder meer, brood en beschuit gelaten is? Is er enige verzachting te bevreden voor die weergaloze laauwheid, neen, wat zeggen wy, die ongehoede barbaarschheid, welke ouze burger-helden dwong, om, volgens de taal van geneld blad, als bonden in de publieke straten der stad te liggen en van baal maar staarboord rondgejaagd en geschopt te worden alvorens zy een armzalig stukje vleesch en brood konden krygen? Kan er niet mogelykheid onder enige Christen-Gouvernement, een wet bestaan welke de schreeuwende onrechtvaardigheid billyk, volgens welke dese arme menschen, die voor het meerendel op hunne eigene kosten naar het tooneel van beroering gespoed zyn, zonder enige voorzorg, om de handen in altaren te verdedigen, maar om op eenen gelyken afstand in het hart van 's vyands grondgebied gevoerd te worden, tot het voeren van een oorlog, welke, om er het minst van te zeggen, had kunnen worden voorgekomen, indien men de ooren en oogen niet moedwillig gesloten had voor de aanhoudende klachten der grensbewoners en de sineulende pocti van Kaffer-verraad en list, welke eindelyk in lichte-lajje vlam ontstoken is?

Kolonisten! de beantwoording deser gewigtige vraag geldt u, en wanner gy met ons van oordeel zyt, dat zulke een wet niet strookt, neen, geheel onbestaanbaar is, met ure regten als Britsche ondervanden, dan reden wy u, gebruik te maken van de constitutionele middelen ter herstel, ook in dat opzigt binnen uw bereik. De uitslag van den tegenwoordigenstryd zal ongetwijfeld op maatregelen uitloopen ter daarstelling van een nieuw gress-stelsel, en daar gy, even als by een vorige gelegenheid, over deszelve uwe godf- of afkeuring in het openbaar zult uitdrukken, wilden wy u herinneren aan de gepastheid om de gelegenheid dan tevens te beata te nemen om onze genadige Koninkin, de drukkende strekking dier burger-ligtingen in al hare verschrikkelijkenheden voorstellen en Haar ontmoedig te smeeken, door gepaste schikkingen ter verdediging der grenzen, aan hetzelve altoos einde te maken.

Gy hebt, in weervil van enige vuige lastaars, wier getal thans echter zeer gering schijnt, in het Moederland oock vele warme voorstanders en vrienden, die uwe zaak als de hunne beschouwen en die niets onbeperkt zullen laten om door word en daad Harer Majesteits Gouvernement te overtuigen, dat gy deszelfs ernstige overweging meer dan waardig zyt; maar het betaamt u, deze mannen te toonen dat ook gy wakker en waakaam zyt om uwe regten te handhaven en der wereld te toonen dat gy te Zuid-Afrika en niet te Laodicea het huis behoort.

Als een bewys met welk eene warmte en gevoel en tot welk eene uitgestrektheid onze koloniale belangen thans in Engeland worden voorgestaan, hebben wy het niet ongepast geoordeeld de volgende uitreksels te maken, uit een Editorial stuk, voorkomende in de *Colonial Gazette* van den 8 Augustus:—

“Oec harren en gevoelens zyn met de kolonisten; en de Ministers moeten ons vertrouwen winnen door daden, niet

door terughoudende en dubbelzinnige belydenissen. De staatskunde tot hietere jegens de Kaapche Kolonie gevolgd moet geheel ongekeerd worden. Tot dat dit hulpe berroep gedaan in, is eene gewenste eenzydigheid al de toestand tot verde met het kolonial buure waarooch wy ons brengen kunnen.

Het horig dat wy gegeven hebben van de allenden waaraan de oostelike provincies der Kaapche Kolonie onderworpen zyn, wat de vyandelyke bewegingen betref, van een byzonder aansluiting. Maar, deze ruimte in de droevige schiklery, wordt volledig aangevuld door de hartverschrikende beschryving van den toestand waarin de ontslagene burgers de hoofdstad der Oostelike Provincie hebben bereikt.—Door eene pryzenswaardige zucht, om de lydende menschen ter hulpe te snellen en het Gouvernement uit deszelfs verlegenheid te reddien, verlieten dese braven hunne haardesteden en families, maar vonden, helms! voor al die oproerungen, gene— anderwaarts befoeling dan onverschilligheid omrent hunne dringandste behoeften, en de daarmede onafscheidelijk verbondene ongehoordste ontheringen. Velen hunner hebben niet gehrek tot beschutting, den gemeene soldaat toegekend, al de gauwheid van storm en plassegens moeten torschen, en dikwerf onder de folteringen van eenigen nypenden honger, al de ongemakken, vermoedenissen en gevaren van den rampoedigen veldtocht moeten doorworstelen.—De schrale toelaag van een pond gemeen brood en anderhalf pond mager vleesch,—minder dan het rantspoed der bannelingen op den onderscheidende staten—was het ret onthaal, bewaard voor die overschrokken verdedigers des lands. Suiken, koffy en ryst werden hen eerst in den lastste dagen met eenen evene karige hand toegevoerd; en toen zys uitgemeld en verborgend, als een daad van gewone menschlievendheid, eindelyk ontslagen werden, vonden sy zich genoodzaakt den weg naar huis, zoo goed sy konden zelve te banen, zonder dat zy, ter wier redding zy toegesneld waren, zich in het minst over hen bekommert schynen te hebben. Kortom, wat in onverschilligheid begonnen is, is ook in onverschilligheid geëindigt, en de schandelyke behandeling door onze burgers ondervonden, staat thans met onuwschbare letteren op die lange lyst van stellige bewaren walke vroeg of laat, maar eenmal zeker, ten aanzien van dien droevigen kryg, zullen moeten worden opgehelderd.

De maatregelen moeten steng zyn, zoo zy de herhaling der eeuwen zullen kunnen beletten. Graaf Grey zal in

het kolonial be-een, of zoo zy verloren zyn gegaan, in de gewone routine van nyverheid gerae werkset is geworden door de afwesigheid van een ander voorname lid des huissiges. Er is naauwlyks eenen vrouw of moeder of zuster in de kolonie die verloofde niet huwt anders wilde te betrouwelen; en zoo zy die levens, waarop hen dan niet vertrigt de tractaten patekenen? Zoo zy derselbe niet hebben, wanroek achternochtien niet verstoord, wordt door de vrouwe diergeneen welke hen dienstaar zyn. Eene verschrikkelijke verantwoording zal op die Ministers rusten, die eenen oogenblik verlaiken in het neven van maatregelen om ons eninde te maken aan deser staten van zaken, of die hundrelden lachige gedachten gedogen hem te hitten de noodge maatregelen—hos strong, hoe onderworpen aan kwadeartige verantwoording voorstaan—oec—semen ter voorkoming van aardige overschredingen.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A voice from the Amakola" in our next.

THE ZUID-AFRIK VAN.

CAPETOWN, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

The accounts received from the Frontier on Thursday last, are of little moment, as regards the hostile movements. But this vacuum in the mournful picture is amply supplied by the heart-rending description of the condition in which the discharged burghers have reached the capital of the Eastern Province. By a laudable desire to hasten to the assistance of suffering humanity, and to rescue the Government from its dilemma, these gallant men left their hearths and their families, but found, alas! no other reward for all these sacrifices than indifference to their absolute wants, and the most unexampled privations attendant thereon. Many were compelled, on account of the want of shelter, allowed to the common soldier, to endure all the severity of storm and rain, and often, amidst the tortures of a pinching hunger, to struggle against all the inconveniences, fatigues and dangers of the disastrous campaign. The scanty allowance of one pound of common bread and one and a half pound of "cat's meat"—less than what is allowed to the convicts at the several stations—was the delicious meal preserved for these intrepid defenders of the country. Sugar, coffee, and rice, were only latterly issued to them equally sparingly; and when, worn out and exhausted, they were at length discharged, as an act of common humanity, they found themselves necessitated to find their way home as well as they could, without those, to rescue whom they had hastened thither, appearing to have the least concern for them. In short, what was begun in indifference, has also ended in indifference, and the scandalous treatment experienced by our Burghers, is now indelibly engraven on the long list of actual grievances which, sooner or later, but once certainly, must be explained in respect of this lamentable war.

Or can any possible excuse be found for the shameful negligence—not to speak of other numerous instances—which compelled the Stellenbosch burghers, the first night after their arrival in sight of the capital, to endure the most pelting rains, which even the brute creation could not resist, without the least shelter? Can any explanation be found for the crying inhumanity of the proceedings, communicated in the subjoined extracts from the *Grensblad*, and according to which portion of that force encamped in the neighbourhood, were left six days without either bread, biscuit or meat? Can any palliation be invented for that unexampled apathy, nay, what do we say? that unheard-of barbarity which forced our burgher heroes, according to the language of that paper, to lay like dogs in the public streets of the town, kicked from larboard to starboard, before they could obtain a bit of bread or meat? Can there by any probability be a law among any Christian Government, which justifies the crying injustice, according to which these poor men, the majority of whom proceeded to the scene of commotion at their own expense, were obliged to commence their journey homeward, without any provision on its part, like a discomfited band of robbers, exhausted, starved and ragged? Really, our pen refuses us her aid in describing so much cruelty, and indignation seizes us when reflecting on the reward which base ingratitude in this instance has awarded to the most noble, the most excellent services.

But, will the case rest here? Will any Colonial Government hereafter again be vested with the power and authority, to call to arms, at a moment's notice, the whole disposable burgher force from one end of the colony to the other,—some at a distance of more than 600 miles,—and that not only to defend their hearths and altars, but to be marched a similar distance within the enemy's territories to carry on a war, which, to say the least of it, might have been prevented, if both ear and eye had not been wilfully shut against the repeated complaints of the border colonists, and the latent mass of Kafir treachery and cunning, which eventually burst forth in a full blaze?

Colonists! it is for you to answer this important question; and when you agree with us in opinion that such a law does not tally, nay, that it is entirely inconsistent with your rights as British subjects, we advise you to avail yourselves of the constitutional means for redress, in this respect also within your reach. The issue of the present contest will no doubt result in measures for the establishment of a new frontier system; and as you will, in similar way as on a former occasion, have to express your approval or disapproval thereof, we would remind you of the propriety of embracing that opportunity likewise to represent to our Gracious Queen the oppressive tendency of those burgher levies in all its horrors, and respectfully to implore Her Majesty for ever to put a stop thereto by proper arrangements for the defence of the frontier.

In spite of a few base calumniators, whose number has however materially decreased, you have also many zealous advocates and friends in the mother country, who consider your case their own, and who will leave nothing untried to convince Her Majesty's Government that you more than deserve its serious consideration; but it also behoves you to show these men that you are active and vigilant in maintaining your rights, and to prove to the world that you are domiciled in South Africa, and not in Laodicea.

LUTHERAN CHURCH—GAS.

We learn on good authority that the Gas Lights just introduced in the Lutheran Church, will be lit up for the first time to-morrow evening, and that some choral music will be executed on the occasion, at the conclusion of which a collection will be made at the doors to assist in defraying the expenses.

We have the pleasure to inform our fellow citizens, that the proposal to light the streets of the town by Gas, was adopted on Thursday last by a joint meeting of Commissioners and Wardmasters. The number of lights has been fixed at 100, and a Committee, composed of four Commissioners and six Wardmasters, appointed, to decide on the most eligible spots for erecting the posts.

The suggestion to levy a tax on Dogs was rejected, the meeting being of opinion, that so long

as the task to clear the town of dogs, the owners of which are unknown, is properly executed by the police, it is a sufficient preventative against the nuisance complained of.

Dr. TANRED'S Letter No. 7, inserted elsewhere, is fully deserving the attentive perusal of all concerned. Letter No. 8 has also been received, and will appear in due course.

H. M. Steamer Thunderbolt, from Algoa Bay 29th ult., arrived in Simon's Bay on Friday, having on board His Honor Col. HARE, and about 150 Cape Burghers. This vessel also touched at Mossel and Struis Bay, where it is said some of the George and Swellendam Burghers were landed.

As a proof of the warmth and feeling with, and the extent to which our colonial affairs are now advocated in England, we did not deem it out of place to make the following extracts from an editorial article in the *Colonial Gazette* of the 8th August:—

"Our hearts and consolations are with the colonists; and Ministers must earn our confidence by deeds, not by guarded and ambiguous professions. The policy, hitherto pursued towards the Cape Colony must be entirely reversed. Till this has been done, beyond recall, armed neutrality is all the approximation to peace with the Colonial-office to which we can bring ourselves."

The account we have given of the miseries to which the eastern provinces of the Cape Colony are subjected is understated, and yet it does not convey any idea of the annoyance inflicted on the rest of the colony.

There is scarcely a family throughout the colony which has not father, sons, or brothers, or all together in the war. There is not a farm, scarcely a mere cattle establishment, in which the regular routine of industry has not been paralysed by the absence of the most efficient members of the household. There is scarcely a wife or mother, sister, or child in the colony whose waking and sleeping thoughts are not disturbed by the dangers of those most dear to them. A terrible responsibility will rest upon those Ministers who lose one moment in taking measures for putting an end to this state of affairs, or allow the recurrence of such evils. Earl Grey will find in the Colonial-office, or, if they have lost (which, considering the way in which business has long been conducted there, is far from improbable), will find in Parliamentary papers, maps which show the course pursued by the invader, Kafir marauders on former occasions. The route by which they have entered the colony, the tactics of their advance, are the same noted in every paper since the British were masters of these regions. They are the same pursued in earlier aggressions upon the unlucky inhabitants of the Hottentot race. The Kafirs are marauders of many generations. Plunder and conquest is the trade of the tribe. Driven back in 1819, 1828, and 1835, they again with unabated pertinacity return to the attack by the same route, with the same serpent glide, and with deadlier fangs; for their fighting men are now armed with European muskets, and mounted on horses stolen throughout a long track of years from the colonists. So long as the Kafir tribes are left under the despotism of their chiefs, so long will all the most energetic spirits and strongest bodies he bred marauders.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban drew a defensible boundary line, and made wise arrangements for preserving peace along with it. Lord Glenelg and his counsellors substituted an indefensible boundary line, around the pillars, left them unwatched and forbade the colonists, under heavy penalties, to defend themselves. The consequence has been disgust and disaffection, and the flight of the more daring spirits beyond the frontier. The old-wife despotism of Downing-street has colonized the interior; it has scattered the germs of European civilization up to the Portuguese frontiers on the east coast of Africa. *Natal*, a colony of Dutch emigrants, has been fully incorporated into British territories. A similar settlement has been formed in the interior, nearly on the parallel of Delagoa Bay. On the north frontier the half-English Griquas are extending towards the tropic. Missionaries of various European tongues are dotting the interior with European influences. The limits of English influence in South Africa are the Portuguese southern frontiers on both sides of the continent. That vast region is to all intents and purposes a British colony; and it is our duty to see that it is as efficiently governed as circumstances admit. British supremacy alone can establish and preserve peace among the hostile native tribes, the missionaries and their flocks, the British squatters of Dutch race, the English traders who yearly visit the interior, the daring "Bastards". It is a heavy task, but we can no longer refuse it. The colonizing consequences of the anti-colonising spirit of Downing-street have forced it upon us. This, too, is the only way to put in train the final and entire suppression of Kafir invasions."

Original Correspondence.

To the Editor of "De Zuid-Afrikaan."

To Sir PEGREGINE MAITLAND, Governor, Cape of Good Hope.

[LETTER No. 7]

Graham's Town, Sept. 22, 1844.

Hear ye, Philanthropists, attend to the call, The savage invites you to feast in his Hall, The banquet is ready, now riot on plunder, And exult in the grief of hearts rent asunder. The Brigand will amuse with heroic deeds Of the Colonist plundered of cattle and steeds, Of the life's blood of sire, and son poured out Amid barbarous yelling and fiendish shout; Of shades of the peaceful in ashes by fire As it suited his fancy, and merciless ire; Of Widows bereft and of Orphans undone And that his mighty achievements are scarce yet begun. Afford him protection, oppress the oppressed Make wrong appear right, and the worst appears best Your offspring exalt, hurl the ruined to dust Let the ROBBER ADVANCE, and THE MONEST BE CRUSHED.

CRIME PUNISHED WITH SUCCESS.

Sir,—Amidst the violations of the new treaties, failure of the new experiments, amid many and numerous Kafir depredations, great excitements and the frightful insecurity of life and property, Your Excellency arrived again on the Frontier in May 1845. The Colony was alarmed for its security, Kafirland exhibited a warlike appearance and an invasion was contemplated by the savage Chiefs.

Nevertheless the British troops were marched beyond the boundary to assist a savage tribe, called Griqua, against the industrious and oppressed Dutch. And we were again left under the protection of our trusty and well-beloved Cousin and ally, the savage Macomo, who, prouling about like the wolf and the tiger with the motto of the Master of Ravensworth, "maceo temps," "biding his time," watched only his opportunity to pounce on his prey with his merciless fangs. Her Majesty's troops, and those savages who were called to their assistance, conjointly attacked the farmers, killed many, took several prisoners, and a large number of their cattle. The cattle were given to the savages, and the Dutch had to submit to what is looked upon as a kind of axion; and is now frequently pronounced by parrot lips, MIGHT is Axion. But, Sir, might is not right, always, at least; right is truth, right is justice, right is honesty, and right is everything it really ought to be; might is frequently insolent, haughty overbearing, unjust, and, alas! too often cruel and tyrannical.

The Boers were about to seek for refuge in the wilds of the interior, but the master was apparently settled, and many of them remained in the Bushmen's Country. It was generally believed at Colesberg that the Griquas were more in fault than the Dutch farmers, and yet they were allowed to unite with the British troops to destroy men who would have formed an IRON BULWARK of security to the colony, if they had only been treated with justice and humanity. The Griqua savages assumed an intolerant and insolent bearing towards the Dutch farmers from a conviction that they would be supported in their pretensions by the colonial government, and to this day take every occasion of annoying them.

Your Excellency will be pleased to bear in mind that in my hurried narrative I introduced nothing like the total amount of depredations, but a few leading facts, as references to numerous others committed about the same periods.

"Ah! But where does memory lead me?"

"Deeds like these I can't forget."

On the 12th June 1845, the brother of the murdered Du Lange was plauded of his cattle near the Fish River, and the Kafirs, armed and numerous, challenged the owner in part of the savages to come on that they might witness him shot on the spot of reprobation. There was another great violation of the new treaty established by experiment No. 2. The savage children used to have the power of controlling their older savages; if they had, why should none observe the treaties? If they had, why should not the Kafirs observe them? They have the power, Sirs, but they have never exercised it, where plauded the object, and more will, as long as he remains unbound, and as long as there lads within him a desire for the cattle of the industrious colonist, within him a desire to him until made subject to British laws.

Allow me to direct the attention of your Excellency to a passage in the letter of the Hon. John Montagu, 2d October 1844. "Experience has undoubtably proved how little these conditions have been regarded, and what numbers of acts of outrage and degradation HAVE BEEN CONTINUALLY COMMITTED ON THE COLONY UNDER THE SILENCE OF FRIENDLY TREATIES." At the same time His Excellency has no hope that these or any treaties will be effective unless the chiefs or heads of kraals are determined to act faithfully and honestly towards the British Government." Now let me ask any one acquainted with the Kafir character, when will the latter part of that sentence be put into practice? Again, the Hon. Secretary continues: "From the nature of the Country, the position of the kraals in relation to each other and the impossibility of anything passing such kraal without its being seen or heard" by the head of it. His Excellency is *ENTIRELY SATISFIED* that the Kafir authorities cannot but at least do their best to prevent the degradations which are committed, as they are of information which confirm this fact."

Thus writes the Hon. John Montagu, preliminary to that Sophia Crouse was merely a tool. In the hands of other parties, that in fact she knew little of the whole proceeding, and I therefore perceived that Mr. Ratray, to secure the friendship or approbation of these parties, was very indifferent about retaining the friendship or approbation of his early Benefactor. In proof of this statement, I attach the Document marked No. 1.—True, Mr. Ratray wrote to me privately at the commencement of the proceeding, when I received the terms of Sent. 2, couched in terms, more especially as coming from Mr. Ratray to myself, on which I forbore making any remarks, and very soon afterwards, I found all correspondence cut short by the receipt of a summons.

On this I forwarded the private note, which Mr. Ratray had published, and the answer to which I have read for the first time in your paper, as I declined receiving any more private communications from that quarter.

Precious to this, however, I had been given to understand,

that Sophia Crouse was merely a tool. In the hands of other

parties, that in fact she knew little of the whole proceeding,

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mons.

Matters having come to this height, I put the case into the

hands of Mr. Attorney Wynde, and Mr. Advocate Boden,

contested to await the result of the proceedings.

Mr. Boden having inquired of me whether I was ready to bring

the child, if proper Sponsors were produced, I answered, that I

was not only ready, and willing to do so, but that in a private

conversation with Mr. Ratray, at the very commencement

of the matter, I had recommended to him that line of proce-

dure; and that moreover, I had requested Mr. F. van

Aas, the Assistant Fieldcornet of this village, to give this

upon the father of the young woman, as the only proper

mode of proceeding, which Mr. van Aas assured me he did

On this Mr. Ebden said, he would advise Mr. Ratray to

withdraw the case, and to find Sponsors; and, if the course

of the day, Mr. Ebden, in presence of the Revd. Mr. Bor-

chard, Minister of Riviervale, Mr. F. Badenhorst, his elder,

and Mr. Moll, the first Clerk of the Civil Commissioner, said

to me, that the parties were willing to withdraw the case,

and to find Sponsors, paying all their own expenses, and the

turns to the expenses on which I expressed my seqeunce in

the proposal made to me. In proof of the manner in which

the case was settled, I forward the Document marked No. 2,

and add, in further explanation, the Document marked No. 3.

On the day following this settlement of the case, I received

the letter from Mr. Ratray marked No. 4, again proposing

to his client, the mother of the illegitimate child, to receive

the sacrament of baptism for it, in company with two spon-

sors, thereby mentioned, on which I wrote the letter marked

No. 5. No sponsors however made their appearance, and on

the Tuesday following, I received a note from the gentleman,

whose property the proposed sponsors reside, stating to

me, "that they not only knew nothing of the proposed

arrangement regarding the christening of the child, but were

quite angry at the idea of it, and would have nothing

whatever to do with the master."

Up to the present day no further application has been

made for the baptism of the child, the father of the

sponsor having lately informed me, that, after every

endeavour to find sponsors, they had been unsuccessful,

and begging me to "shut my eyes a little to his daughter's

conduct."

I regret to have been obliged to bring all these matters

before the public; and I do so with much reluctance.

At the same time after the studied efforts made by certain

parties to spread false statements of the terms on which the

however great the urgency. No provision whatever has been made for them in town; they were obliged to rest their exhausted bodies in the open streets, and to proceed homeward on foot, carrying large packages on their backs. Of 685 horses which these men brought with them, they have only retained 120, and the greatest number of these are so poor that they cannot be mounted.... This afternoon the first division of the Cape District burghers, under Commandant Giesens, arrived in town, on their return home. A large number of Capt. Louw's men, of the Stellenbosch force, came in this evening from Wasplaat. That important post, one of the principal on the frontier, may now be said to have been abandoned; Captain Louw and Lieut. Proctor only remaining there with about 6 men.... Commandant Onkruydt returned from Head Quarters this evening, but without having been able to see his Excellency. Commandant Onkruydt exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to induce his men to put off their departure a little longer, but all in vain. Capt. Bosman at Driver's Hill, and Capt. Louw at Wasplaat, have however promised, we hear, to wait eight or ten days longer with the men still remaining.

The Stellenbosch burghers, white as well as colored, are firmly resolved to leave to-morrow (Sept. 25).

To-morrow we shall be left without a single man.... This evening (7 o'clock) about 9 men of Commandant Da Toit, of Worcester, under Capt. H. S. Piernaar, arrived in town on foot from the Fish River Mouth. These men were to proceed to Cape Town by sea, but the weather remaining so unsettled at the Fish River Mouth, they have resolved to go overland. These burghers, (what a wonder!) have however obtained a place to take shelter for the night, namely in the public buildings.

The Worcester burghers, under Capt. Piernaar, were obliged to vacate the public buildings this morning, and after struggling about for three hours in the pelting rain, their Captain succeeded in obtaining two regiments for his men in the barracks. For regular troops proper arrangements are made beforehand, but that signifies the burghers! Excellent treatment forsooth!.... Learned this morning that Commandant Onkruydt returned from the Palmet Fontain last evening, having failed to induce his men there to remain any longer. Will it be credited that notwithstanding all the complaints of Commandant Onkruydt and his officers, the men at Palmet Fontain had been left six days without either bread, meat, or biscuit, at the very moment it was endeavored to induce them to remain? The abandonment of this important station is also attributable to Col. Cloete. The worthy Commandant Onkruydt spared no pains to change the resolution of his men, but to no purpose. The remainder of Capt. Brier's men, about four, came in yesterday evening.

Captain Brier's men are therefore the only ones still at his post with about 100 men. Lieut. Haupt, with his men, is also still at the Fish River Mouth.... The Stellenbosch Burghers consider that offer of sixpence per diem, from the 16th instant, as an insult.... The Worcester Burghers left this day, taking the road of Beaufort (W.s.t.)

Letters received from Graaff-Reinet this morning, state that a post had arrived there on the 16th with an order to the Civil Commissioner to send up a fresh levy of 200 men from that District. A Society was immediately formed for procuring substitutes, £3 being the deposit. The new levy would be raised by ballot. Sixty men will be contributed by the town. The ballot for these took place on the 15th. The several country Fieldcornets protested against this system, and they were allowed to follow the old rule. We hear all the Eastern Districts will have to furnish the same number (200).

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5.

The following particulars are extracted from the *Cape Frontier Times* of the 29th ult., received by the Post of yesterday:-

We have intelligents from Waterloo Bay to yesterday. Two vessels only were there, the Norfolk and Matilda; the former had nearly landed her cargo, and the latter it was expected would begin to unload to day. Col. Somerset had established a sort of head quarters at Weesleyville, from which point he was sending out patrols to harass the enemy and capture cattle--of which he had captured about 300 head. He had lately sent to the General for a supply of biscuit, and had furnished in return a supply of cattle. Several Kafirs are reported to have been killed by Col. Somerset's patrols in different skirmishes.... The "whereabout" of Pato had not been discovered.... The remainder of the Stellenbosch burghers stationed at Driver's Hill are about to leave that important station, and as far as we can learn no provision has been made to supply their place.... We understand that it has been ascertained that a report circulated some time since that Pato had collected a considerable number of men in the Fish river bush for the purpose of invading the colony, was correct, and it is believed that his design was only frustrated by His Excellency falling back on the Fish river mouth.

Letters from the head quarters camp state that His Excellency the Governor has directed the Civil Commissioner of Albany to call out a levy of the inhabitants of this district, who will be placed upon some of the posts abandoned by the Stellenbosch burghers.

The following notice will be immediately transmitted by the Civil Commissioner for Albany to all the Fieldcornets of the district:-

His Excellency the Governor having directed me to call out 200 or 300 mounted burghers for service on the frontier on the footing of the levies provisionally ordered, that is, with the same rate of pay for officers and men, &c. &c.; you will, therefore, exert yourself to the utmost to collect as many single men, mounted, as you can, between the ages of 16 and 30, and send them to Graham's Town as little delay as possible.... After selecting all the mounted men you can find, not actually in the field, you will muster a number of burghers on foot, so that, if possible, you will furnish from your ward between - men.

By the above opportunity a private letter was also received, dated Shiloh, 22 September 1846, containing the following important particulars respecting the movements of the force under Capt. Hogg:--"To-night we are to march for a third time towards Mapassa's country, if I mistake not in direction of the Dungella River, where it is said he has collected all his men and cattle. So, if true, we have something to do before us. Most of our men are however knocked up, from over work and cold which has in the last 4 days been as bad as in Europe, when they were obliged to remain in the open air without cover. Capt. Hogg intends to be the last expedition, when he is going to recruit his men and take fresh officers. Sir A., they say, is hourly expected on the field, and will bring a fresh levy of Boers. Until late is fast collecting all the colonial cattle taken by the Gaikas, and which were sent for protection to his captains, but for what purpose is not known, some believe to deliver into our hands, but my impression is that his councillors will counteract this good intention and prefer to keep it for themselves. The neighbouring mountains are covered with snow, especially those in direction of Elands River Post, so we shall have to walk through Kepo, if we start to-night; the mountains, however, do not appear very white in the direction of the Dungella. Our horses are in miserable condition, and I doubt if mine will reach Beaufort alive, some have already remained behind, I shall therefore be obliged to walk the whole way."

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